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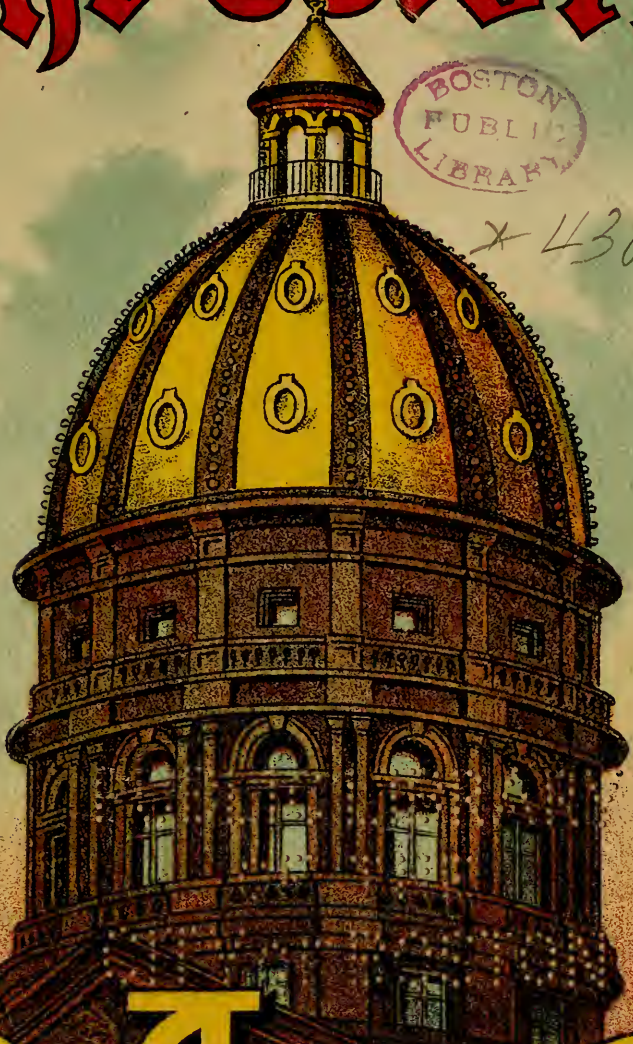

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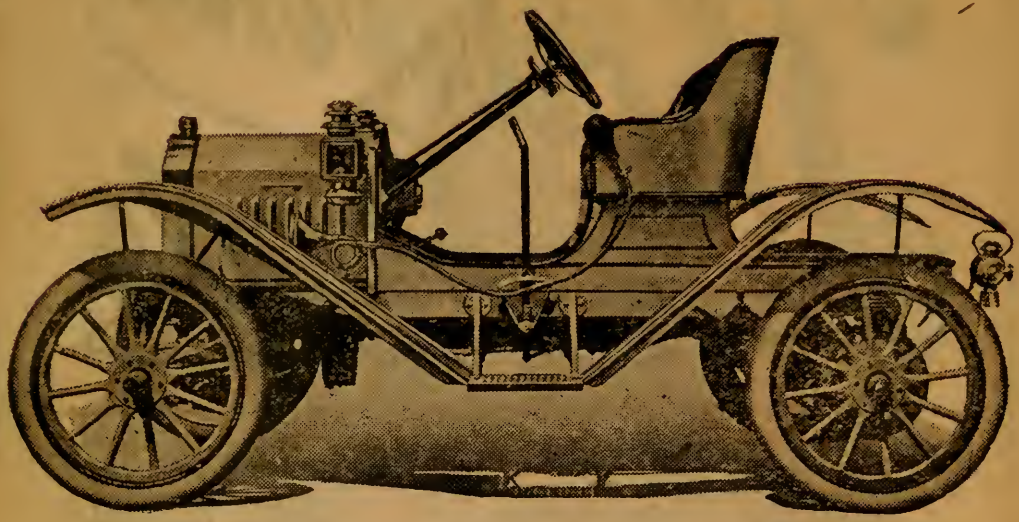

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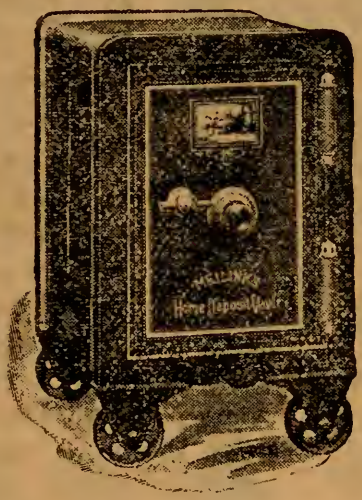

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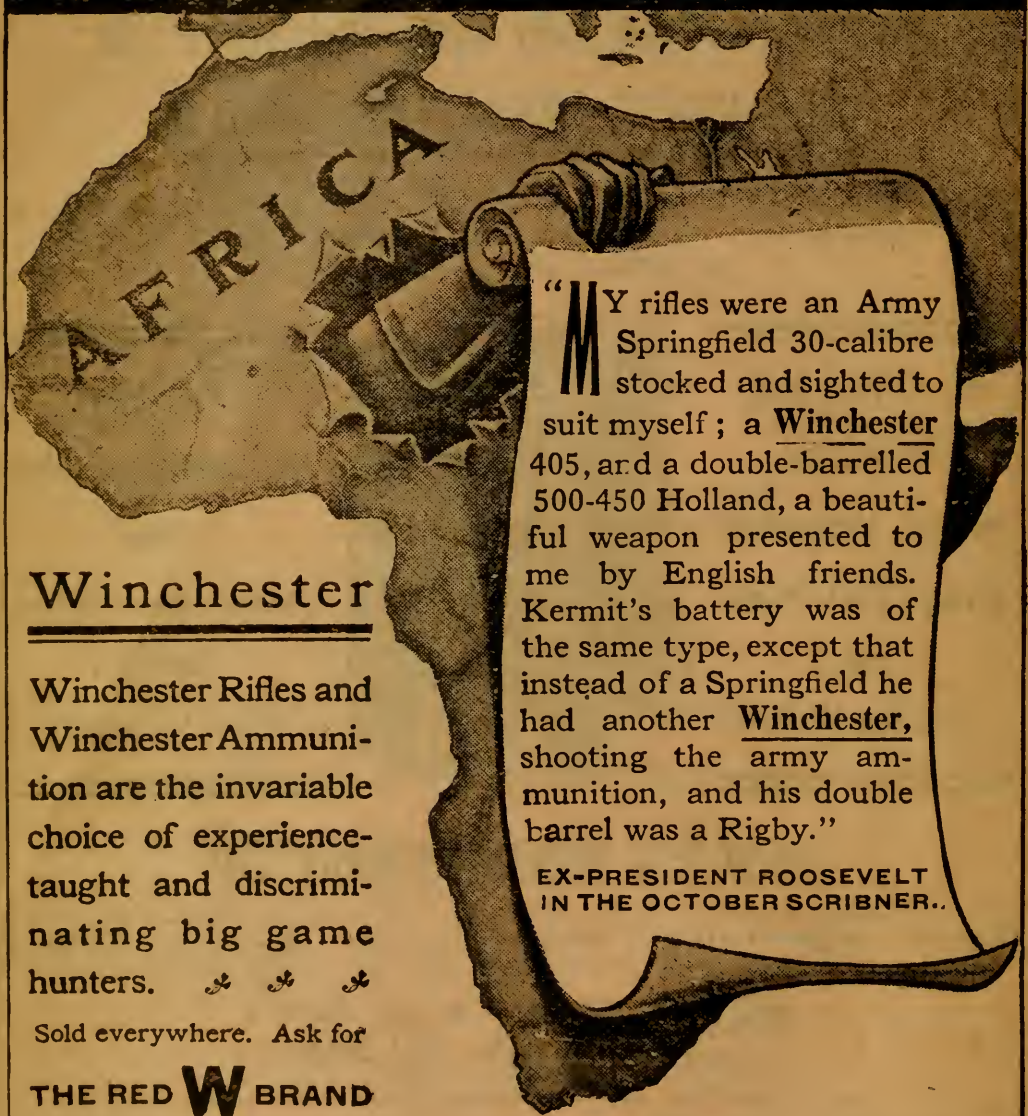

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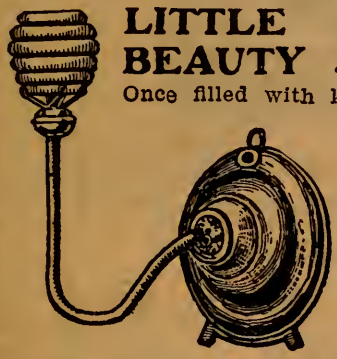

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Ask your dealer, or by mail (postpaid) 65 cents.

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Sole Manufacturers

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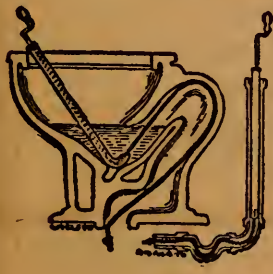

as far as clogged waste pipes are concerned, if you have a Wrigley Patent Drain Pipe Cleaner. Guaranteed to remove obstructions from pipes without tearing out woodwork, tile or stone.

Adopted by U. S. Government and every hotel and office building throughout the country.

Every real estate owner and manager should have one of these handy tools.

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Write us TO-DAY, lest you forget.

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YOU NEED IT IN YOUR BUSINESS

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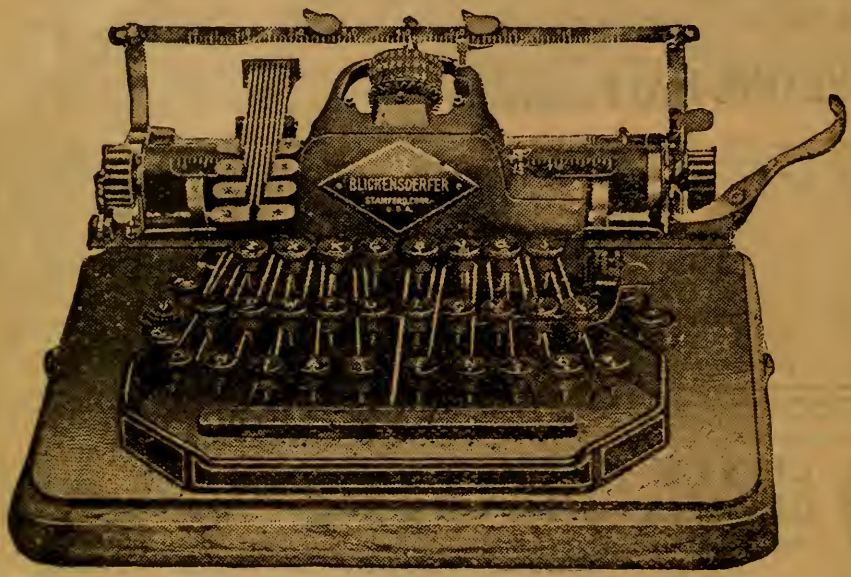
OVER 135,000 IN USE



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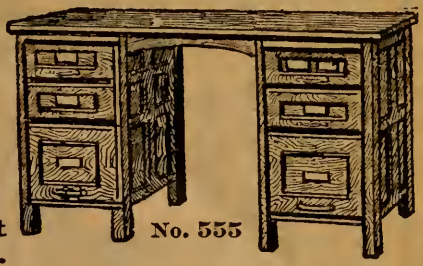
Concentrated Filing Systems Economize Filing Space

Time and Money

Choice of Nine Kinds of Filing Drawers in Either the Desk Or Cabinet Shown Below.

This Makes Your Files VARIED, Yet Concentrated—Assorted, Yet Compact.



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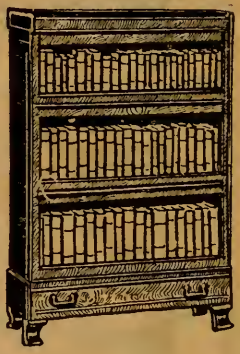

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Holds 20,000 letters. This is **not** merely a handsome piece of furniture—it is a file for letters, invoices, catalogs, etc. Reference to the contents is **instantaneous.** Built entirely of solid Oak or Birch Mahogany. Constructed to withstand hard usage. As serviceable as any file costing twice the price. Equipped with your choice of nine kinds of filing drawers at a slight advance in price. Oak, Golden or Weathered, $13.25; Birch Mahogany, $15.50. Handsome enough for your office. Cabinets containing two or three letter drawers, and cabinets of similar construction for cap size and bill size papers at proportionately low prices. Supplies for any system of filing furnished at low cost.

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Freight Prepaid

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Are dust proof. Doors cannot stick or bind. Doors are removable by hand without removing contents. Book shelves cannot sag, strongly reinforced with steel bar. Many handsome designs, all popular finishes. Ask for catalog "B."

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A handy desk extension for typewriter, card index, reference books, etc., attachable to either side of any style desk. Top 14x18 in. Golden Oak or Birch Mahogany Equipped with lock. (See cut.) Metal parts, oxidized copper, nickel plated and black enamel. Black Enamel by prepaid express anywhere in the United States **$3.50**

The Lock Holds the Stand Where You Want It.

The Weis Mfg. Co.

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EVERGREEN BREWERY

BREWERS OF

High-Grade Beer Exclusively. Real Bavarian and Pilsner
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED
WITH BOTTLED BEER.

BREWERY AT
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RESTAURANT CAFE and GARDEN ATTACHED

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GOOD "3-IN-ONE" OIL

"3-in-One" is a perfect lubricant for all light machinery. It goes right into the contact point of all bearings, removes dirt, reduces friction, makes every action part work better and last longer. It will not dry out, cake, turn rancid or collect dust and is the only oil on earth that positively will not gum.

"3-in-One" cleans and polishes wood or metal surfaces and prevents rust in any climate or weather. This good oil is indispensable for a hundred uses about home, shop or office. Ask any good hardware dealer, druggist or general store. Try it yourself for:

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Yours very truly,

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E.40TH ST.
W.26TH ST.
E.26TH ST.
W.14TH ST.
E.14TH ST.
SIXTH AVE.
HOUSTON ST.
CANAL ST.
BROADWAY
BLEECKER ST.
BROOME ST.
GRAND ST.
DIVISION ST.
MADISON AVE.
LIBERTY ST.
MAIDEN LANE
GOVERNOR L.
Boroughs of MANHATTAN and THE BRONX showing the Wards

Borough of BROOKLYN showing the Wards
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Newtown Creek
W.14TH
GRAND
MEEKER AV.
UNION
ROCKAWAY
BUSHWICK
TEN EYCK
DIVISION
FLUSHING
BROADWAY
STOCKHOLM
LAFAYETTE
BEDFORD
WASHINGTON
PACIFIC
ATLANTIC
HICKS
BRIDGE
FULTON
NEWTON
CLINTON
GRAND
WILLOUGHBY
MYRTLE
WALLABOUT
WILLIAMS
COURT
HAMILTON
BERGEN
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4TH PL.
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REID
FLATBUSH
OCEAN
PROSPECT
8TH AVE.
Prospect Park
Greenwood Cemetery
OCEAN PARKWAY
GREENWOOD CEMETERY
HAMILTON AVE.
60TH
PORTER
East New York
Flatbush
Canarsie
Canarsie Landing
Bay Ridge
Blythebourne
Kensington
West Brooklyn
Parkville
Mapleton
Fort Hamilton
New Utrecht
Bath Beach
Bensonhurst
Flatlands
Gerritsens Creek
JAMAICA BAY
Gravesend
Unionville
Sheepshead Bay
Gravesend Bay
CONEY ISLAND
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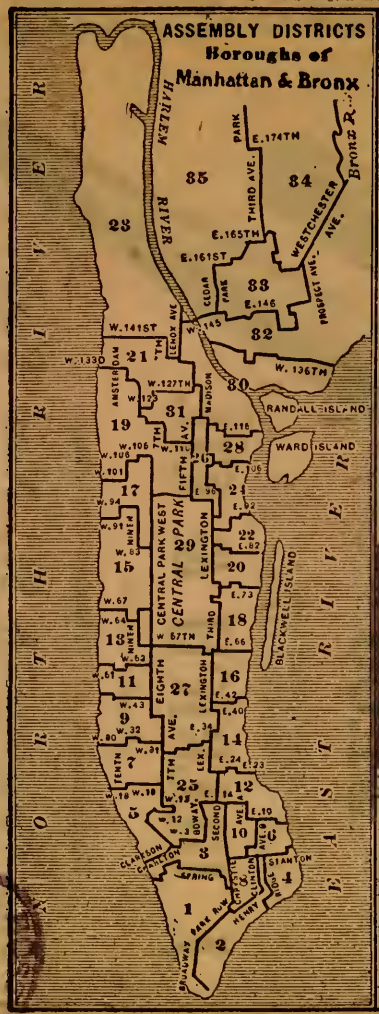
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Boroughs of
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HARLEM RIVER
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NORTH RIVER
EAST RIVER
CENTRAL PARK
CENTRAL PARK WEST
FIFTH AVE.
LEXINGTON
THIRD
EIGHTH AVE.
SECOND
BOWERY
PARK
THIRD AVE.
WESTCHESTER AVE.
PROSPECT AVE.
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WARD ISLAND
BLACKWELL ISLAND
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ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
Borough of BROOKLYN
NEW YORK BAY
Newtown Creek
KINGS COUNTY
BOUNDARY LINE
East New York
Canarsie
Canarsie Landing
Fresh Creek
Flatbush
Bay Ridge
Fort Hamilton
Bath Beach
Bensonhurst
Gravesend
Gravesend Bay
Sheepshead Bay
CONEY ISLAND
BARREN ISLAND
JAMAICA BAY
Gerritsens Creek
LAFAYETTE
BEDFORD
UTICA AVE.
SCHENECTADY AVE.
WILLIAMS AVE.
BROADWAY
FLUSHING BROADWAY
FULTON
PACIFIC
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DEAN
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FLATBUSH
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BRAVESEND
FOSTER
AVE. I
AVE. J
AVE. R
E.34TH
E.17TH
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GRANT
MARION
SUMPTER
LIBERTY
ROCKAWAY
SHERLOCK PL.
BUSHWICK
EVERGREEN
LANCOCK
CENTRAL
LINCOLN
STANHOPE
MYRTLE
WYCKOFF
ELLERBE
FLUSHING
DE KALB
GATES
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STEWART
WASHINGTON
MARCY
ST. MARKS
ST. JOHN
FLATBUSH
NEW YORK
ROGERS
NOSTRAND
BEDFORD
JOHNSON PARK AVE.
DE KALB
FLUSHING
MORRELL
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COOK
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HAMILTON
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STATE
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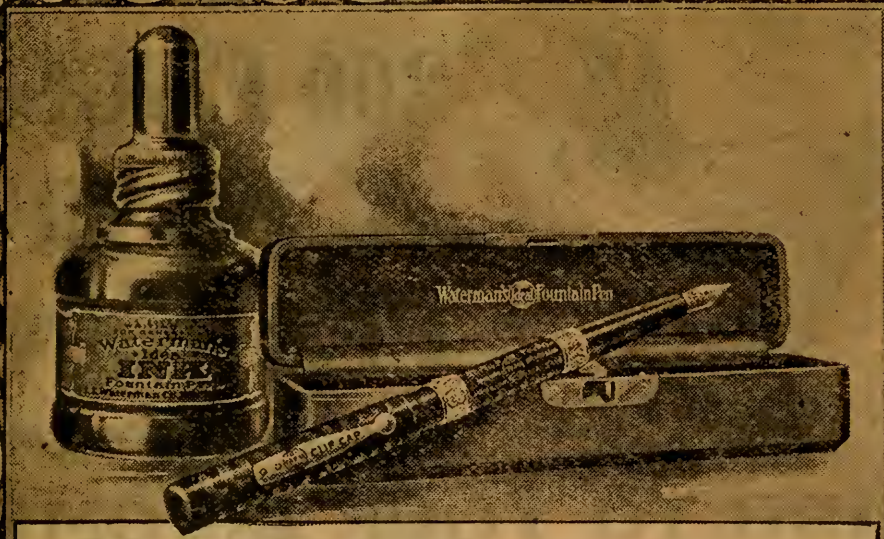

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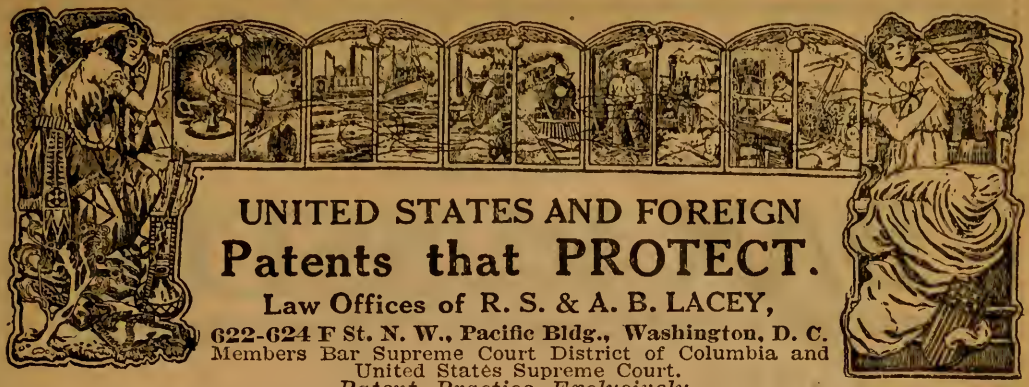

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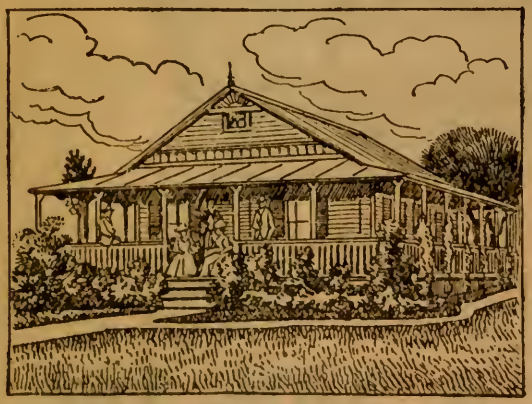

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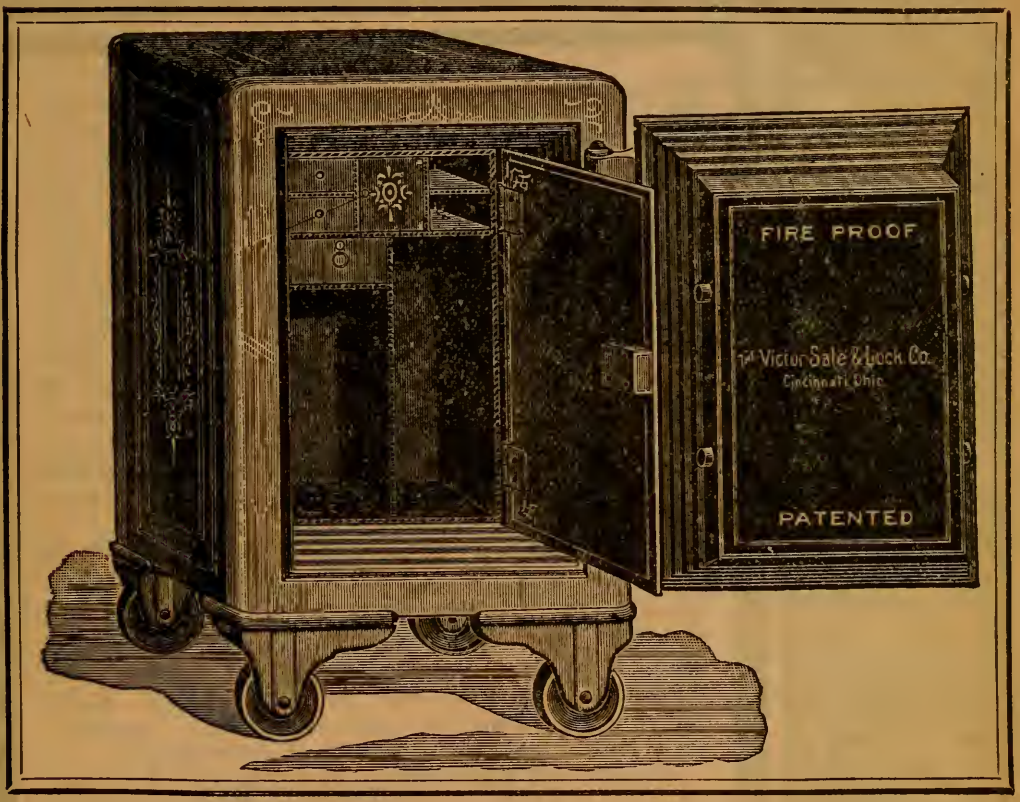

Agents are making $300 a month selling Victor Safes to Merchants, Doctors, Lawyers, Dentists, Township Trustees and Well-to-Do Farmers : : :

Victor Safes captured Grand Prize at World's Fair St. Louis, 1904, and in the great San Francisco Fire, 1906, came out ahead of all others : : : :

Write TO-DAY for Catalog 103B and Full Information

The Victor Safe and Lock Co. **Cincinnati, Ohio**

The Salary Value of an Art Education

IT DEPENDS entirely on the ability of the artist. The man or woman who prepares **to-day** can hold a good-paying position **to-morrow.** Competent, practical draftsmen and artists earn $20 to $50 a week and more. The demand far exceeds the supply. It isn't a question of securing positions, but of finding students to fill positions. Every newspaper, magazine, advertising firm, book publisher and engraving house needs artists who can illustrate; every builder, surveyor and manufacturing firm needs draftsmen who can draw. The same opportunity for increasing salary is offered to the $40 a week clerk and the $10,000 a year employer. It is not a question of age, but of ability. Good sense tells us that the sooner you can begin to climb the ladder of success, the quicker you will reach the top.

THE ACME SCHOOL OF DRAWING

100 S St., Kalamazoo, Mich., teaches drawing—nothing else. Founded 1898, incorporated 1906 for $140,000, eleven years successfully helping others, gives an enviable reputation for fair dealing. Its students secure positions and earn money while studying their courses. "The ACME Way" combines both correspondence and resident instruction.

The student can study an hour or two a day at home, or all day in **our Resident School** in Kalamazoo. Either way is successful. **Our Instructors** are specialists trained in Europe and America. **Our Advisory Board** of well-known artists approves lessons. Courses **copyrighted** and **revised annually.** Instructions adapted to each student's needs.

Special courses in **Magazine and Book Illustrating; Commerical Designing and Lettering; Caricature, Cartoon and Comic Drawing; Mechanical Drawing; Architectural Drawing, and Sheet Metal Pattern Drafting. Illustrated catalogue sent free on request.** No obligation to pay anything by writing for them NOW. BE SURE to state course you prefer to study.

If you would rather attend the Resident School, say so, otherwise correspondence instruction will be understood.

"WELL, WELL! I HEAR YOU PERFECTLY NOW!"

"I hear you anywhere in the room; why, I could not hear ordinary conversation one foot away.

"I have had the Acousticon now for nearly a year and it is all in all to me. Gold could not buy it if I could not get another."

So says a user of the Acousticon who has been extremely hard of hearing for years, and his experience is the same as that of thousands who are now using it—to them we have said as we now say to you: "Test the Acousticon and let us prove that it will make you hear distinctly and clearly and

TRY IT AT OUR EXPENSE"

If you are not convenient to one of our many offices, we will lend you an Acousticon, and if you do not hear satisfactorily the trial will cost you nothing. No trial fee, no penalty, if you do not hear.

A very light and unnoticeable head-band is furnished with the ear-piece; its use makes it unnecessary to hold the ear-piece and leaves both hands perfectly free. Ladies who use the Acousticon dress their hair so as to make the head-band and ear-piece invisible.

Over 300 churches throughout the country have installed the Acousticon for their members who are hard of hearing. It is the original electrical hearing device, fully protected by U. S. patents, and you cannot secure anything as efficient under another name. **Write for particulars of the Free Test, Booklet, etc., to**

THE GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO.,
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PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY

Advice and Books Free.
Rates Reasonable.
Highest References.
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INCORPORATE

Don't attempt to do business in these days as an individual. Incorporation adds prestige and weight to your business, gives security and efficiency. It protects you from personal liability.

No matter how small your business is—no matter what its nature is—you can conduct it more successfully and more securely in corporate form.

For $36.00 We will incorporate your business in New York State, furnish stock certificates, seal, all necessary books and papers, minutes of directors' and stockholders' meetings and by-laws complete—make you ready to do business, pay all fees and taxes (other States in proportion).

Write us to-day for free advice and information how to incorporate your business. State nature of business, amount of capital proposed and where it is to be located. The advice and information we furnish you is absolutely free. Write to-day.

Knickerbocker Law Association,
154 Nassau St., New York.
Telephone 4317 Beekman.

A BULL'S EYE

is what every Shooter wants to make when **Shooting His Rifle or Pistol** at the target. If interested in **Firearms** of any description and desirous of making your own

AMMUNITION FOR RIFLE, PISTOL or SHOT GUN

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IDEAL HAND BOOK

150 Pages of useful information to shooters

Send Six Cents for Postage to

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No. 67 U Street - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

LATEST IMPROVED

Carousselles
Riding Galleries
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Gasoline Engines for Automobiles
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Amusement Outfitters

Herschell-Spillman Co., 1111 Sweeney Street, North Tonawanda, N.Y., U.S.A.

Cable Address
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Codes Used
Lieber's, Western Union, A. B. C., 4th Edition

...The...

FRED D. DIVINE CO.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

DIVINE HAND MADE RODS

If you see the name "Divine Rod" on the reel seat you may be assured you have the best. Others may cost more, but the quality is no better.

Rods Made to Order and Guaranteed, of Split Bamboo, Bethabarra, Greenheart, Dagama, and Lancewood.

WORKMANSHIP OF THE FIRST QUALITY

Reels, Lines, Folding Boats and Camp Stoves

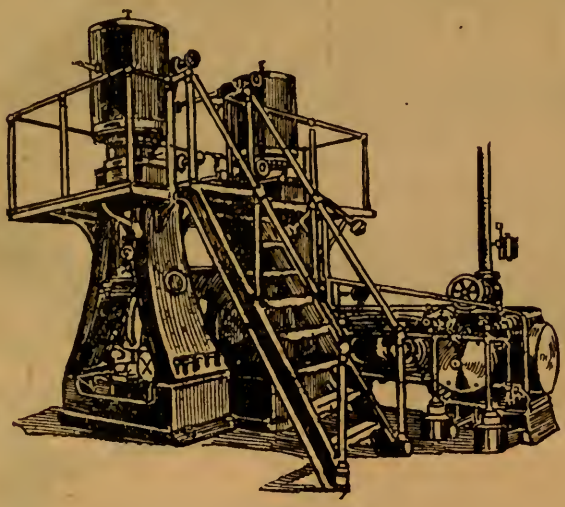
Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue, Mentioning THE WORLD ALMANAC.

THE FRED D. DIVINE CO.

314 State Street, Utica, N. Y.

York Ice Machine Manufacturing Co.

York, Pennsylvania



We manufacture all machinery and parts needed to equip a complete Ice or Refrigerating plant—

Machines, Condensers, Tanks, Cans, Coolers, Piping, Boilers and Ammonia Fittings

of all kinds. We employ over 1,000 men in the manufacture of Ice and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively. Catalogue upon request.

Main Office and Works: YORK, PA.

Branch Offices:
BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, ATLANTA.
General Western Office: 1660 Monadnock Building, CHICAGO.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, HOUSTON, OAKLAND, CAL.

Catarrh

HYOMEI WILL CURE IT OR YOUR MONEY RETURNED

Exact Size

No stomach dosing, no sprays or douches when you use Hyomei. Breathe it in—that's all. It reaches the inflamed membrane and gives great relief in five minutes. It soothes and heals in a few days. It's a joyful pastime killing catarrh germs with Hyomei and the Hyomei inhaler.

Hyomei is made of eucalyptus, a soothing, healing, germ killing antiseptic from the eucalyptus forests of Australia, combined with other antiseptics. It contains no opium, cocaine or other injurious drug. It will cure catarrh, coughs, bronchitis and sore throat or money back. Complete outfit, including inhaler, $1.00. Sold by leading druggists everywhere on money back plan. **Free Sample** mailed to any address on request. Mention World Almanac.

BOOTH'S HYOMEI COMPANY

Buffalo, N. Y.

ARE YOU TOO THIN?

Would a little more flesh make you more stylish and attractive?

Would 10 or 20 pounds more make you better satisfied with your personal appearance?

Would your gowns look better and please you and others more if you were a little stouter?

If so, do you believe anyone can give you the additional flesh that you desire?

I PROVE IT FREE

If you write me I will send you promptly sufficient Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder to prove that it will give you a superb figure, with beautiful arms, shapely neck and shoulders, full round bust, and well developed limbs; not for the time being but permanently. There will not be a penny of charge for this; it is a purely vegetable compound and cannot possibly do you any harm, but is always of great benefit to the general health. It will positively enlarge the bust from 2 to 6 inches and give a healthy tint to the complexion; the Free Trial proves this. If this generous offer overcrowds us it will be discontinued, so don't delay; write to-day to

The C. L. JONES CO., 50 Friend Building, ELMIRA, N. Y.

LEARN BY MAIL. BE A

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT — **COST ACCOUNTANT**

And earn $2,500-$10,000 according to ability.

The Only Professions in which the Demand Exceeds the Supply.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY is recognized now everywhere as a profession same as Medicine and Law. We teach you in your spare hours to pass C. P. A. Examination, fitting you for practice anywhere. Our course of Mail Instruction was prepared and is taught practically by Certified Public Accountants and Lawyers of highest standing in New York.

COST ACCOUNTING is now for the first time crystallized by us into teachable form by mail, affording a new and highly paid calling for Bookkeepers and Accountants of every grade. Our course represents the practical experience of 40 years of one of the ablest of Cost Accountants and Systematizers in the World. You can take it in spare hours without interfering with present occupation or loss of income.

COST ACCOUNTING, THEORY OF ACCOUNTS, PRACTICAL ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ALSO BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS PRACTICE.

You cannot fail in either Course, being aided by instructive individual suggestions and criticisms. We **guarantee** their practicability.

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET J.

UNIVERSAL BUSINESS INSTITUTE, Inc., Dept. J.

The School whose Proficiency Certificate is recognized everywhere.

27-29 EAST 22d STREET, NEW YORK.

WECK'S RAZOR SEXTOBLADE

May be used with or without safety guard, and is the most comfortable and economical razor made. Try it. Shave one side of your face with the best razor you possess, then finish with Weck's Sextoblade. Judge for yourself. Money back within 30 days if not satisfied. Sent postpaid on receipt of price—$2.00.

WHO IS WECK? **Largest practical cutler of New York. Established 1890. Branch Stores: 98 Nassau St., 120 Broadway, Manhattan; 473 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Factory, 58 John Street, New York.**

E. WECK,

206 Broadway, New York.

EARN YEARLY $3,000 TO $10,000 IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

We will teach you the Real Estate, General Brokerage and Insurance Business, and appoint you

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

of the oldest and largest co-operative real estate and brokerage company in America.

Representatives are making $3,000 to $10,000 a year without any investment of capital. Excellent opportunities open to YOU. By our system you can make money in a few weeks without interfering with your present occupation. We help you secure a position.

A thorough Commercial Law Course and Business Letter Writing FREE to each representative.

Write for 62-page book, Free.

THE CROSS COMPANY

486 Reaper Block - - - CHICAGO

YOU CAN DESTROY SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

OR ANY BLEMISH ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR HANDS IN THE SECLUSION AND PRIVACY OF YOUR OWN HOME.

Every woman can now have beauty without injury as far as superfluous hair is concerned, for the world has been given a great invention, a never-failing method for the removal of this embarrassing blemish. This great invention is called the **Mahler Electrical Apparatus,** manufactured by D. J. Mahler, of E. Providence, R. I., who has been established over twenty years as a specialist in the treatment of superfluous hair, who has found after twenty years of continuous practice that the only way to bring about a quick, permanent, painless, non-injurious cure is by the use of his new electrical device. If you are a woman afflicted with Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Red Veins, or Birthmarks, and want to make the very best impression in society with absolutely nothing to mar it, you need the **Mahler Electrical Apparatus.** It is the most inexpensive, the least painful, the most thorough and the very best of any method or process for the removal of Superfluous Hair to which your attention has been or may be directed. If you are afflicted with Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Red Veins, or Birthmarks, just remember that the perfect remedy, the quickest remedy, the surest remedy, and the most inexpensive remedy is here offered you.

Every other kind of treatment is injurious. Every kind of treatment excepting electricity is injurious, and in time will not only cause the skin to wither, wrinkle, become rough, red, inflamed, unsightly, and sore, but the hair will not be destroyed. It will grow stronger than ever. Mr. Mahler will positively guarantee that nothing except electricity will effect a lifelong cure. He will also give a legal guarantee that the **Mahler Electrical Apparatus** is a never-failing means to rid one's self of every form of hair blemishes. In the **Mahler Electrical Apparatus** the generating power and the method of its control is simplicity itself, so that any one may understand it and receive benefit from it. The patient does her own operating in the privacy of her own home, at an outlay of but the small initial price of the device, the operation is accomplished with no loss of time and without the least pain, and is complete, quick and permanent. Write to-day—write quickly, and secure Dr. Mahler's illustrated book and interesting treatise ALL FREE.

D. J. MAHLER, 8099 Mahler Building, East Providence, R. I.

RIVAL FOUNTAIN PENS HAVE NO SUPERIOR

Made with Gold or Sterling Silver Mounting, No. 3 or No. 6 Holders and Pens.

Chased, Plain Black Cap, Gold Mounting; Chased Barrel, Chased Cap, Gold Mountings.

THE "RED RAVEN" STYLO (Registered)

MANUFACTURED IN AMERICA—CONSUMER PAYS NO DUTY. MADE ONLY WITH IRIDIUM PLATINUM POINTS.

The "Red Raven" is superior to any other, of any style, color, finish, shape or price. It is made in all red, red and black and all black. Every "Red Raven" sold means a satisfied customer.

CATALOG, ILLUSTRATING ALL STYLES AND GIVING PRICES AND DISCOUNTS WILL BE SENT TO DEALERS ON REQUEST.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY PEN AND OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

D. W. BEAUMEL & CO. OFFICE AND FACTORY, CORNER ANN AND NASSAU STS. NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1857

Walk-easy

The "WALKEASY" ARTIFICIAL LEG

Combines all the Latest Improvements. Acknowledged by all wearers the most durable, comfortable, and easiest to walk on of any leg made. Our large illustrated catalogue, "THE MAKING OF A MAN," sent free on request.

ELASTIC HOSIERY

Made to Measure from Fresh Stock, Insuring Best Results.

Duplicates can be secured at any time from our records.

Self-Measurement Blanks sent on request.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS,
SHOULDER BRACES,
DEFORMITY APPLIANCES,
JACKETS FOR
SPINAL CURVATURE,
CRUTCHES, ETC.

Metal Arches for Flat Feet

Send for Free Book About PAINFUL FEET

TRUSSES of Every Description

Send for Catalogue.

Trusses That Fit

GEORGE R. FULLER CO., 93 CLINTON AVE., NORTH, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Branch Factories: BUFFALO, 23 W. Swan Street. BOSTON, 17 Bromfield Street. PHILADELPHIA, 1233 Arch Street.

The New York World
and
The Monotype

In March, 1909, The World
Installed Four Machines

In October, 1909, The World
Doubled Its Equipment

Mr. Don C. Seitz, Business Manager of The New York World, says:

"We have had the Monotypes in active use now for six months and I think they have clearly vindicated their claim as a useful adjunct in the display work of a daily newspaper. They have materially cut down the amount of distribution, have saved us large sums in investment for new type and have improved the appearance of the paper greatly. The difficulty we encountered with hand type due to its elongation in the steam tables and thereby rendering figures illegible and creating bad plates in the Stereotyping Department, has vanished. Our people have had little difficulty in mastering the machine and I can say without hesitation that it is a real success."

Lanston Monotype Machine Company
Philadelphia

(over.

Mr. Ed. Flicker, Business Manager "Cincinnati Enquirer," says:

Dear Sir: Our installation of Monotype machines has been in use a little over one year and I am free to say that we are well pleased. The appearance of tabular work produced on them is symmetrically correct, a great advantage in market reports, base-ball records, etc. For setting the body portion of display advertising we find them far more speedy than our other machines, and the advantage of being able to make corrections from the case greatly facilitates the work in the ad-corner.

The matrix service enables us to get any special face to suit the fancy of the advertiser, a matter that often induces him to increase his advertising space with us. The machines have exceeded expectations and we would not be without them.

ENQUIRER COMPANY,
ED. FLICKER, *Business Manager.*

Mr. W. W. Leech, Publisher of the "Chicago Evening American," says:

Gentlemen: It is with pleasure I report to you on the workings of the Monotype machine in our office. After a trial of several months I find that it is a great success and meeting the requirements of our office in every way. We find it very economical in casting type and a great saving in distribution in the advertising end.

W. W. LEECH, *Publisher.*

Mr. W. M. Dear, Advertising Manager "Evening Journal," Jersey City, says:

1. As a type caster: We have never seen its equal. The cheapness of casting, the quickness of work and the absence of blow holes, resulting in a type of remarkable solidity, which stands up under the most severe usage, in every way equal to foundry cast type, scores one point in favor of the Monotype.
2. Casting of sorts: No time is lost in doing this to any required amount.
3. In setting ads: Broken measure has lost its terror as we are not obliged to lose the time consumed heretofore in cutting linotype slugs.
4. Facility of correction: due to the fact that the type is cast individually, corrections are made from the case with the greatest facility.

THE EVENING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION,
W. M. DEAR, *Advertising Manager.*

Mr. Frank S. Baker, Advertising Manager "The Cleveland Plain Dealer," says:

Gentlemen: We have now used your Monotype machine for eight months in our composing room as a type caster and composing machine. As a type caster, we have found it very efficient.

We use the Monotype as a composing machine on Saturday nights and when we need extra composition in the rush hours with considerable satisfaction. We have been able to cast all our head letters and display type of certain sizes on the machine, which is at a great advantage in cost over the foundry type.

We feel that our own men are competent to handle and operate the machine so that we can use it without any increase in our pay-roll. This, we consider an advantage, and we feel satisfied that the machine will do the work for which it is intended.

PLAIN DEALER PUBLISHING CO.,
FRANK S. BAKER, *Advertising Manager.*

Mr. E. W. Grozier, Publisher of the "Boston Post," says:

Gentlemen: We have decided to retain in our composing room the double Monotype equipment, as we find it very useful in setting our advertisements. We enclose you herewith check in settlement of our account.

POST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
By E. W. GROZIER, *Publisher.*

Mr. H. C. Milholland, Business Manager of "The Pittsburg Press," says:

Dear Sir: In accordance with contract we have with you under date of January 30, 1908, for one of your Monotype Type Casting Machines and Motor, we beg to advise you that we accept the same, as it has given perfect satisfaction up to this time, and we believe will do all you claim.

H. C. MILHOLLAND, *Business Manager.*

Mr. Edward McLean, Business Manager of "The Washington Post," Washington, D. C., says:

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to our experience with the Monotype, we have been running a Monotype equipment in our Composing Room for six months. The equipment was primarily purchased to use on ad composition, and it has more than lived up to the claim you have made for it on this work.

In ad composition the capacity of the composing machine to handle broken measure and automatically insert in the text "cut in figures" up to the thirty-six point, with no hand work, has proved a great time saver in the ad department.

On especially difficult work the result has been remarkable, as, for instance, the delivery of a complete racing form of twenty thousand ems agate, double price, in two hours; copy to type on one machine.

THE WASHINGTON POST CO.,
EDWARD MCLEAN, *Business Manager.*

Mr. Jas. P. Considine, "The North American," Philadelphia, Pa., says:

Dear Sir: Replying to your request for our experience with your Monotype machines, beg leave to state they have been in constant use in our Composing Room for the past eighteen months, and have found them satisfactory and economical in the operation of our plant.

The production of display type as to quantity and quality is indeed remarkable, and we feel as a result we are to-day equipped with a supply of display type unsurpassed by any newspaper. The producing capacity of one of your casters at times has exceeded one hundred pounds of display type in an eight hour run. As a result space material and sorts are always at hand resulting in time and labor saving.

We have found the Monotype on difficult styles of ad composition, box scores, stock tables, etc., to be entirely satisfactory. The adaptability and the facility with which the individual type can be corrected on difficult composition is a good feature.

The ability of the machine to insert automatically 36-point display figures in the text of the ads without hand work eliminates one of the most laborious features of ad composition.

Our experience with the machine, as previously stated, has been very satisfactory, and we will be very glad to confirm this to any newspaper representative who desires to call and witness the operation.

Yours very truly,
THE NORTH AMERICAN,
(Signed) JAS. P. CONSIDINE.

THE MONOTYPE

TWO IN ONE

"The Versatile Machine that Keeps Itself Busy"

Both Makes *and* Sets Type

Type Caster

Casts type in all sizes, 5-point to 36-point; body type, display type, borders, spaces and quads

and

Composing Machine

For all kinds of composition, plain or intricate; all sizes, 5-point to 14-point; any measure up to 60 picas

There's a Difference

It takes at least two different machines (not Monotypes) to even approximate what one Monotype will do, and even "two-to-one" there is a lot left over that only the Monotype can do

Lanston Monotype Machine Company
Philadelphia

Boston New York Chicago San Francisco
CANADA: Miller & Richard, Toronto and Winnipeg

Let Us Send You This $1

CURE for PILES

TO TRY FREE

Just Send Us Your Address

We want to send a full **Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Cure** to every sufferer from Piles, Ulcers, Fissure, Tumors, Constipation, etc., **ON FREE TRIAL.** Just send us your name and address. Return mail will bring the Complete Treatment prepaid and in plain wrapper. Try it according to the simple directions, then if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received send us One Dollar. If not it **costs you nothing.** You decide and all we ask is **your word.**

"There's Relief in Every Package."

We are curing thousands in every stage of advance of this cruel disease—even curing old, chronic cases of over 30 years' standing. Will you accept this **FREE** offer? Remember only the satisfied pay. Don't lay down this offer until you have written us.

Address: **DR. VAN VLECK CO.**

WA10 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

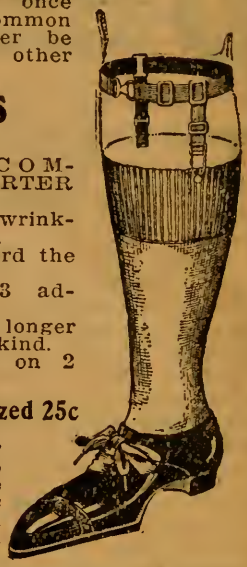
WRITE US NOW.

"COMMON SENSE"

(DOUBLE HITCH)

GARTERS

A man who once wears the "Common Sense" will never be satisfied with any other kind.



6 REASONS WHY:

1. MOST COMFORTABLE GARTER MADE.
2. Prevents wrinkling of the hose.
3. Does not cord the leg.
4. Made in 3 adjustable sizes.
5. Wears longer than any other kind.
6. Hitches on 2 sides.

Silk 50c. Mercerized 25c

If your dealer does not handle them send us the price in stamps or currency and we will send them to you postpaid.

CARY, MARTIN & CARY

Dept. W. 97-99 Reade St., New York City

NO LIMIT TO SPEED BUT THE LAW

Every R-S Motorcycle has all the speed you care to ride. A racer, roadster, climber or coaster at your will. Ideal for touring. Economy, simplicity and durability that make it **the** machine for steady work and hard usage. We build no "specials" because no special **can** be built to excel the regular.

R-S Motorcycle

Built and Tested in the Mountains

The "R-S" is the only motorcycle that ever climbed Pike's Peak. It made the climb and descent without faltering and without using the limit of its power. The only single cylinder motorcycle that ever climbed Wilkes-Barre Mountain.

Many exclusive features. Agents wanted where we have no representative. Catalogue free.

READING STANDARD CO
Dept. W., Reading, Pa.
Makers Renowned Reading Standard Bicycles.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL RING

Copyright, 1894, '5, '6; 1902, '4 and 1909, by W. G. Brownson.

THE following diseases are caused by acid in the blood and are cured by this ring, which takes from one day to two weeks, after the ring commences to work; according to disease and circumstances. The ring and the acid create an electro-chemical action, removing the excess of acid, which cures the disease and will keep it cured.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes—it is not a habit with children. Chorea—St. Vitus's Dance. Chlorosis—green sickness—Painful and Excessive Monthly Periods, Uremia, Syncope, Epilepsy, Nervous Prostration, Nosebleed, Internal Hemorrhages, Rhinolith—a stony concretion formed in nose—Adenoids, Polypus. Cataract. Goitre. Whooping Cough. Rheumatism—inflammatory, Gout, Lumbago, Articular, Sciatic, Muscular. Asthma, Headache, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Valvular Rheumatism of Heart, Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatic Paralysis—Brain, Hair, Eyes. Ears, Limbs. Pen, Operators, Typewriters. Dropsy, Obesity, Fatty Degeneration of Heart. Appendicitis—Inflammation of Bowels, Chronic Dysentery, Acidity of Stomach, which causes the worst kind of constipation—the other is caused by liver disease. Cancer—carcinoma, Cancerous Tumors, Congestion of Kidneys. Stone in Bladder, Prostatitis, Gravel, Gall-Stone, Calculi. Deposit on Teeth, White Spots on Nails. Psoriasis, Salt Rheum. Varicose Veins and Ulcers. Varicocele—varicose veins in scrotum. Varicose Veins and Ulcers in Rectum—often mistaken for piles and fissure. The after effects of Diphtheria, Scarlet, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers.

This ring is not a cure-all. The ring will not cure liver disease and none of the liver diseases.

The ring will not work deposit on ring and finger—unless it is necessary, but when it is necessary, it will work every second day and night, if it is a good fit and is used and cleaned as directed.

Price $2.00; Gold-covered $4.00. By Mail or will send by Express, Collect on Delivery. Send paper size of finger. Agents wanted at places not taken. Send for additional information. The $2.00 ring is sold on a three weeks' guarantee; ring can be returned and money will be refunded if not satisfactory. Not for sale by jewelers or druggists. Any person who uses our name or copies from our advertising, is fraudulently trying to do business on the reputation of this ring and will be prosecuted.

This ring is not for sale by wholesale houses or any person advertising cheap rings and can only be obtained from us and our authorized agents.

PEOPLE WHO ARE SUBJECT TO RHEUMATIC, KIDNEY AND ALL ACID DISEASES, HAVE EXPERIMENTED FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS AND SPENT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, TAKING AND APPLYING REMEDIES. The time will certainly come when intelligent people will not submit to be experimented with, to see if a medicine can be made to cure acid diseases.

Any reputable physician will advise you that a permanent cure in that manner is impossible, as the acid is liable to accumulate again at any time, after you quit using the best remedies or any other treatment. That acid in the blood caused a limited number of diseases has always been admitted, but the knowledge of the fact that an excess of acid is the cause of so many diseases of hitherto unknown pathology has been a revelation to the medical profession.

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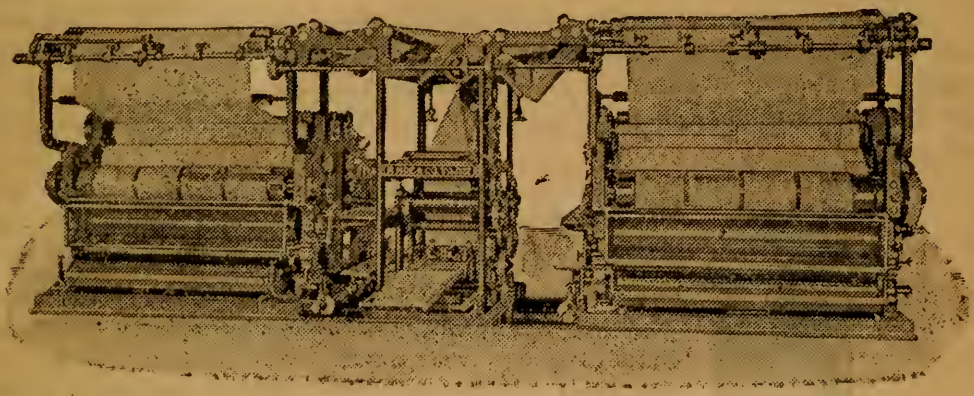

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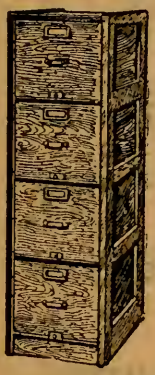

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1 Battery Pl.	210 Fulton.	362 Franklin.	694 Fourth.	901 E. 20th.	1291 W 33d.	1549 W. 46th.
8 Beaver.	222 Ann.	378 White.	713 Wash'ton Pl.	919 E. 21st.	Sixth Avenue.	1569 W. 47th.
27 Morris.	Vesey.	398 Walker.	727 Waverley Pl.	939 E. 22d.	1311 W. 34th.	1589 W. 48th.
55 Exchange Pl.	227 Barclay.	413 Lispenard.	744 Astor Place.	957 E. 23d.	1329 W. 35th.	1609 W. 49th.
56 Exchange Pl.	237 Park Place.	416 Canal.	755 Eighth.	957 Fifth Ave.	1349 W. 36th.	1629 W. 50th.
73 Rector.	247 Murray.	432 Howard.	770 E. 9th.	Madison Square.	1369 W. 37th.	1649 W. 51st.
86 Wall.	259 Warren.	458 Grand.	784 E. 10th.	1099 W. 24th.	1391 W 38th.	1665 W. 52d.
106 Pine.	271 Chambers.	486 Broome.	801 E. 11th.	1119 W. 25th.	1409 W. 39th.	1685 W. 53d.
114 Thames.	287 Reade.	526 Spring.	824 E. 12th.	1139 W. 26th.	1429 W. 40th.	1709 W. 54th.
124 Cedar.	303 Duane.	56 Prince.	840 E. 13th.	1159 W. 27th.	1447 W. 41st.	1729 W. 55th.
145 Liberty.	317 Thomas.	608 Houston.	858 E. 14th.	1183 W. 28th.	1467 W. 42d.	1749 W. 56th.
171 Cortlandt.	318 Pearl.	640 Bleecker.	Union Square.	1203 W. 29th.	1489 W. 43d.	1769 W. 57th.
172 Maiden Lane.	334 Worth.	658 Bond.	857 E. 17th.	1227 W. 30th.	1505 W. 44th.	1787 W. 58th.
184 John.	344 Catharine La.	681 W. 3d.	871 E. 18th.	1251 W. 31st.	1525 W. 45th.	1805 W. 59th.
191 Dey.	348 Leonard.	682 Great Jones.	887 E. 19th.	1273 W. 32d.	Seventh Avenue.	Central Park.

FIFTH AVENUE.

1 Wash'ton Sq.	185 23d.	439 39th.	703 55th.	899 71st.	1059 87th.	1219 103d.
7 E. 8th.	Broadway.	457 40th.	719 56th.	908 72d.	1069 88th.	1229 104th.
21 9th.	25th.	477 41st.	737 57th.	919 73d.	1079 89th.	1239 105th.
33 10th.	214 26th.	499 42d.	751 58th.	927 74th.	1089 90th.	1249 106th.
41 11th.	231 27th.	511 43d.	775 59th.	939 75th.	1099 91st.	1259 107th.
51 12th.	249 28th.	529 44th.	787 60th.	949 76th.	1109 92d.	1269 108th.
61 13th.	263 29th.	545 45th.	799 61st.	959 77th.	1116 93d	1279 109th.
67 14th.	281 30th.	561 46th.	807 62d.	969 78th.	1129 94th.	1334 112th.
96 15th.	299 31st.	575 47th.	817 63d.	979 79th.	1139 95th.	1422 117th.
81 16th.	315 32d.	593 48th.	827 64th.	989 80th.	1149 96th.	1500 120th.
95 17th.	331 33d.	609 49th.	837 65th.	999 81st.	1159 97th.	2000 124th.
107 18th.	353 34th.	623 50th.	846 66th.	1009 82d.	1169 98th.	2116 130th.
115 19th.	371 35th.	637 51st.	856 67th	1019 83d.	1179 99th.	2192 134th.
123 20th.	387 36th.	653 52d.	869 68th.	1029 84th.	1189 100th.	2250 137th.
147 21st.	405 37th.	671 53d.	879 69th.	1038 85th.	1199 101st.	2321 140th.
165 22d.	421 38th.	685 54th.	884 70th.	1048 86th.	1209 102d.	

THIRD AVENUE.

19 St. Mark's Pl.	355 E. 26th.	699 E. 44th.	1047 E. 62d.	1409 E. 80th.	1765 E. 98th.	2100 E. 115th.
28 E. 9th.	373 E. 27th.	719 E. 45th.	1059 E. 63d.	1433 E. 81st.	1781 E. 99th.	2123 E. 116th.
45 E. 10th.	391 E. 28th.	739 E. 46th.	1089 E. 64th.	1451 E. 82d.	1800 E. 100th.	2141 E. 117th.
63 E. 11th.	411 E. 29th.	755 E. 47th.	1109 E. 65th.	1469 E. 83d.	1816 E. 101st.	2161 E. 118th.
83 E. 12th.	429 E. 30th.	773 E. 48th.	1129 E. 66th.	1487 E. 84th.	1843 E. 102d.	2181 E. 119th.
103 E. 13th.	449 E. 31st.	793 E. 49th.	1148 E. 67th.	1505 E. 85th.	1861 E. 103d.	2199 E. 120th.
123 E. 14th.	467 E. 32d.	813 E. 50th.	1163 E. 68th.	1525 E. 86th.	1881 E. 104th.	2227 E. 121st.
145 E. 15th.	487 E. 33d.	835 E. 51st.	1185 E. 69th.	1545 E. 87th.	1897 E. 105th.	2241 E. 122d.
165 E. 16th.	505 E. 34th.	857 E. 52d.	1201 E. 70th.	1565 E. 88th.	1923 E. 106th.	2261 E. 123d.
185 E. 17th.	523 E. 35th.	875 E. 53d.	1229 E. 71st.	1583 E. 89th.	1939 E. 107th.	2281 E. 124th.
203 E 18th.	541 E. 36th.	895 E. 54th.	1245 E. 72d.	1599 E. 90th.	1965 E. 108th.	2297 E. 125th.
223 E. 19th.	557 E. 37th.	913 E. 55th.	1265 E. 73d.	1615 E. 91st.	1981 E. 109th.	2319 E. 126th.
243 E. 20th.	577 E. 38th.	933 E. 56th.	1289 E. 74th.	1643 E. 92d.	2001 E. 110th.	2339 E. 127th.
261 E. 21st.	597 E 39th.	951 E. 57th.	1309 E. 75th.	1659 E. 93d.	2027 E. 111th.	2359 E. 128th.
281 E. 22d.	617 E. 40th.	969 E. 58th.	1329 E. 76th	1677 E. 94th.	2039 E. 112th.	2380 E. 129th.
299 E. 23d.	635 E. 41st.	989 E. 59th.	1349 E. 77th.	1693 E. 95th.	2063 E. 113th.	2396 E. 130th.
319 E. 24th.	657 E. 42d.	1009 E. 60th.	1371 E. 78th.	1709 E. 96th.	2082 E. 114th.	Harlem River.
337 E. 25th.	679 E 43d.	1029 E. 61st.	1389 E. 79th.	1749 E. 97th.		

LEXINGTON AVENUE.

1 E. 21st.	293 E. 37th.	593 E. 52d.	901 E. 67th.	1209 E. 82d.	1629 E. 103d.	1895 E. 118th.
9 E. 22d.	311 E. 38th.	615 E. 53d.	921 E. 68th.	1225 E. 83d.	1645 E. 104th.	1915 E. 119th.
17 E. 23d.	331 E. 39th.	635 E. 54th.	941 E. 69th.	1239 E. 84th.	1673 E. 105th.	1944 E. 120th.
39 E. 24th.	353 E. 40th.	655 E. 55th.	961 E. 70th.	1259 E. 85th.	1689 E. 106th.	1980 E. 121st.
59 E. 25th.	373 E. 41st.	675 E. 56th.	983 E. 71st.	1275 E. 86th.	1705 E. 107th.	2001 E. 122d.
77 E. 26th.	389 E. 42d.	695 E. 57th.	995 E 72d.	1291 E. 87th.	1733 E. 108th.	2025 E. 123d.
97 E. 27th.	413 E. 43d.	721 E. 58th.	1017 E. 73d.	1309 E. 88th.	1755 E. 109th.	2034 E. 124th.
115 E. 28th.	435 E. 44th.	741 E. 59th.	1031 E. 74th.	1328 E. 89th.	1773 E. 110th.	2060 E. 125th.
135 E. 29th.	449 E. 45th	751 E. 60th.	1055 E. 75th.	1360 E. 90th.	1787 E. 111th.	2085 E. 126th.
159 E. 30th.	473 E. 46th.	781 E. 61st.	1071 E. 76th.	1378 E. 91st.	1801 E. 112th.	2102 E. 127th.
177 E. 31st.	491 E. 47th.	801 E. 62d.	1097 E. 77th.	1396 E. 92d.	1813 E. 113th.	2125 E. 128th.
197 E. 32d.	513 E. 48th.	821 E. 63d.	1115 E. 78th.	1423 E. 93d.	1841 E. 114th.	2143 E. 129th.
217 E. 33d.	537 E. 49th.	835 E 64th.	1135 E. 79th.	1443 E. 94th.	1856 E. 115th.	2168 E. 130th.
237 E. 34th.	555 E. 50th.	863 E. 65th.	1159 E. 80th.	1469 E. 95th.	1869 E. 116th.	E. 131st.
253 E. 35th.	571 E. 51st.	881 E. 66th.	1187 E. 81st.	1613 E. 102d.	1877 E. 117th.	Harlem River.
271 E. 36th.						

FOURTH AVENUE.

	E. 8th.	111 E. 12th.	250 E. 20th.	322 E. 24th.	384 E. 27th.	410 E. 30th.
	58 E. 9th.	135 E. 13th.	265 E. 21st.	342 E. 25th.	402 E. 28th.	440 E. 31st.
	73 E. 10th.	157 E. 14th.	283 E. 22d.	360 E. 26th.	422 E. 29th.	478 E. 32d.
	91 E. 11th.	Union Square.	299 E. 23d.			

PARK AVENUE.

1 E. 34th.	375 E. 53d.	650 E. 67th.	935 E. 81st.	1217 E. 95th.	1489 E. 109th.	E. 123d.
18 E. 35th.	393 E. 54th.	E. 68th.	957 E. 82d.	1236 E. 96th.	1507 E. 110th.	1796 E. 124th.
37 E. 36th.	413 E. 55th.	692 E. 69th.	979 E. 83d.	1253 E. 97th.	1526 E. 111th.	1817 E. 125th.
47 E. 37th.	433 E. 56th.	717 E. 70th.	997 E. 84th.	1269 E. 98th.	1555 E. 112th.	1837 E. 126th.
65 E. 38th.	455 E. 57th.	731 E. 71st.	1015 E. 85th.	E. 99th.	1571 E. 113th.	1851 E. 127th.
79 E. 39th.	479 E. 58th.	757 E. 72d.	1037 E. 86th.	1316 E. 100th.	1590 E. 114th.	1875 E. 128th.
99 E. 40th.	497 E. 59th.	779 E. 73d.	1055 E. 87th.	1336 E. 101st.	1617 E. 115th.	1895 E. 129th.
115 E. 41st	513 E. 60th.	795 E. 74th.	1075 E. 88th.	1353 E. 102d.	1635 E. 116th.	1915 E. 130th.
135 E. 42d.	525 E. 61st.	819 E. 75th.	1097 E. 89th.	E. 103d.	1649 E. 117th.	1937 E. 131st.
R. R. Yard.	549 E. 62d.	833 E. 76th.	1115 E. 90th.	E. 104th	1673 E. 118th.	1957 E. 132d.
E. 48th.	573 E. 63d.	E. 77th.	1135 E. 91st.	1408 E. 105th.	1695 E. 119th.	1978 E. 133d.
E. 49th.	593 E. 64th.	879 E. 78th.	1155 E. 92d.	1424 E. 106th.	1711 E. 120th.	E. 134th.
E. 50th.	607 E. 65th.	885 E. 79th.	1177 E. 93d.	1455 E. 107th.	1737 E. 121st.	E. 135th.
E. 51st.	637 E. 66th.	911 E. 80th.	1197 E. 94th.	1475 E. 108th.	1755 E. 122d.	Harlem River.
E. 52d.						

MADISON AVENUE.

1 E. 23d.	228 E. 37th.	E. 51st.	750 E. 65th.	1029 E. 79th.	1693 E. 112th.	1969 E. 126th.
11 E. 24th.	244 E. 38th.	E. 52d.	770 E. 66th.	1047 E. 80th.	1705 E. 113th.	1991 E. 127th.
21 E. 25th.	262 E. 39th.	510 E. 53d.	790 E. 67th.	1071 E. 81st.	1729 E. 114th.	2013 E. 128th.
37 E. 26th.	280 E. 40th.	530 E. 54th.	811 E. 68th.	1103 E. 83d.	1747 E. 115th.	2029 E. 129th.
60 E. 27th.	298 E. 41st.	542 E. 55th.	822 E. 69th.	1121 E. 84th.	1767 E. 116th.	2049 E. 130th.
78 E. 28th.	314 E. 42d.	560 E. 56th.	841 E. 70th.	1221 E. 88th.	1781 E. 117th.	2071 E. 131st.
96 E. 29th.	330 E. 43d.	582 E. 57th.	E. 71st.	1293 E. 92d.	1809 E. 118th.	2099 E. 132d.
116 E. 30th.	344 E. 44th.	606 E. 58th.	E. 72d.	1414 E. 98th.	1829 E. 119th.	2119 E. 133d.
132 E. 31st.	350 E. 45th.	628 E. 59th.	875 E. 73d.	1480 E. 102d.	1837 E. 120th.	2139 E. 134th.
150 E. 32d.	E. 46th.	650 E. 60th.	931 E. 74th.	1553 E. 105th.	1861 E. 121st.	2149 E. 135th.
168 E. 33d.	E. 47th.	660 E. 61st.	951 E. 75th.	1603 E. 108th.	1881 E. 122d.	2173 E. 136th.
184 E. 34th.	412 E. 48th.	686 E. 62d.	973 E. 76th.	1628 E. 109th.	1901 E. 123d.	2198 E. 137th.
198 E. 35th.	430 E. 49th.	708 E. 63d.	987 E. 77th.	1647 E. 110th.	1929 E. 124th.	E. 138th.
214 E. 36th.	450 E. 50th.	726 E. 64th.	1009 E. 78th.	1665 E. 111th.	1943 E. 125th.	Harlem River.

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1 Carmine.	112 W. 9th.	267 W. 17th.	427 W. 26th.	B'way W. 35th.	771 W. 44th.	933 W. 53d.
2 Minetta Lane.	132 W. 10th.	287 W. 18th.	447 W. 27th.	609 W. 36th.	791 W. 45th.	951 W. 54th.
16 W. 3d.	139 Milligan Pl.	303 W. 19th.	465 W. 28th.	631 W. 37th.	813 W. 46th.	971 W. 55th.
39 W. 4th.	149 W. 11th.	319 W. 20th.	483 W. 29th.	651 W. 38th.	829 W. 47th.	991 W. 56th.
57 Wash'ton Pl.	169 W. 12th.	337 W. 21st.	499 W. 30th.	677 W. 39th.	847 W. 48th.	1011 W. 57th.
75 Waverley Pl.	187 W. 13th.	355 W. 22d.	519 W. 31st.	697 W. 40th.	867 W. 49th.	1031 W. 58th.
94 W. 8th.	207 W. 14th.	373 W. 23d.	533 W. 32d.	717 W. 41st.	885 W. 50th.	1051 W. 59th.
105 Greenwich Ave.	227 W. 15th.	389 W. 24th.	B'way W. 33d.	735 W. 42d.	899 W. 51st.	Central Park.
	251 W. 16th.	409 W. 25th.	B'way W. 34th.	755 W. 43d.	917 W. 52d.	

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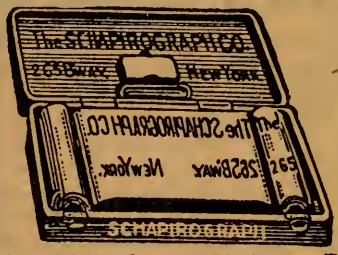

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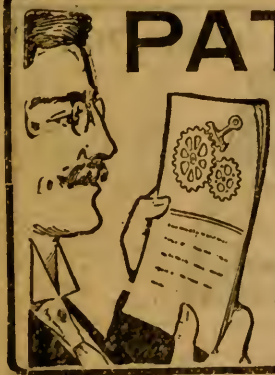

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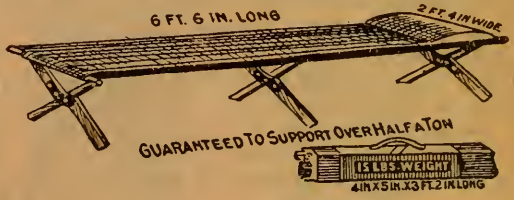

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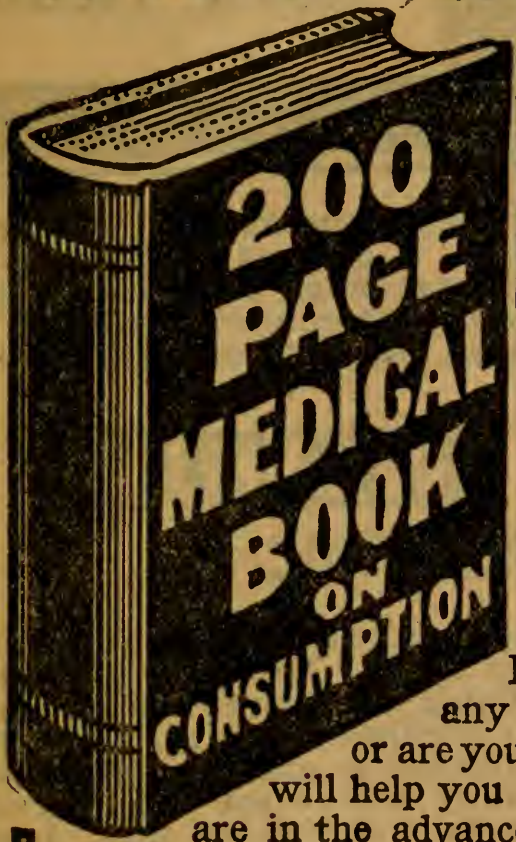

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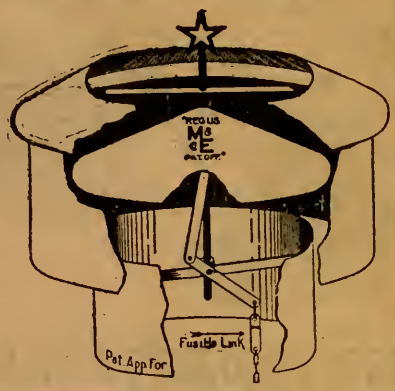

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Hundreds of sufferers from skin and scalp diseases have been permanently cured with this small trial. All who have used it have been greatly benefited, and when the treatment was faithfully continued a complete and permanent cure was the reward.

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As in the past years, we will again give to readers of the World Almanac who have never used our remedy one **25c. Size Trial Bottle SANDHOLM'S ECZEMA LOTION AND DANDRUFF REMEDY** absolutely **FREE.** All we ask is that you inclose 10c. in stamps to help defray the expense of postage and packing, and the trial will be sent promptly, charges postpaid. **Write today** and sign your name plainly.

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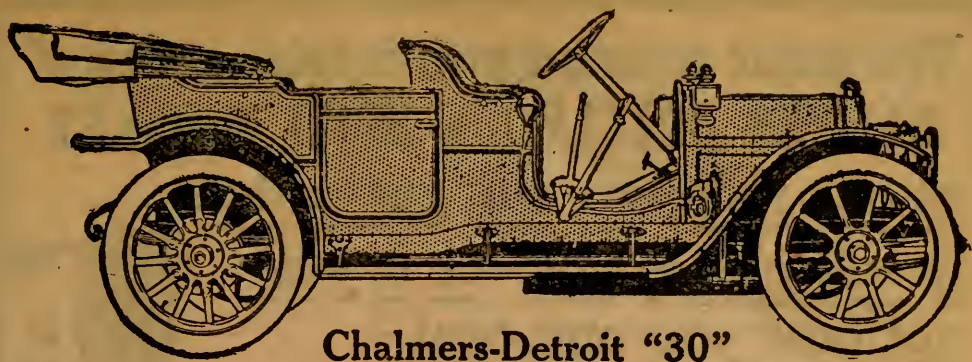

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$1500
Pony Tonneau—Touring Car—Roadster—Coupe—Limousine

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The tremendous vogue of the Chalmers-Detroits indicates the trend of the times. People want standardized cars today, sold on a reasonable margin.

There was excuse for high prices during the days of risk and experiment, but the excuse is ended now. The motor car has reached its development. Now it is a question of giving the most for the money.

We are giving so much in the Chalmers-Detroits that our profit is but nine per cent. The result is, we have doubled our factory in the past year to come somewhere near to filling our orders.

Not because no other car is as good. Some other cars are made by able designers, as well-known as Mr. Coffin. But the price of such cars is excessive.

This for $1500

The Chalmers-Detroit "30"—price $1500—has a 115-inch wheel base and 34-inch wheels.

It is large, luxurious and roomy. It has all the lines and appearance of cars that cost twice as much.

It has made a long-distance speed record of 55.5 miles per hour. It has made endurance records such as no other car ever equalled. Again and again it has won trophies away from higher-priced, higher-powered cars.

It is an economical car, with a record of 25.7 miles on one gallon of gasoline in a contest.

There are thousands of experienced motor car owners—weary of heavy upkeep cost—who are adopting this type of car.

This for $2750

The Chalmers-Detroit "Forty" sells for $2750. And it is utterly impossible to get a better car at anywhere near the price.

Our "Forty" has a 122-inch wheel base and 36-inch wheels. It has room for seven passengers. The upholstering is hand-buffed leather. The price includes Bosch magneto, gas lamps and gas tank.

The Chalmers-Detroit "Forty" has all the power and all the room that any one can want. Any higher price means merely excessive profit. Any agent of ours can prove this fact to your satisfaction if you will accord him the chance.

Compare the Cars

The claims made by makers of cars are confusing. The only way to decide between them is to compare the cars.

If anyone claims to give more for the money, please judge the facts for yourself. Or better still, ask a competent engineer to judge for you.

The men who make the most careful comparisons are the men who buy Chalmers-Detroits.

If you don't know a nearby agent ask us for our Catalog A. We will tell you where the cars can be seen. (25)

Chalmers-Detroit Motor Company, Members A. L. A. M. **Detroit, Mich.**

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We want to prove to you what a rich, pure and delicious whiskey this is.

We want to convince you of the extraordinary saving our DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY plan of selling means to you.

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This remarkable moving picture is the most realistic and the most thrilling ever presented to the public.

We have taken a part of these 2,400 wonderful and sensational pictures and made them into a Newly Invented Moving Picture that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine, it does not need a curtain and it does not need a light.

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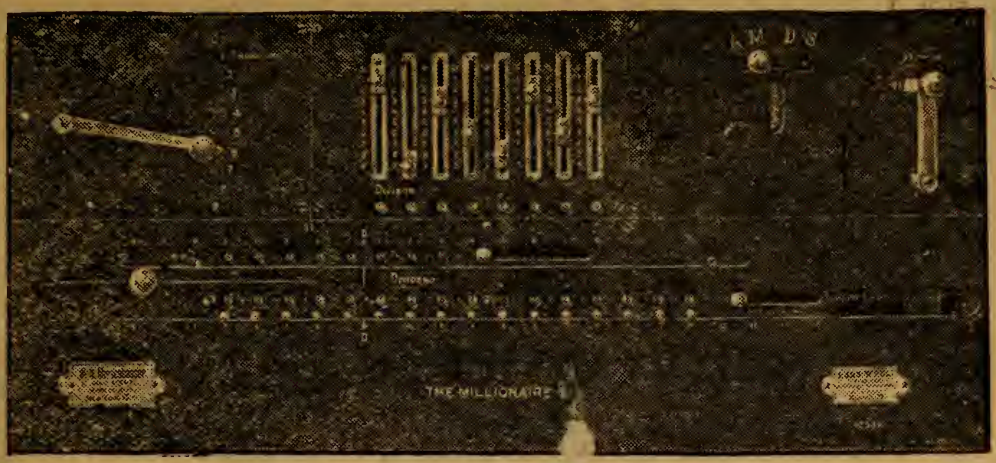

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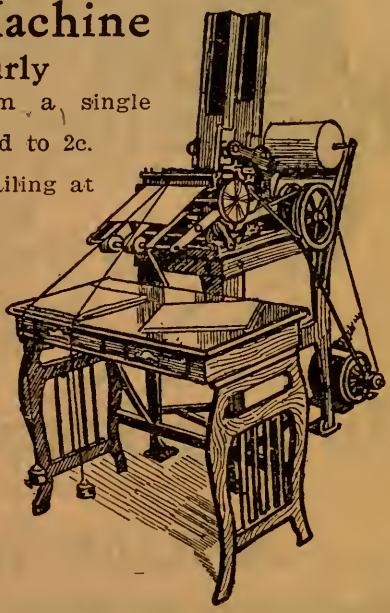

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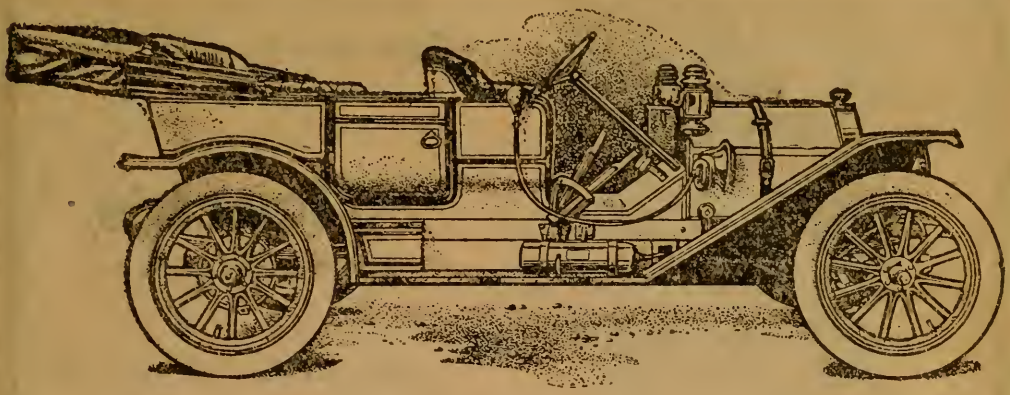

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Real economy—and perfect automobile satisfaction, for either the man who has never had a car or the man who has had many—is found in this big 1910 sensation — the new Haynes Model 19 for $2,000. No other automobile with reputation and character approaching this new Haynes Model has ever been sold at under $3,000.

HAYNES

It is the first time the manufacturer of an *acknowledged standard* automobile has ever offered the public a thoroughly high-class car *at anywhere near* the price asked for cars that are more or less of an experiment and that are *made to sell in big quantities.*

This new Haynes is for the man who is through experimenting (or who wants to avoid it) and who is ready to pay a moderate price for a car of *proven* quality.

It is built for the hundreds of conservative, long-headed buyers who want a car that they *know* will give perfect satisfaction—that will be an economical car to run—a simple car to handle — a car built to stand up under the usage that breaks down the *cheap* car—and a car that can be used *with pride* in the company of the *highest priced* automobiles.

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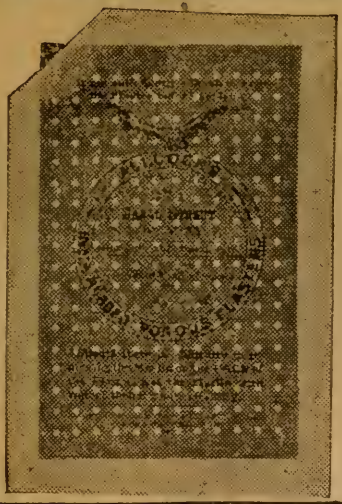

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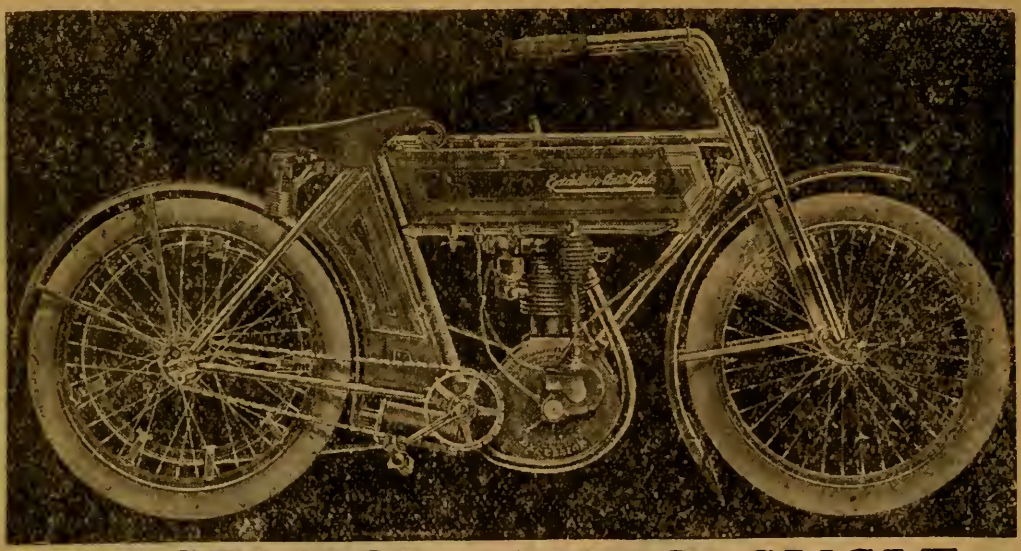

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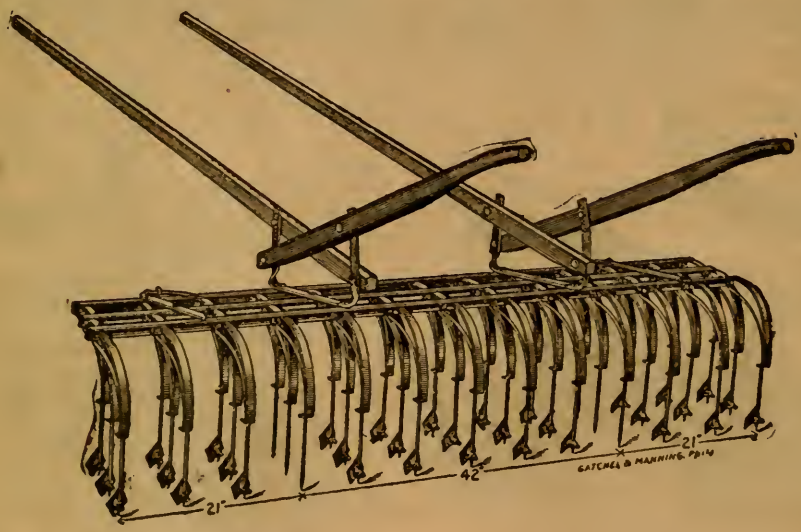

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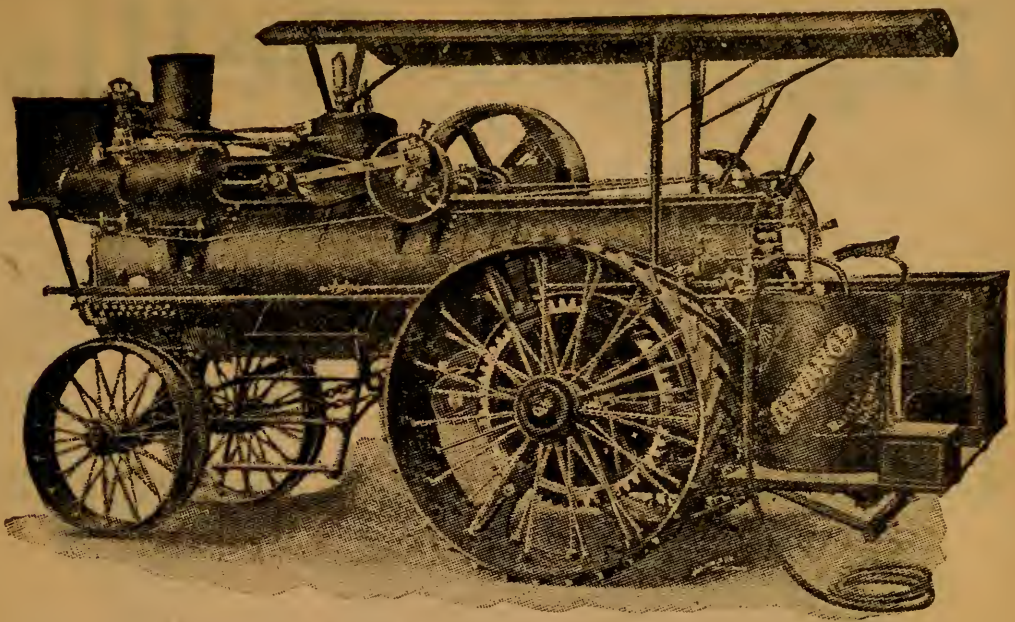

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	Elevation	Established
CONNECTICUT.		
Barnes' Sanitarium, Dr., F. H. Barnes, Stamford	500	1895
Bowman's Sanitarium, Dr., J. E. Bowman, Greenwich	28	1895
Brooks' Sanatorium, Dr., M. J. Brooks, New Canaan	340	1896
Cedar Wild Sanitarium, A. L. Fitch, Darien	66	1900
Cheney's Sanatorium, Dr. B. Austin; B. A. Cheney, New Haven	10	1893
Crest View Sanatorium, H. M. Hitchcock, Greenwich	300	1894
Cromwell Hall, F. K. Hallock, Cromwell	250	1877
Elmcroft Sanatorium, E. S. Vail, Enfield	78	1890
Givens' Sanitarium, Dr., A. J. Givens, Stamford	150	1890
Grand View Sanatorium, W. P. S. Keating, South Windham	890	1894
Keeley Institute, The, W. H. Boals, 307 Beach Street, West Haven	64	1892
McFarland's Sanitarium, Dr., D. W. McFarland, Greens Farms	100	1898
Moss Hill Villa, A. D. Wadsworth, South Norwalk	300	1903
Newhope Private Sanitarium, C. E. Skinner, 61-63 Grove Street, New Haven	10	1900
"On-the-Hill" Sanatorium, C. W. Jackson, Watertown	600	1903
Spring Hill Home, J. L. Buel, Litchfield	1,150	1858
Styles's Sanitarium, Dr., E. L. Styles, New Britain	199	1896
Westport Sanitarium, F. D. Ruland, Westport	26	1891
Wilson Sanitarium, ——— 151 Retreat Avenue, Hartford	38	1898
Woodland Sanatorium, M. M. Johnson, 122 Woodland Street, Hartford	38	1890
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Francis Private Sanitarium, John R., John R. Francis, 2112 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington	25	....
Keeley Institute, E. C. Barstow, 211 North Capital Street, Washington	25	1897
INDIANA.		
Bourbon Sanitarium, A. C. Matchette, Bourbon	800	1901
Bye Sanitarium, Dr. Benj. Bye, Indianapolis	700	1896
Columbus Sanitarium, John Little Morris, Columbus	600	1890
Crescent Sanitarium, Drs. A. M. Hayden and J. W. Phares, Evansville	431	1899
Evansville Sanitarium, Edw. Walker and J. Welbron, 712 Twentieth Street, Evansville	370	1893
Fayette Sanitarium, W. H. Worster, Connersville	800	1902
Fletcher's Sanitarium, Dr. W. B., W. B. Fletcher, Indianapolis	700	1888
Gilbert Memorial Sanitarium, Dr. Wm. Gilbert, Evansville	300	1897
Glen View, M. C. Benham, Richmond	915	1881
Home Lawn Mineral Springs, W. E. Hendricks, Martinsville	500	1890
Hotel Lithia, C. J. Finney, Attica	500	....
Highland Sanitarium, A. S. Tilford, Martinsville	500	1894
Interlaken Sanitarium, W. Wardner, La Porte	300	1870
Invalids' Home Sanitarium, R. B. Jackson, Kokomo	575	1873
Keeley Institute, Marion, Ind.		
Keeley Institute, Plainfield		
Knapp Sanitarium, Dr. Geo. H. C. Knapp, cor. Fourth Street and Broadway, Vincennes	400	1898
Martinsville Sanitarium, E. V. Green, Martinsville	600	1889
"Norways," A. E Sterne, 1820 East Tenth Street, Indianapolis	450	1898
Shelbyville, ——— ———, Shelbyville	1,844	1900
Vigo Sanitarium, Drs. Stock and Howe, 324 South Third Street, Terre Haute	400	1900
Winona Lake Health Resort, J. G. Nebras, Winona Lake	800	1903
MAINE.		
Keeley Institute, Portland		
Maine State Sanatorium, E. Nichols, Hebron	1,200	1905
MARYLAND.		
Barnard Sanatorium, J. S. Barnard, 2724 Charles Street, North Baltimore	130	1900
Brewster Park Hotel Sanitarium, F. A. Brewster, Laurel	1,000	1905
Carroll Springs Sanitarium, G. H. Wright, Forest Glen	300	1889
Fort Hill Private Home for Backward and Nervous Children, S. J. Fort, near Ellicott City, Howard County	500	1886
Gundry Sanitarium, A. T. Gundry, Catonsville	500	1900
Miller Sanitarium, I. Miller, 1734 St. Paul Street, Baltimore	200	1896
Mt. Hope Retreat, F. J. Flannery and C. G. Hill, Mt. Hope	460	1840
Riggs' Cottage, G. H. Riggs, Ijamsville	750	1896
Sanitarium, H. A. Kelly, 1418 Eutaw Place, Baltimore	1,000	1892
Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, E. N. Brush, Towson (Station A, Baltimore)	456	1853
Springer Sanitarium, N. A. Springer and J. R. Green, Towson (Station A, Baltimore)	130	1890
Wills Mountain Sanatorium, H. D. Fry and J. T. Johnson, (near) Cumberland	1,800	1903
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Adams Nervine Asylum, D. H. Fuller, Jamaica Plain, Boston	80	1877
Attleboro and Martha's Vineyard Sanitarium, The, L. V. Gustin-Mackie. June to October, Cottage City; October to June, Attleboro	100	1880
Baker Sanitarium, Walter, F. L. Taylor, Roxbury, Boston	80	1892

(Continued on page LXXX

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MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

	Elevation	Established
Berkshire Hills Sanatorium, The, W. E. Brown, North Adams	927	1877
Buscall's Home, I. Buscall, Springfield	100	1890
Children's Island Sanitarium, H. J. Hall, Salem Harbor, Marblehead	50	1866
Douglas's Sanatorium, Dr., C. J. Douglas, 321 Center Street, Dorchester, Boston	80	....
Framingham Nervine, E. L. Keith, Winter Street, Framingham	300	1896
Greystone Towers Sanatorium, E. S. Le Lacheur, West Bridgewater	....	1904
Highlands, The, F. W. Russell, A. B., Winchendon	1,100	1875
Keeley Institute, J. H. Kane, Lexington	200	1892
Maquan Sanitarium, F. S. Thomas, South Hanson	60	1894
Millet Sanatorium, The, C. S. Millet, East Bridgewater	200	1900
Nauheim Sanitarium, Mary Sanderson, Springfield	200	1905
New England Sanitarium, W. E. Bliss, Melrose	300	1899
Newton Nervine, N. E. Paine, West Newton	40	1892
Newton Sanatorium, N. E. Paine, West Newton	40	1900
Ocean View, W. S. Birge, Provincetown	300	1902
Ring's Sanatorium, Dr., A. M. Ring, Arlington Heights, Boston	400	1879
Riverview Sanitarium, W. F. Robie, Baldwinville	1,000	1885
Sharon Sanatorium, V. Y. Bowditch, Sharon	300	1891
Somerville Sanitarium, H. Hull, 16 Austin Street, Somerville	500	1895
Tothill Lodge, A. H. Tuttle, Charles River Road, Cambridge	70	1901
Wheeler Sanitarium, Mrs. M. H. Paul, Superintendent, 32 Copeland Street, Roxbury District, Boston	80	1888
Wellesley Nervine, E. H. Wiswall, Wellesley	200	1897
Woodside Cottages, F. W. Patch, Framingham	350	1900
Worcester Sanitarium, "The Pines," H. A. Gibbs, Worcester	500	1897

NEW JERSEY.

"Fair Oaks," Eliot Gorton, Summit	580	1902
Galen Hall, ————, Atlantic City	10	1894
Idylease Inn, E. A. Day, Newfoundland	1,000	1902
Oak Hill Sanitarium, D. M. Gardiner, Caldwell	500	1899
Plainfield Sanitarium, J. H. Cooley, Somerset Street, Plainfield	100	1879
Riverlawn, D. T. Millspaugh, 45 Totowa Avenue, Paterson	120	1891
Summit Grove Place Sanitarium, S. S. Nivison, Hammonton	100	....
Vaughan's Private Sanitarium, H. D. Van Gasbeek, Sussex	800	1895

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Highland Springs Sanatorium, A. E. Browning, Nashua	1,000	1900
Keeley Institute, Manchester		
Pembroke Sanatorium, H. T. Fontaine, Pembroke, P. O. Address, R. F. D. No. 14, Concord	700	1901

NEW YORK STATE.

Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, E. L. Trudeau, Saranac Lake	1,650	1884
Avon Springs Sanitarium, W. K. Quackenbush, Avon	700	1872
Bay Ridge Home, Mrs. A. A. R. Henrichsen, Supt., 224 Seventy-eighth Street, Brooklyn	90	....
Bethesda Sanitarium, The, W. H. Person, 192-194 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn	90	....
Bethesda Sanitarium, C. D. Clawson, Montour Falls	400	1879
Bond's House, Dr., G. F. M. Bond, 960 N. Broadway, Yonkers	350	1901
Breezehurst Terrace, D. A. Harrison, Whitestone, L. I.	140	1890
Brigham Hall Hospital, D. R. Burrell, Canandaigua	700	1855
Buffalo Electric Sanitarium, J. T. Pitkin, 206 Connecticut Street, Buffalo	500	1888
Clifton Springs Sanitarium, F. W. Spaulding, Clifton Springs	300	1850
Combes' Sanitarium, Dr., R. C. F. Combes, Flushing, N. Y. City	65	1889
Corwin-Muncie Sanitarium, E. H. Muncie, Binghamton	800	1893
Dryden Spa Place Sanitarium, S. S. Nivison, Dryden	2,500	1862
Everett's House, Dr., E. A. Everett, 861 College Avenue, Elmira	1,000	1905
"Falkirk," ————, Central Valley	....	1890
Gabriels' Sanatorium, W. H. Clancy, Gabriels, Franklin County	1,800	1896
Gleason Health Resort, J. C. Fisher, Elmira	1,000	1852
Glens Springs Sanitarium, W. E. Leffingwell, Watkins	1,000	1890
Graham Highland Park Sanatorium and Maternity Hospital, C. T. Graham, Rochester	500	1900
Greenmont Sanitarium, R. L. Parsons, Ossining	300	1880
"Interpines," F. W. Seward, Goshen	800	1890
Jackson Health Resort, J. H. Jackson, Dansville	900	1858
Keeley Institute, John J. Brown, White Plains	300	1892
Keeley Institute, M. J. O'Connell, 799 Niagara Street, Buffalo	....	1894
Kellogg's House, Dr. T. H. Kellogg, Riverdale, New York City	50	1898
Knickerbocker Hall, J. R. Harding, College Point, L. I.	40	1902
Lexington Heights Hospital, D. G. Wilcox, 173 Lexington Avenue, Buffalo	500	1890
Long Island Home, O. J. Wilsey, Amityville, L. I.	12	1882
Loomis Sanatorium, H. M. King, Liberty, Sullivan County	2,300	1896
Louden Hall, J. Louden, Supt., Amityville, L. I.	29	1886
MacDonald's House, Dr., C. F. MacDonald, Pleasantville Station, Westchester County	350	1896
Marshall Sanatorium, H. Elliott, Troy	200	1851
McMichael's Sanatorium, Dr. G. H. McMichael, 75 West Tupper Street, Buffalo	500	1891
Middletown Sanitarium, Middletown, N. Y.	600	1902

(Concluded on page LXXXII

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	Elevation	Established
Montefiore Home Country Sanatorium, L. Rosenberg, Bedford Station	450	1897
Morton's Private House, Dr., D. J. Morton, Eighty-eighth Street and Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn	90	1902
Muncie Sanitarium, E. H. Muncie, 117 Macon Street, Brooklyn	90	1896
Muncie Sanatorium Hotel, E. H. & L. H. Muncie, Muncie Island, Babylon, L. I.	150	1898
Murray Hill Sanitarium, E. V. Magnet, Supt., 148 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York City	56	....
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, Rev. G. L. Avery, Manager	50	1877
Olean Sanitarium, W. I. Hewitt, Olean	1,600	1894
Oppenheimer Institute, 317 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City	50	1902
Parkside Sanitarium, S. A. Dunnam, Buffalo	500	1902
Providence Retreat, J. J. Twohey, 2157 Main Street, Buffalo	500	1860
River Crest, W. E. Dold, Astoria, L. I., New York City	50	....
Riverview, J. R. Bolton, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson	175	1870
Ross Health Resort, W. H. Ross, Brentwood, L. I.	80	1900
Sahler Sanitarium, The Dr. C. O., C. O. Sahler, Kingston	180	1893
St. Vincent's Retreat, S. J. Brooks, Harrison, Westchester County (Women only)	300	1879
Sanford Hall, W. S. Brown, Flushing, New York City	30	1841
Shepard's Sanitarium, Dr., C. H. Shepard, 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn	90	1861
Spa Sanitarium, The, A. I. Thayer, 65 High Street, Ballston, Spa	400	1901
Steuben Sanitarium, J. E. Walker, Hornellsville	1,400	1892
Stony Wold Sanitarium, H. S. Goodall, Lake Kushaqua	1,725	1901
Strong's, Dr., S. E. Strong, Saratoga Springs	300	1855
Telfair Sanitarium, W. G. Telfair, 568 West Avenue, Rochester	500	1892
Vitalist School of Physical Training, The, A. H. Terry, Blue Point, L. I.	70	1906
Waldmere-on-the-Sound, E. N. Carpenter, Mamaroneck	10	1889
Whitesboro Sanitarium, F. P. Bayliss, Whitesboro	500	1893
Williamson Sanitarium, A. N. Williamson, Dobb's Ferry	10	1880
Willis Sanitarium, H. Willis, 1453 Pacific Street, Brooklyn	90	1901

OHIO.

Barnhill Sanitarium, T. G. Barnhill, Findlay	700	1895
"Brown Cure, The J. S.," C. J. Turner, Main Street, Greenspring	800	1865
Brunton Sanitarium, H. O. Brunton, Conneaut	200	1902
Cincinnati Sanitarium, F. W. Langdon, College Hill, Station K, Cincinnati	900	1873
Fair Oaks Villa, W. A. Searl, Cuyahoga Falls	1,100	1894
Geiger's Sanitarium, G. H. Geiger, 118 East Second Street, Dayton	700	1890
Good Samaritan Hospital, H. T. Sutton, Zanesville	690	1895
Grandview Sanitarium, Price Hill, B. T. Beebe, Cincinnati	800	1901
Hartman Sanitarium, D. R. Summy, 247 South Fourth Street, Columbus	450	1890
Keeley Institute, Columbus		
Langcoy's Bathatorium and Electric Health Home, J. Miller Langcoy's, Lime, Allen County	835	1900
Mansfield Sanitarium, B. F. Harding, Mansfield	1,300	1902
McMillen Sanitarium, Bishop McMillen, Shepard	600	1894
Mowry's Sanitarium and Treatment Rooms, Dr. D. Mowry, 203 Fountain Pl., Bellefontaine	1,100	1895
Park View Sanitarium, H. A. Rodebaugh, 664 N. Park Street, Columbus	790	1901
Oxford Retreat, G. F. Cook, Oxford	900	1885
Sawyer Sanitarium, C. E. Sawyer, Marion	240	1895
Sigler's Electrical Sanitarium, J. B. Claypool, Niles	870	1874
Shepard Sanitarium, W. E. Postle, Shepard	....	1853
University Sanitarium, C. A. Palmer, 773 Republic, Cleveland	600	1900

PENNSYLVANIA.

Easton Sanitarium, C. S. Kinney, Easton	300	....
Grand View Sanitarium, R. D. Wenrich, Wernersville	800	1847
Inwood Sanitarium, S. E. Winter, West Conshohocken	1,100	1898
Keeley Institute, 4246 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh		
Keeley Institute, 812 North Broad Street, Philadelphia		
Lebanon Sanitarium, A. B. Gloninger, Lebanon	600	1904
Lititz Springs Sanitarium, J. B. Brobst, Lititz	700	1902
Markleton Sanatorium, J. L. Martin, Markleton	2,000	1891
Mercer Sanitarium, The M. L. McKinstry, Mercer	2,500	1900
Mountain Side Sanatorium, A. M. Rothrock, Mont Alto	2,000	1905
Pennsylvania Sanitarium H. B. Knapp, 1929 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia	300	1902
South Mountain Camp Sanatorium, A. M. Rothrock, Mont Alto	1,650	1903
Sunnyrest Sanatorium, E. Stockdale, White Haven	1,200	1901
Walter Sanatorium, The, R. Walter, Walters Park	800	1874
White Haven Sanatorium, L. F. Flick, White Haven	1,500	1901

RHODE ISLAND.

Bates' Electropathic Sanitarium, Dr., W. L. Bates, 141 Benefit Street, Providence	70	1893
Hopeworth Sanitarium, W. C. Canfield, Bristol	75	1883
Keeley Institute, The, T. J. Stringfield, Providence	70	1892

VERMONT.

Lakeview Sanitarium, W. D. Barry, Burlington	300	1882
Prime's Vermont Sanitarium, Dr. W. R. Prime, 244 Pearl Street, Burlington	260	1895
Randolph Sanatorium, The, J. P. Gilford, Randolph	1,800	1905
Sparhawk Sanitarium, S. Sparhawk, Burlington	300	1887

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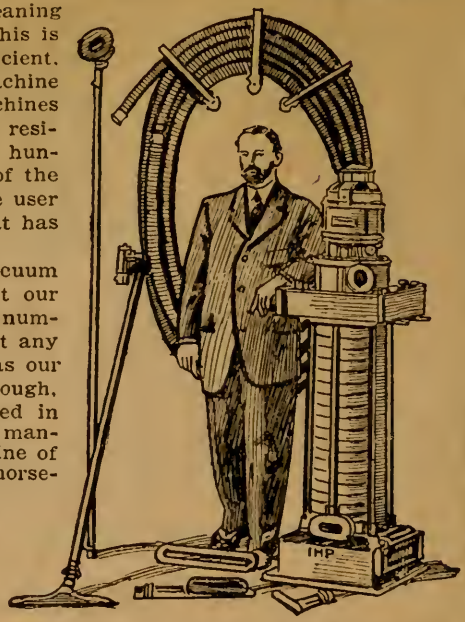

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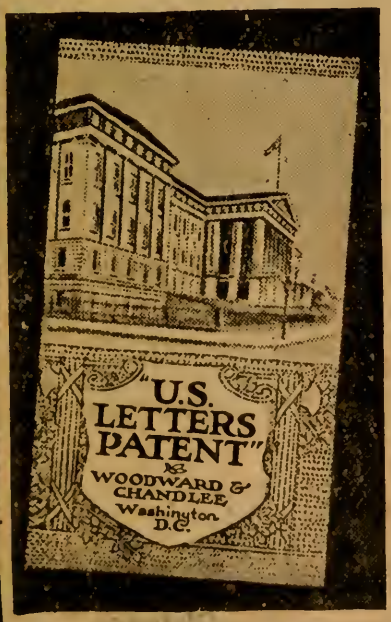

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Yours truly, R. S. LaRue.

205 S. Clinton St.,
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Osakis, Minn., June 7, '09.

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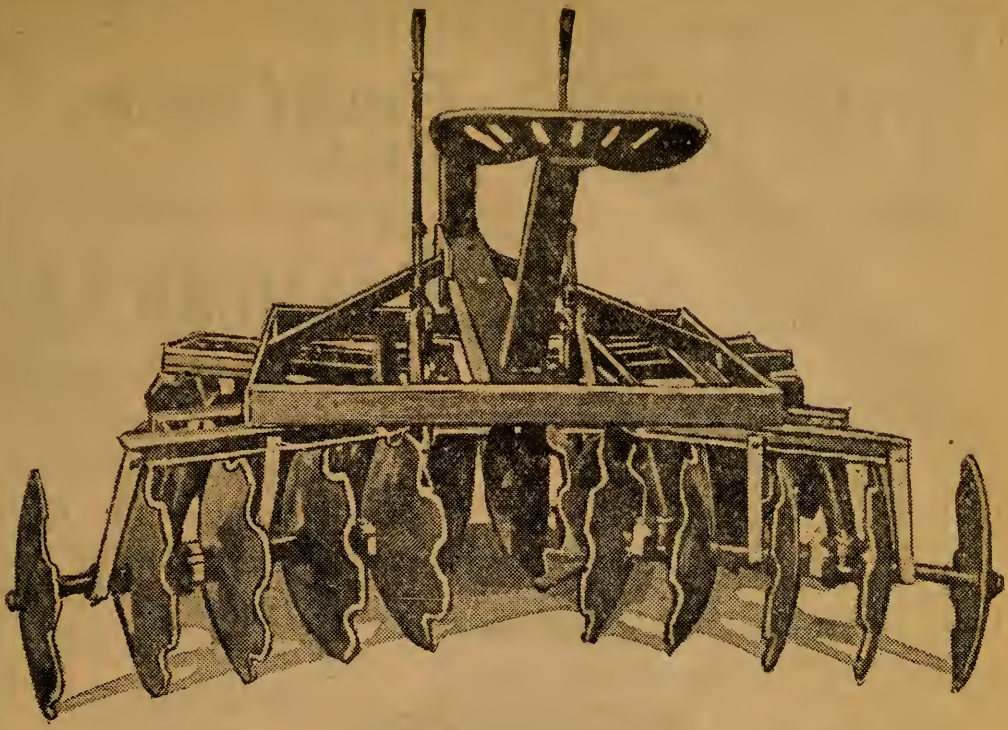

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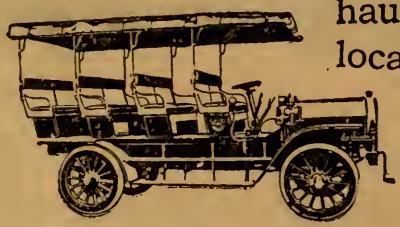

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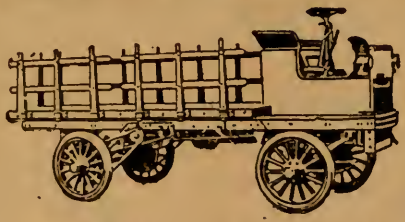

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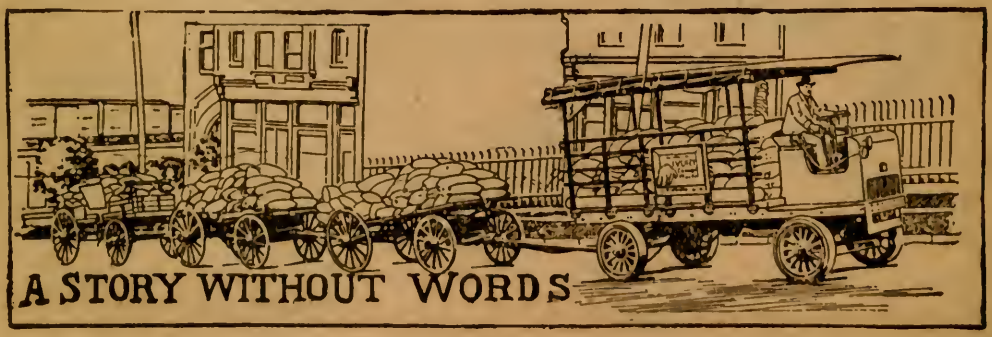

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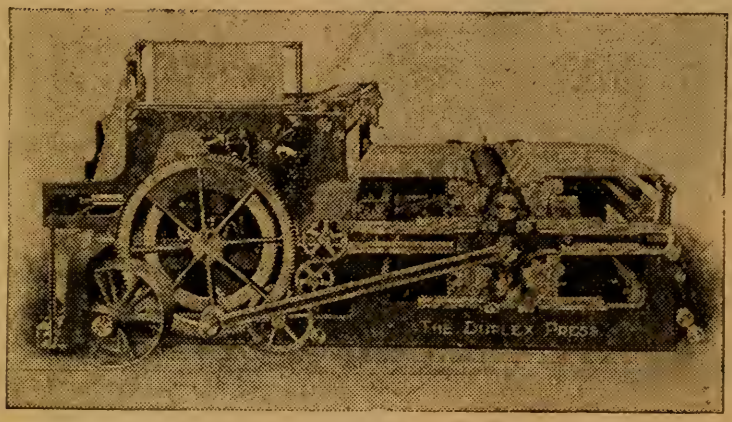

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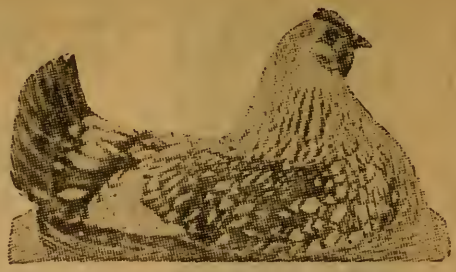

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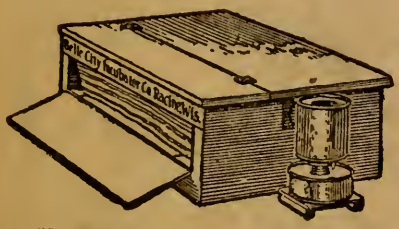

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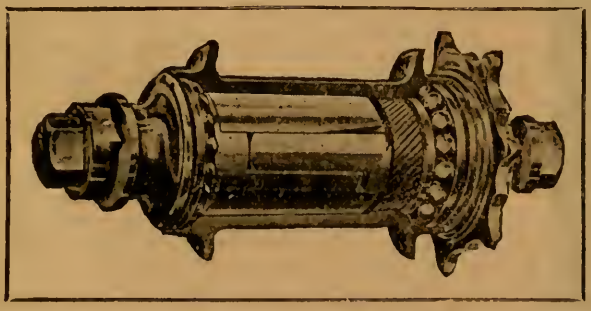

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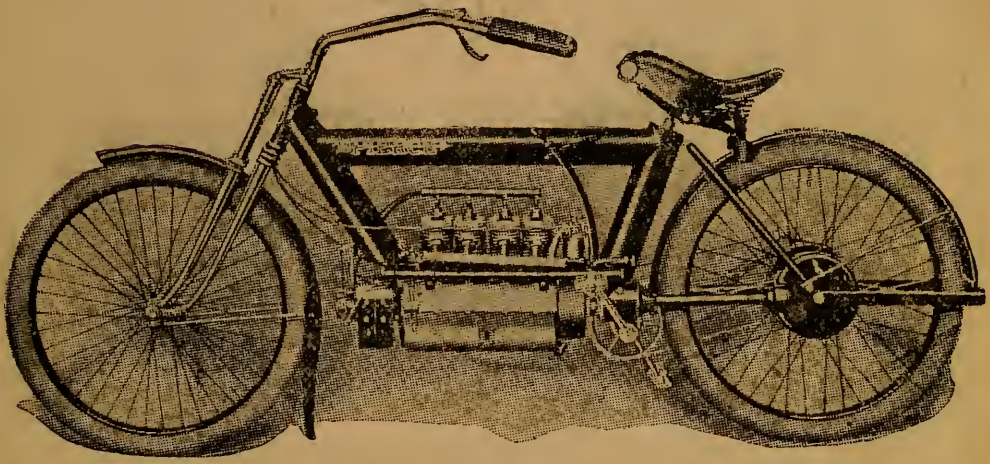

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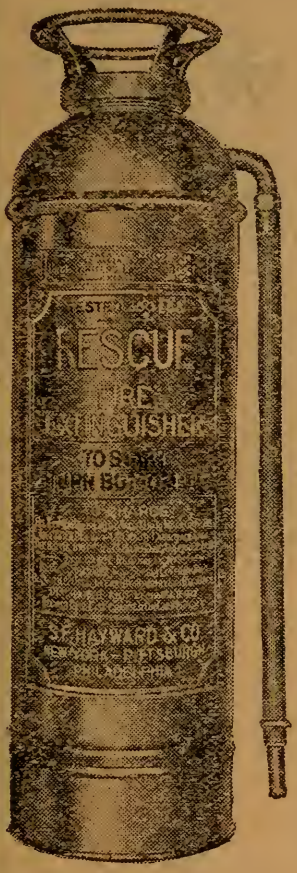

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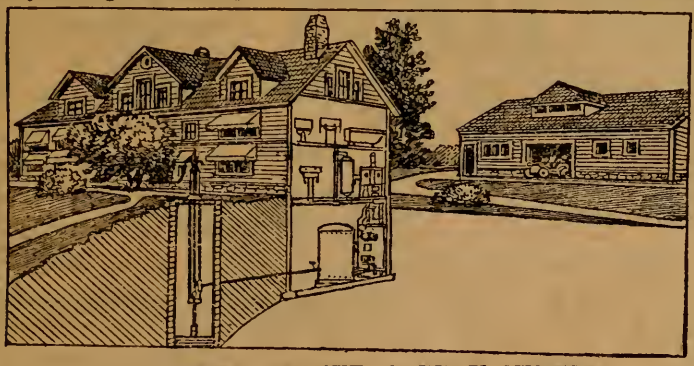

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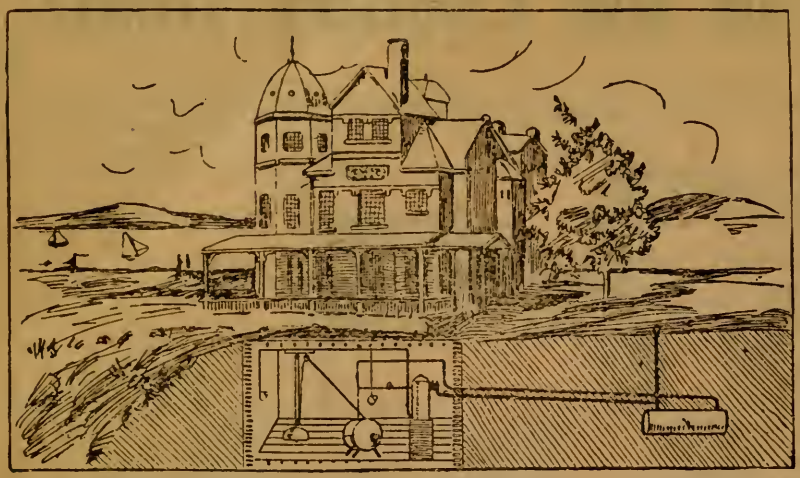

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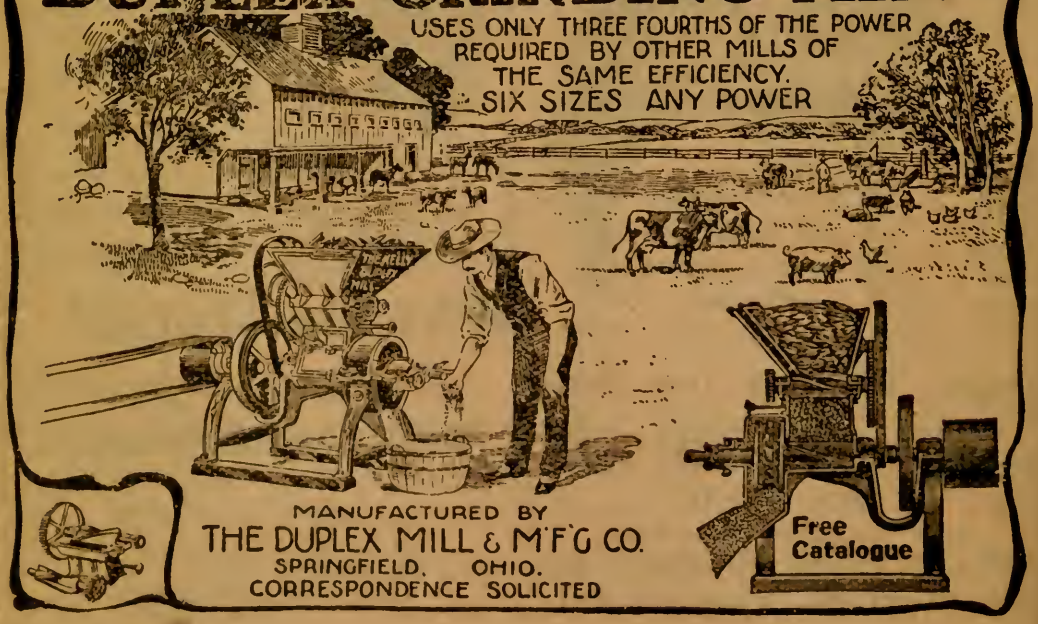

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Roofing, Siding, Cornices, Ridging, Water Tanks, Corrugated Culverts

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RESISTANCE TO CORROSION IS ESSENTIAL

Old Fashioned Iron Resisted Corrosion Because It Was Pure and Homogeneous

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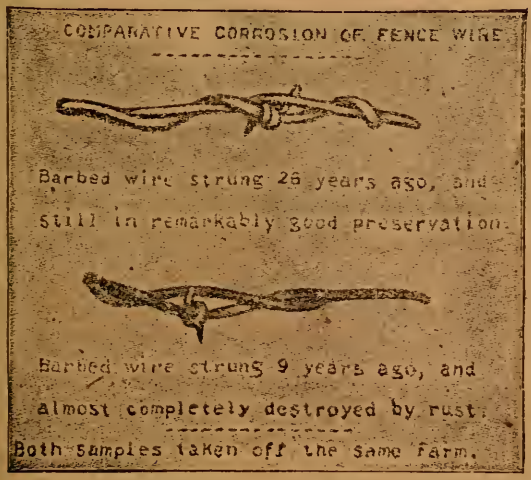

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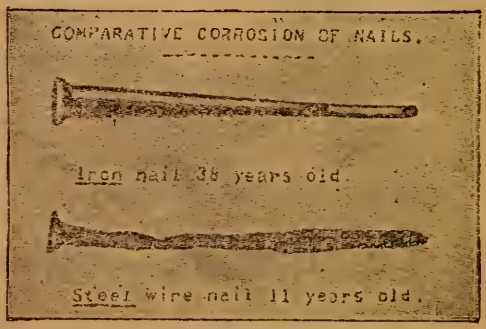
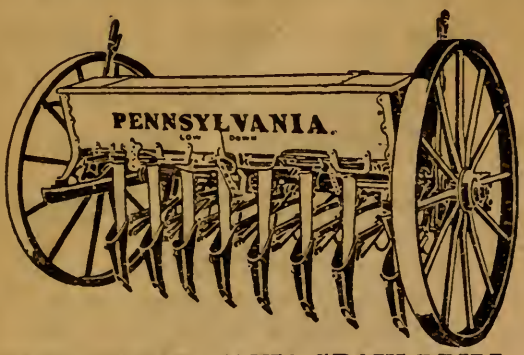


FARQUHAR MACHINERY



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Fifty-three years of experience and success back of the Farquhar line.

Forty-eight page illustrated catalog tells all about Farquhar

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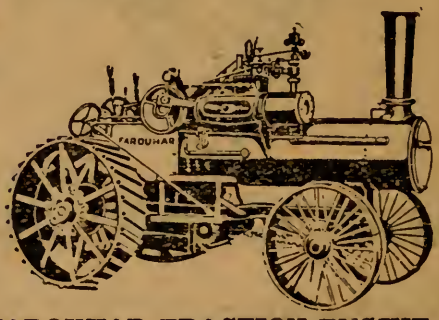
Single and Double Cylinder Road Engines.



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Either or both of these catalogs will be mailed free on request.

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Sterling Value in Cream Separators

What "Sterling" means on a piece of silver the name "Empire" means on a cream separator.

So-called silver can be bought for far less than the real article. It looks like silver and gives you satisfaction for a little while perhaps. But it is for a little while only. "Sterling" means a life of wear and service.

THAT'S THE WAY WITH THE EMPIRE LINE

of Actual Quality Cream Separators.

They are built of best material, by the most skilled mechanics in the up-to-date factory of the Cream Separator world.

Years of Service Prove Their Worth

Do you want a contraption that **looks like a separator** or a cream separator of highest quality that actually separates for years to come.

Last year the dairy products sold for about $800,000,000. Did you get your share of this sum?

If you have cows, and want to make the fullest amount of money from them, just address a postal to

The Empire Cream Separator Company

Room 1109 Fisher Bldg. - - - - Chicago, Ill.

From Office Boy to President

YOUR EFFICIENCY INCREASED
BY WEARING

Prof. Chas. Munter's

Trade **NULIFE** Mark

COMPELS DEEP BREATHING
For Man, Woman and Child

NULIFE has benefited more than 6,000,000 wearers who have become deep breathers, and it will benefit you.

Good health and a clear, active brain are the necessary attributes of a successful career in art or business. Every day people of superior ability and intelligence, but lacking the energy, strength and vitality of vigorous health, are obliged to give way to their more robust competitors.

Brains are not the only requisite. Our American leaders of industry and art are all men and women of striking physical force and power. They appear to radiate energy. Their chief asset is their good health. The moment their health goes they go, too. Deep breathing assures them good health.

NULIFE wearers are always found in the front ranks of every profession.

NULIFE holds your shoulders back and body upright. The spinal column, thus relieved of all strain, permits the congested organs to assume their proper and natural positions. The shoulders thus held, as nature intended, causes the chest to expand and allows the lungs their full supply of air, causing you to breathe deeply and regularly.

Deep Breathing, when the body is properly held, has the same exhilarating effect as pure mountain air; it revitalizes the entire body, clears and stimulates the brain, infuses new life and energy into the burnt-out system and instills new hopes, new aims and new ambitions into the reawakened body and makes you breathe yourself back to health.

WHAT NULIFE IS

NULIFE is a wonderful body supporter, built on scientific lines, the principle of which was discovered and patented by Prof. Chas. Munter of New York, a specialist on the human body. It is made of a washable fabric and is worn over the undergarments. It weighs but a few ounces, is as light as a feather, and as strong as steel; is adjusted by a belt around the waist, controlling the lacings, and is fastened under the waist line, being so simple any child can put it on without assistance.

NULIFE IS GUARANTEED

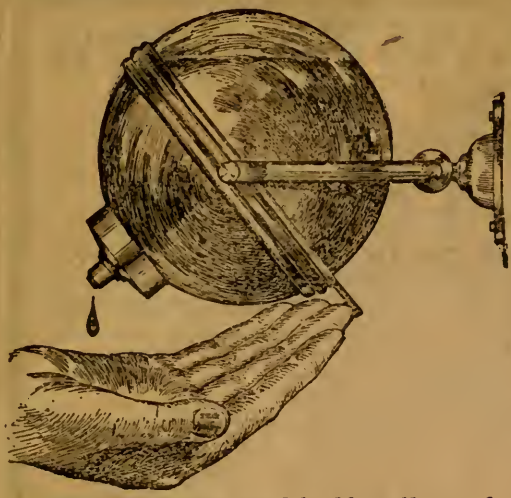
to compel deep breathing, straighten round shoulders, expand the chest from two to six inches, reduce the abdomen to proper proportions without effort on part of the wearer, strengthen the lungs, heart and nerves and purifies the blood, prevents colds brought on by sudden draughts, and, in fact, acts as a watchman over the entire system. NULIFE holds the body up, gives men a commanding appearance, and imparts to women the grace, symmetry and poise demanded by fashion, with or without a corset. It makes children walk, sit and grow erect and healthy.

NULIFE is recommended and advocated by eminent physicians and singers everywhere.

Do not put off till to-morrow the NULIFE you should put on to-day. Send us $3.00 with your name and address, plainly written, giving your height, weight, and chest measure, close up under the arm pits, around the body state whether male or female, and NULIFE will be sent you, prepaid, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

We will send FREE our illustrated booklet telling all about NULIFE and what it has done for others and will do for you, on application to

PROF. CHAS. MUNTER, No. 1 Nulife Building, West 34th St., (Near 5th Av.) New York City.



One Dispenser and half-gallon of Beau Brummell Liquid Soap

$4.50

WHICH—

CLEAN OR DIRTY SOAP?

Don't use cake soap that carries in its spongy surface dirt, and possibly contagion, from one person to another. Throw away the old-fashioned disease-spreading, filth-reeking cake soap. The age has outlived it.

The Beau Brummell Liquid Soap Dispenser

tilts into the palm a few drops of pure vegetable oil soap that has never been used before.

THE WORLD'S STANDARD CN DISINFECTANT DISINFECTANT

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Largest manufacturers of disinfectants and sanitary appliances in the world.

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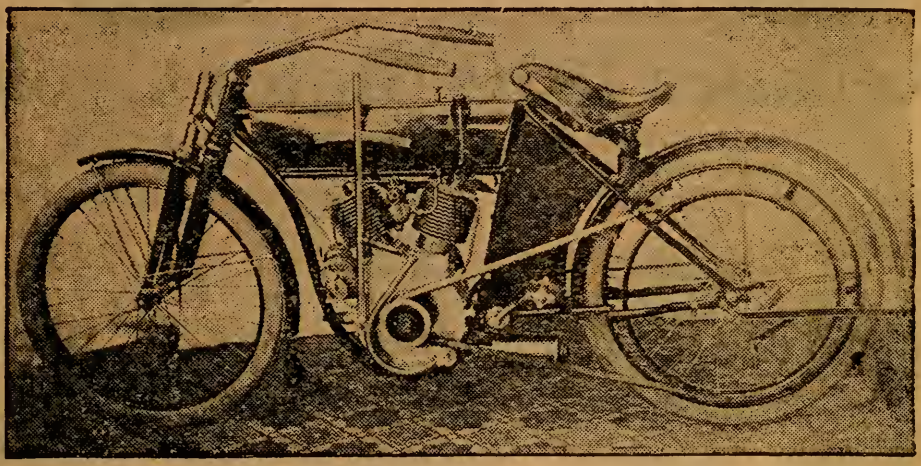
CLASS STRENGTH AND SPEED

ARE ALL CONSPICUOUS IN THE 1910 EMBLEM



Our 4 and 5 H. P. Single and 7 H. Twin

Completes a Trio of the Best Machines for the Prices on the market.

Fitted for both V and flat belts; 55 inch wheel base; battery and coil tank occupying the entire space between the seat mast and the rear wheel guard; the front lower main tube is slightly curved to conform with the curve of the front wheel guard; magneto if desired.

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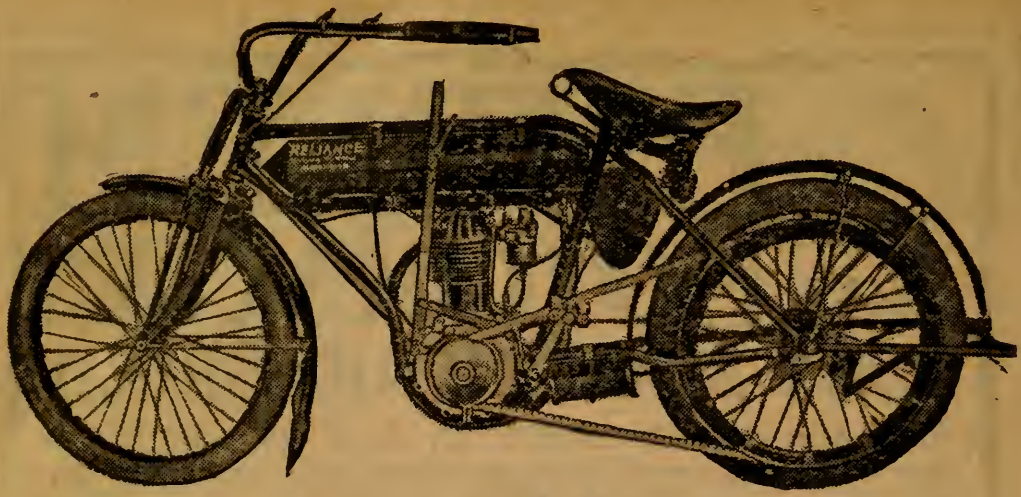

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4½ H. P. Single Cylinder and 7 H. P. Twin. Fitted with or without our new 2-speed and free-engine pulley. The most mechanical and perfect device ever constructed. Send stamp for illustrated catalog, which will be both interesting and instructive.

ADDRESS DEPT. W. **Reliance Motor Cycle Co.,** OWEGO, TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

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ARE YOU DEAF

"For twenty years I was deaf, during which time I tried every device I could hear of, and was treated by numerous physicians without success, but the Way Ear Drum fully restored my hearing." J. H. ROGERS, Detroit, Mich.

"I WAS"

What the Way Ear Drums have done for Mr. Rogers they will probably do for every deaf person who will try them. It is a scientific little device which fits into the ear unseen and unfelt; it is easily put in and taken out; it concentrates sound vibrations; it protects the inner ear from changing temperatures. It is the invention of a man who was deaf for more than twenty-five years. It restored his hearing, and more than 50,000 deaf people have been made to hear by the Way Ear Drum. It has brought help to nine out of every ten who have tried it. Send for our free illustrated book. Do not let prejudice keep you from the blessings of hearing. Don't give up to the thought that you cannot be helped. Send for book to-day. Address

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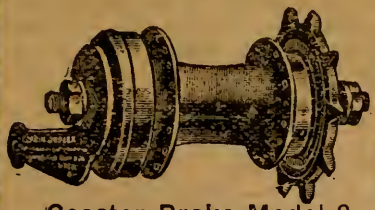

Coaster Brake Model 8

Ask for Model 11

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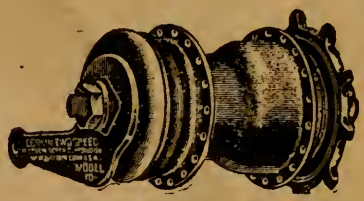
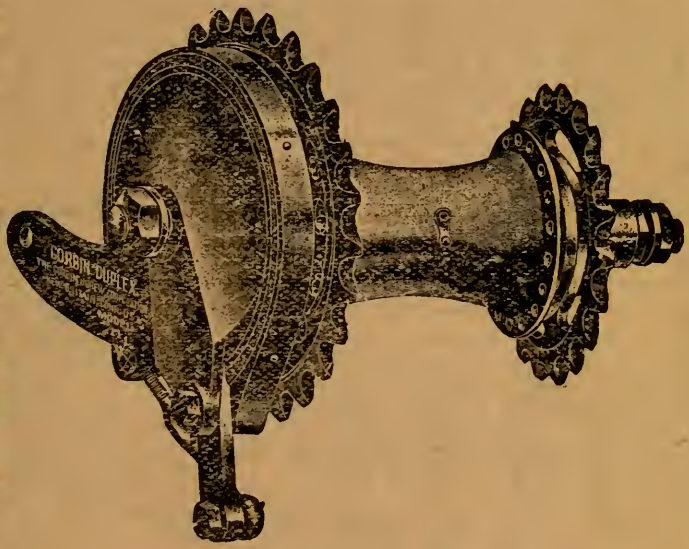


Coaster Brake Model 10

Motorcycle Band Coaster Brake

IF IT'S A BAND BRAKE YOU WANT
We Now Can Supply That, Too.
IT'S A CORBIN, and Corbin quality and Corbin workmanship are all there.



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For Belt or Chain Drive Motorcycles; any chain line; any sprocket.

Licensed Coaster Brake Manufacturers

High Street, New Britain, Conn.

CORBIN SCREW CORPORATION

Seventh-Day Adventists.

(The following statement of the tenets of this body of Christians has been prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by one of its ministers):

The doctrine of the second coming of Christ, which was preached in the United States and Europe during the years 1840-1844, gathering hundreds of believers, many of whom after the passing of the time set for Christ's return in 1844 gave up the doctrine, while others, on reviewing the historical and prophetical evidences, saw that the mistake was in believing that the "sanctuary to be cleansed" was this earth. But, rather, it was the sanctuary in heaven, where Christ ministers pardon and forgiveness of sins to all who come to God through him. Further study showed that the standard of the judgment then beginning was the law written by God's own finger, embosomed in which was the commandment enjoining the observance of His Sabbath, instituted in Eden, observed by Christ, the prophets and apostles, and to be enjoyed in the new earth forever, and concerning which a reformation in preparation for Christ's return was now plainly called for.

Thus there arose in New England in 1846 a small body who, while believing in the second coming of Christ, have never set a time for that event, yet hold to the Scripture statement that it is "Near, even at the door," and also observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. Steadily they have established churches and conferences in this and other countries, building up denominational schools, publishing houses and sanitariums, and are now taking a very active part in operating mission stations in foreign lands. At the beginning of 1909 the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination, whose headquarters is at Washington, D. C., had 21 union conferences, 98 local conferences, 127 foreign mission stations (33 being in non-Christian lands), and over 2,600 churches in eighty of the principal countries of the world, with about 100,000 communicants. The entire number of evangelistic laborers is over 3,600. In institutional lines their work is represented by 31 colleges and academies and about 500 primary and intermediate schools, forming a system of educational work comprising sixteen years, and at present having an enrolment of about 14,000 pupils, who are thus educated and trained for all lines of denominational work. Twenty-five denominational publishing houses are printing 115 papers and about 1,100 various books, pamphlets and tracts in fifty-eight leading languages, with an annual output of over $1,000,000. The denomination also operates over 70 sanitariums, with which are connected over 1,600 physicians and trained employees. The total evangelistic and institutional laborers in the denomination is over 6,600, or about one laborer for every fifteen members. The number of foreign evangelistic missionaries compared with the membership in the United States is as one to 70—by far the highest proportion of missionaries of any denomination. The per cent. of gain in membership for the past ten years is 66.64, and for the ten years preceding 118.40.

Sunday-School Statistics of all Countries.

THE following statistics of Sunday-schools were reported at the Twelfth International Sunday-School Convention, held at Louisville, Ky., June 18-23, 1908:

COUNTRIES.	Sunday Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
EUROPE:			
Great Britain and Ireland	46,399	684,342	7,450,374
Austria-Hungary	238	643	10,572
Belgium	132	346	6,600
Bulgaria	29	72	1,496
Denmark	1,000	5,000	80,000
Finland	7,611	12,928	165,140
France	1,200	7,000	67,000
Germany	8,073	28,356	855,114
Greece	6	8	200
Holland	2,020	5,092	206,000
Italy	350	1,500	16,000
Norway	325	2,000	26,000
Portugal	18	72	1,717
Russia	350	1,100	12,000
Spain	100	200	6,500
Sweden	4,455	18,025	320,000
Switzerland	1,762	7,490	122,567
Turkey in Europe	28	42	1,129
ASIA:			
Persia	167	440	4,876
Siam	16	64	809
China	105	1,053	5,264
Japan	1,074	7,505	44,035
Turkey in Asia	516	4,250	25,833
AFRICA	4,246	8,455	161,394
NORTH AMERICA:			
United States	140,519	1,451,855	11,329,253
Canada	10,750	85,632	684,235
Newfoundland and Labrador	353	2,374	22,766
West Indies	2,306	10,769	111,335
Central America	231	577	5,741
Mexico	426	1,600	15,128
SOUTH AMERICA	350	3,000	150,000
OCEANICA:			
Australasia	7,458	54,670	595,031
Fiji Islands	1,474	2,700	42,909
Hawaiian Islands	230	1,413	15,840
Other Islands	210	800	10,000
THE WORLD	244,528	2,411,373	22,572,858

The total number of teachers and scholars in the world, according to this report, was 25,432,936. The Thirteenth International Convention will be held at San Francisco, Cal., 1911.

The table does not include the schools of the Roman Catholic and Non-Evangelical Protestant churches. The number of scholars in Roman Catholic Sunday-schools in the United States is estimated at 1,000,000 by clerics.

The General Secretary of the International Sunday School Association is Marion Lawrance, 145 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. The other officers are: Hon. John Stites, President, Louisville, Ky.; W. N. Hartshorn, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Boston, Mass.; Joseph Clark, Recording Secretary, Columbus, O.; Fred A. Wells, Treasurer, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. H. H. Bell, D. D., San Francisco, Cal.; A. B. McCrillis, Providence, R. I.; Prof. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Ph. D., LL. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Geo. W. Truett, D. D., Dallas, Tex.; E. H. Nichols, Chicago, Ill.; Pres. E. W. Sawyer, D. C. L., Summerland, B. C.; Bishop Geo. W. Clinton, D. D. (for the Negroes), Charlotte, N. C.; District Representatives, Judge Robert F. Raymond, Newton Centre, Mass.; Rev. Alexander Henry, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; George W. Watts, Durham, N. C.; Rev. W. N. Dresel, Evansville, Ind.; S. B. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; I. W. Gill, Wichita, Kas.; W. N. Wiggins, Dallas, Tex.; A. L. Fellows, Denver, Col.; W. D. Wood, Seattle, Wash.; W. F. Cronemiller, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rev. Jenaro S. Paz, San Luis Potosi, Mex.

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Seven reasons why you should read the New York World.

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The Proof.

The circulation of the Morning World in Greater New York is double that of any other morning newspaper.

Nearly one-half of ALL the newspapers read at New York City breakfast tables are Worlds.

Do You Hear Well?

The Electrophone in use—almost **Invisible.**

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The latest improved Stolz Electrophone cost $40,000 to perfect. It is a scientific, tiny, "almost invisible" electric telephone device. It throws the sound waves **direct** on the hearing nerves, and so restores **instant** hearing power **naturally.** It is absolutely harmless, and renders such ugly and **often harmful makeshifts** as drums, horns, tubes, etc., entirely unnecessary. It quickly overcomes roarings, buzzings, whistlings, and other **distracting** ear noises, and so constantly exercises the hearing nerves that it **usually restores the unaided hearing itself** in time—six months on the average.

Read This—E. P. Rogers, 159 La Salle St., Chicago, says: "I have used your Electrophone since July, 1908. It enables me to hear speakers over fifty feet away. Without it I could not hear their voices. It has improved my natural hearing at least 50 per cent., and has stopped the head noises." Write for long list of satisfied users, who will answer inquiries. We will mail you a copy FREE OF CHARGE.

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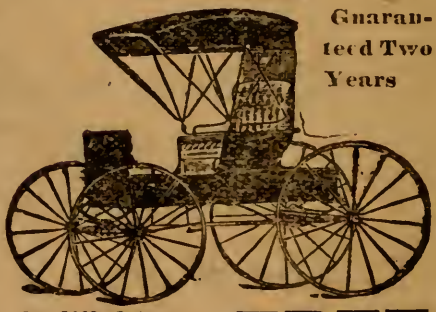

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I will build you a buggy just as you want it, trim it like you want it trimmed, paint it any color you want, stripe it to suit you, give you correct proportion whether you want a light, medium or heavy buggy, and I will save you 33⅓ per cent. My line of vehicles consists of all kinds and all styles of Top Buggies, Automobile Seat Two-in-One Buggies, handsome Runabouts with fancy seats, regular seats and automobile seats, Phaetons, Carriages, Surreys, Spring Wagons, and Harness. Write for my big free Catalog to-day. Address me personally, and I will see that you get one promptly, by return mail. Address

H. C. Phelps, President THE OHIO CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

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The murder of Lebarbrie was a ...terious one. He was driving to Pelha... Manor in his baker's wagon when he was shot from ambush. His pockets were turned inside out and he was left in a ditch at the roadside. Previous to the murder he had fired a shotgun at two men who had called at his store and tried to blackmail him.

HOPE FOR DRUG ADDICTS?

Free Distribution of a Successful Remedy Has Done Untold Good.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—It is estimated that within a comparatively short time nearly three thousand persons, addicted to the use of opium or morphine in some form, have taken advantage of the generous offer of the Waterman Institute, 124 East 25th street, Branch 2, New York, to send a free supply of a truly remarkable home remedy for these insidious and dangerous habits. The expressions of satisfaction derived from the continued use of the remedy are practically unanimous. It is said that the free distribution will be continued for a time.

8 P. M. Limit on Drinks in Omaha.

OMAHA, Dec. 9.—Proprietors of three large hotels in this city were fined $100 ...costs each to-day on conviction of ...ing sold liquor after 8 P. M., in viol... ...w Daylight Liquor law. ...es with it the revo-

Bro... mit... estate... month. He at when W... in Brod... lantern, Huch's b... Wahls wer... sponded re...

One day a announcing... first birthday from Wahl... Huch's father mother came t... died two year... to live with... Wahl died Mr... Wahl became... Miss Huch ow... and was acce... set for the w...

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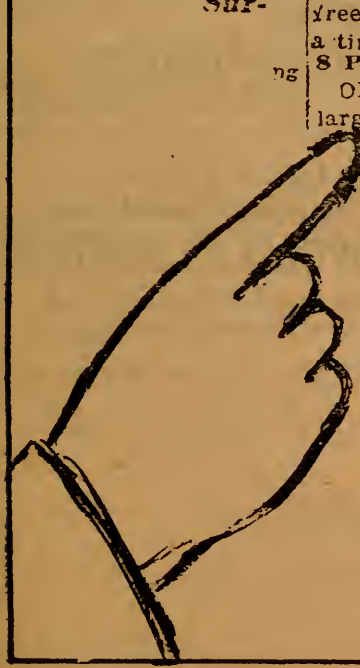

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No more forgotten appointments. No missing the train. No more neglected technicalities. No more doubtful time estimates. No more letting time slip away. No more absent-mindedness.

A SENSATION! Rings any time desired. Set by third hand. Inside case serves as bell. Handsome gun metal case. Good timekeeper. TRY ONE!

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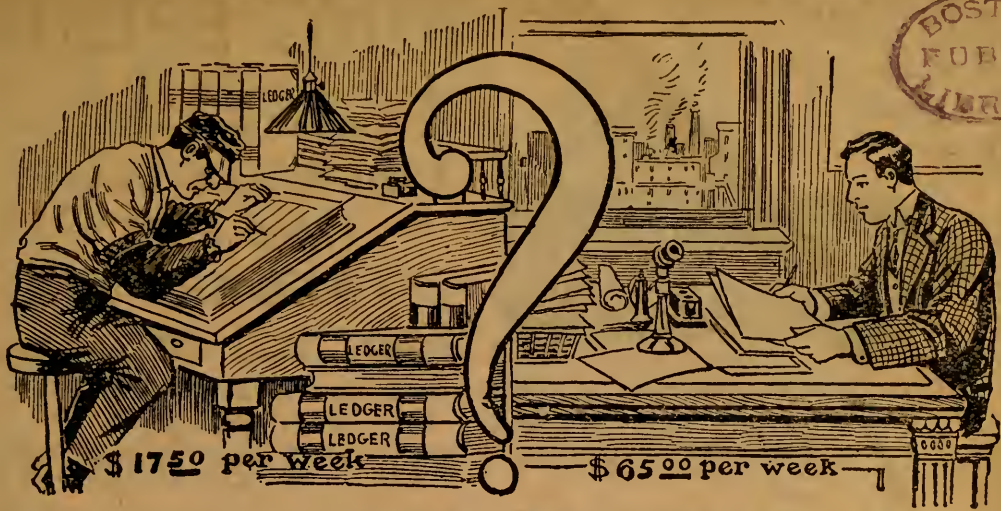

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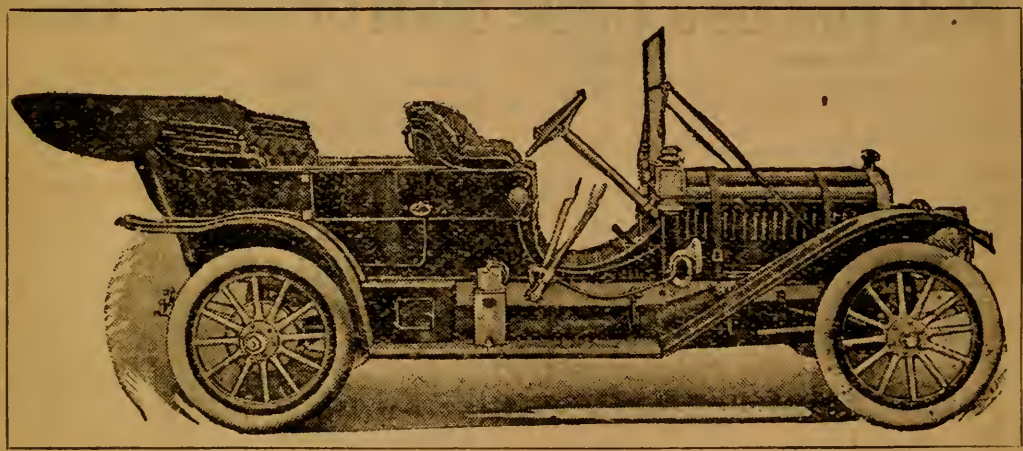

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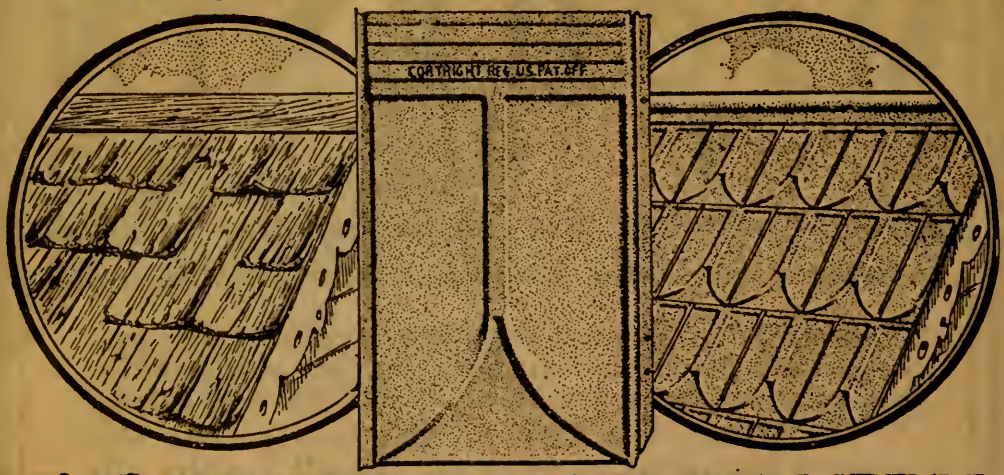

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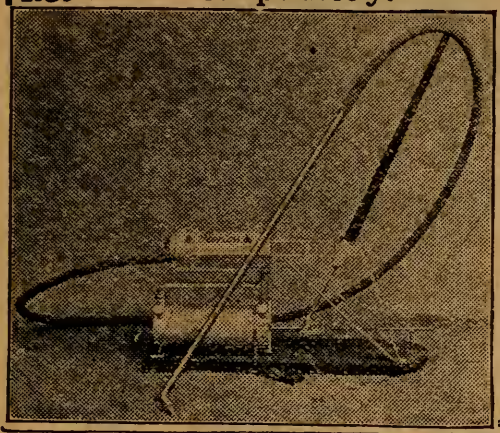

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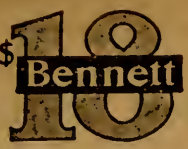

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BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

1909 American League Batting Averages.

FOLLOWING ARE THE OFFICIAL BATTING AVERAGES OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE PLAYERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN TWENTY OR MORE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES DURING THE 1909 SEASON.

Player and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sac. Hits.	St. Bases.	2-B. Hits.	3-B. Hits.	H. Runs.	Per Cent.
Cobb, Detroit	156	573	116	216	24	76	33	10	9	.377
Collins, Philadelphia	153	572	104	198	21	67	30	10	3	.346
Lapp, Philadelphia	21	56	8	19	3	1	3	1	0	.336
Gardner, New York	22	85	12	28	1	4	4	0	0	.329
Lajoie, Cleveland	128	469	56	152	11	13	33	7	1	.324
Crawford, Detroit	156	589	83	185	25	30	35	14	6	.314
Lord, Boston	136	534	85	166	30	36	12	6	1	.311
Speaker, Boston	143	544	73	168	17	35	26	13	7	.309
Baker, Philadelphia	148	541	73	165	34	20	27	19	4	.305
Laporte, New York	89	309	35	92	8	5	19	3	0	.298
Carrigan, Boston	94	280	27	83	13	2	13	2	1	.296
Stahl, Boston	127	485	6[illegible]	128	12	16	19	12	6	.294
Lelivelt, Washington	91	318	25	93	7	8	8	6	0	.292
Criss, St. Louis	35	48	2	14	0	0	6	1	0	.292
Birmingham, Cleveland	100	343	29	99	4	12	10	5	1	.289
Stone, St. Louis	83	310	33	89	15	8	5	4	1	.287
Heimuller, Philadelphia	64	210	36	60	8	7	9	8	0	.286
Bailey, St. Louis	38	77	1	22	2	1	1	1	0	.286
Dougherty, Chicago	139	491	71	140	21	36	23	13	1	.285
Gessler, Boston & Wash.	128	450	66	128	6	26	26	2	0	.284
Chase, New York	118	474	60	134	15	25	17	3	4	.283
Brockett, New York	25	60	6	17	3	1	0	0	0	.283
Hooper, Boston	81	255	29	72	6	15	3	4	0	.282
Murphy, Philadelphia	140	541	61	152	34	19	28	14	5	.281
Griggs, St. Louis	108	364	38	102	10	11	17	5	0	.280
Jones, D., Detroit	69	204	44	57	6	12	2	2	0	.279
Engle, New York	135	492	66	137	19	18	20	5	3	.278
Clarke, Cleveland	55	164	15	45	5	1	4	2	0	.274
Bush, Detroit	157	532	114	145	52	53	8	2	0	.273
Moriarty, Detroit	1[illegible]3	473	43	129	17	34	20	4	1	.273
Browne, Washington	103	3[illegible]3	40	107	8	13	15	5	1	.272
Hartzell, St. Louis	152	595	64	161	16	14	12	5	0	.271
Hartsel, Philadelphia	83	267	30	72	8	3	4	5	0	.270
Hoffman, St. Louis	110	387	44	104	5	24	6	7	2	.269
Lord, Cleveland	69	249	26	67	12	10	7	3	1	.269
Davis, H., Philadelphia	149	530	73	142	17	20	22	11	4	.268
Sweeney, New York	67	176	19	47	8	3	3	0	0	.267
Orth, New York	22	34	3	9	1	1	0	1	0	.265
Unglaub, Washington	130	480	43	127	13	15	14	9	3	.264
Keeler, New York	99	360	44	95	33	10	7	5	1	.264
Cree, New York	104	343	48	90	13	10	6	3	2	.262
Stanage, Detroit	77	252	17	66	4	2	8	6	0	.262
Parent, Chicago	136	472	61	123	26	32	10	5	0	.261
Easterly, Cleveland	98	287	32	75	8	8	14	10	1	.261
Jones, T., St. L. & Det.	141	490	43	127	30	22	18	3	0	.259
Hinchman, Cleveland	139	457	57	118	17	22	20	13	2	.258
Purtell, Chicago	103	361	34	93	28	14	9	3	0	.258
Rossman, Det. & St. L.	84	295	16	76	10	10	8	3	0	.258
Wagner, Boston	124	430	51	110	9	18	16	7	1	.256
Flick, Cleveland	66	235	28	60	1	9	10	2	0	.255
Ball, N. Y. & Cleveland	104	353	34	89	17	19	14	3	1	.252
French, Boston	51	167	13	42	4	8	3	1	0	.251
Turner, Cleveland	53	298	25	52	2	14	7	4	0	.250
Blankenship, Wash.	39	60	4	15	2	2	1	0	0	.250
Schaefer, Det. & Wash.	124	408	39	101	19	14	17	1	1	.248
Devoy, St. Louis	19	69	7	17	1	4	3	1	0	.247
Stovall, Cleveland	145	565	60	139	20	25	17	10	2	.246
Demmitt, New York	123	427	68	105	10	16	12	12	4	.246
Niles, Boston	145	546	64	134	18	27	12	5	1	.245
Conroy, Washington	139	488	44	119	23	24	13	4	1	.244
McIntyre, Detroit	125	476	65	116	9	13	18	9	1	.244
Wolter, Boston	54	119	14	29	5	2	2	4	2	.244
Payne, Chicago	32	82	8	20	4	0	2	0	0	.244
Hemphill, New York	73	181	23	44	3	10	5	1	0	.243
Donohue, Boston	61	176	14	42	8	2	4	1	2	.239
McConnell, Boston	121	453	59	108	16	26	7	8	0	.238
Wallace, St. Louis	116	403	36	96	6	7	12	2	1	.238
White, Chicago	71	189	24	45	13	7	1	5	0	.238
Elberfeld, New York	106	379	47	90	10	23	9	5	0	.237
Knight, New York	116	360	46	85	17	15	8	5	0	.236
Atz, Chicago	119	381	39	90	19	14	18	3	0	.236
Cole, Chicago	46	165	17	39	5	3	7	3	0	.236
McBride, Washington	155	504	38	118	27	17	16	0	0	.234
Livingston, Phila	64	175	15	41	9	4	6	4	0	.234
Altizer, Chicago	116	382	47	89	21	27	6	7	1	.233
Donohue, Chi. & Wash.	86	287	13	67	14	9	12	1	0	.233
Delehanty, Wash. & Det.	136	452	47	105	21	13	23	6	1	.232
Austin, New York	136	437	37	101	30	30	11	5	1	.231
Oldring, Philadelphia	90	326	39	75	15	17	13	8	1	.230
Kleinow, New York	78	206	24	47	9	7	11	4	0	.228
Isbell, Chicago	120	433	33	97	20	23	17	6	0	.224
Schweitzer, St. Louis	27	76	7	17	1	3	2	0	0	.224

Player and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sac. Hits.	St. Bases.	2-B. Hits.	3-B. Hits.	H. Runs.	Per Cent.
Cicotte, Boston	26	49	4	11	3	2	0	0	0	.224
Perring, Cleveland	88	283	26	63	9	6	10	9	0	.223
Thomas, Philadelphia	84	256	22	57	5	4	9	3	0	.223
Tannehill, Chicago	155	531	39	118	29	12	21	5	0	.222
Stephens, St. Louis	79	223	18	49	3	5	5	0	3	.220
Plank, Philadelphia	35	96	5	21	2	2	2	0	1	.219
Ferris, St. Louis	148	556	36	120	15	11	18	5	3	.216
Miller, Washington	26	51	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	.216
Barry, Philadelphia	124	409	56	88	28	17	11	2	1	.215
Bender, Philadelphia	40	93	6	20	5	1	5	0	0	.215
Goode, Cleveland	94	318	33	68	5	13	6	5	0	.214
Walsh, Chicago	32	84	5	18	1	4	5	0	0	.214
Slattery, Washington	32	56	4	12	0	1	2	0	0	.214
Dygert, Philadelphia	32	42	2	9	3	0	1	0	0	.214
McAleese, St. Louis	85	267	33	57	4	18	7	0	0	.213
Street, Washington	137	407	25	86	17	2	12	1	0	.211
Nicholls, Philadelphia	21	71	10	15	2	0	2	1	0	.211
Reilley, Cleveland	20	62	10	13	5	5	0	0	0	.210
Schmidt, Detroit	84	253	21	53	22	7	8	2	1	.209
Killifer, Det. & Wash.	63	182	17	38	7	6	3	2	1	.209
Blair, New York	42	110	5	23	2	2	2	2	0	.209
Ganley, Wash. & Phila.	99	337	37	70	41	20	7	2	0	.208
Yohe, Washington	21	72	6	15	3	2	2	0	0	.208
O'Leary, Detroit	76	261	29	53	10	9	10	0	0	.203
Mullin, Detroit	52	12[illegible]	12	25	2	2	7	0	0	.203
Willett, Detroit	41	109	10	22	3	0	5	3	0	.202
Owen, Chicago	64	174	12	35	9	33	4	1	0	.201
Milan, Washington	130	400	36	80	23	10	12	4	1	.200
Donovan, Detroit	22	45	6	9	5	0	0	0	0	.200
Clymer, Washington	45	138	11	27	4	7	5	2	0	.196
Williams, St. Louis	110	374	32	73	10	6	3	6	0	.195
Young, Cleveland	34	105	6	20	6	1	1	0	0	.190
Welday, Chicago	29	74	3	14	3	2	0	0	0	.189
Bemis, Cleveland	42	123	4	23	2	2	2	3	0	.187
Bradley, Cleveland	95	334	30	62	20	8	6	3	0	.186
Hahn, Chicago	76	287	30	52	8	9	6	0	1	.182
Burns, Wash. & Chicago	26	66	3	12	1	0	3	0	0	.182
Smith, C., Wash. & Bos'n	26	55	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	.182
Manning, New York	26	60	5	11	3	0	1	0	0	.182
Powell, St. Louis	34	78	3	14	4	0	1	1	0	.179
Smith, F., Chicago	53	127	11	22	5	0	6	3	0	.173
Lake, New York	32	81	10	14	0	0	3	2	0	.173
Falkenberg, Cleveland	24	52	2	9	3	0	0	0	0	.173
Criger, St. Louis	74	21[illegible]	15	36	12	2	1	1	0	.170
Messenger, Chicago	31	112	18	19	3	7	1	1	0	.170
Coombs, Philadelphia	37	83	4	14	2	1	4	0	0	.169
Arellanes, Boston	46	78	5	13	6	3	0	0	0	.167
Pelty, St. Louis	37	91	6	15	4	2	2	1	0	.165
Cravath, Chi. & Wash.	22	55	7	9	1	3	0	0	1	.164
Wood, Boston	24	55	4	9	1	0	0	1	0	.164
Rhoades, Cleveland	20	43	1	7	4	0	0	1	0	.163
Sullivan, Chicago	97	265	11	43	15	9	3	0	0	.162
Spencer, Boston	28	74	6	12	2	2	1	0	0	.162
Killian, Detroit	25	62	4	10	3	0	0	0	0	.161
Graham, St. Louis	34	63	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	.157
Krause, Philadelphia	32	77	4	12	2	0	2	0	0	.156
Quinn, New York	22	45	2	7	1	0	1	0	0	.156
Gray, Washington	47	89	2	13	1	0	2	0	0	.146
Berger, Cleveland	34	8[illegible]	5	11	2	0	5	1	0	.132
Davis, G., Chicago	28	68	5	9	5	4	1	0	0	.132
Johnson, Washington	40	101	6	13	3	0	3	0	1	.129
Warhop, New York	36	86	6	11	2	0	1	1	0	.128
Hughes, New York	25	39	2	5	1	0	1	1	1	.128
Summers, Detroit	35	94	4	10	3	0	1	0	0	.106
Scott, Chicago	36	85	7	9	2	0	2	0	0	.106
Joss, Cleveland	33	80	3	8	2	0	1	0	1	.100
Morgan, Boston & Phila.	39	94	1	9	9	0	2	1	0	.096
Groom, Washington	46	88	1	8	7	0	1	0	0	.091
Hughes, Washington	22	36	2	3	3	0	1	0	0	.083
Barr, Philadelphia	22	51	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	.079
Waddell, St. Louis	31	75	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	.067

CLUB BATTING.

Name.	Games.	A. B.	Runs.	Hits.	Pct.
Detroit	158	5074	667	1355	.267
Boston	152	4995	603	1301	.260
Philadelphia	153	4909	605	1255	.256
New York	153	4989	590	1239	.248
Cleveland	155	5039	494	1217	.242
Washington	156	4982	380	1112	.223
Chicago	159	5013	492	1109	.221
St. Louis	154	4972	441	1066	.241

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AND

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1910

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Occurrences During Printing.

SOME weeks are occupied in printing a volume so bulky as THE WORLD ALMANAC, and it is necessarily put to press in parts or "forms." Changes are in the meantime occurring. Advantage is taken of the going to press of the last form of the First Edition to insert information of the latest possible date, which is done below. The readers of the ALMANAC are requested to observe these additions, corrections and changes, and it would be well to make note of them on the pages indicated.

70. Opening and Closing of Navigation—Navigation closed on the Hudson in 1909 on December 13.

130. The Constitutionality of the Torrens System of Land Title Registration was upheld December 11 in a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, N. Y. The case, the first brought in the State to test the Torrens law, will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

602. Supreme Court of the United States—Horace H. Lurton, Tennessee, born 1844, was appointed to succeed the late Rufus W. Peckham, December 13.

239. Justices of the Supreme Court—Horace H. Lurton, Tennessee. Appointed 1909; born 1844.

325. Farm Productions in the United States—The Secretary of Agriculture announced in his thirteenth annual report the following values of farm products in 1909: Corn, $1,720,000,000; cotton, $850,000,000; wheat, $725,000,000; Hay, $665,000,000; oats, $400,000,000; potatoes, $212,000,000; tobacco, $100,000,000.

189. Panama Canal Commission—J. C. S. Blackburn has resigned.

270. Stock Exchange Seats, Cost of—A sale was made November 29 of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange for $94,000.

616. Navy—The Secretary of the Navy on November 29 appointed an Advisory Council composed of Rear-Admiral William Swift, for material; Rear-Admiral William P. Potter, for personnel; Rear-Admiral Richard Wainwright, for operation and management of the fleet, and Rear-Admiral Aaron Ward, for inspections. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

561. Reigning Families, Denmark—Princess Maria of Orleans, wife of Prince Waldemar, brother of the King, died December 4 at Copenhagen. Belgium—King Leopold died December 17, and was succeeded on the throne by his nephew, Prince Albert.

228. Woman Suffrage—Women vote in Connecticut for members of Boards of Education and Boards of Directors of Public Libraries.

278. Principal Railroad Systems—November 26, consolidated under one management the Chicago & Alton and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western (Clover Leaf) roads with the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Iowa Central Railroads.

744. Hospitals in New York City—The Neurological Institute for the treatment of nervous and mental and allied diseases. Opened November 28 at 151 East Sixty-seventh Street.

240. United States Department Officials—Commissioner of Pensions, 1909, James L. Davenport.

299. Railroad Speed—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, special train for Samuel Newhouse, December 6-7, Chicago to New York City, in 17 hours and 46 minutes, straight time. The 540 miles from Chicago to Buffalo were made in 535 minutes.

336. The Prohibition Movement—The Prohibition amendment to the State Constitution of Alabama was defeated by the people of that State November 29 by a large majority.

170. Death Roll, Additional Deaths in 1909—Patrick F. Sheedy (59), sporting man, heart disease, New York, December 12; Ludwig Moud (70), chemist, scientist, London, England, December 10. King Leopold, of Belgium (75), embolism, Brussels, December 17. State Senator John Raines (69), gastritis, Canandaigua, N. Y., December 16.

679. Election Returns, New York—All four of the proposed State Constitutional amendments were carried at the November, 1909, elections, although the vote on them was small. They are as follows: No. 1—Increasing the salaries of up-State Justices of the Supreme Court from $7,500 to $10,000 per year. No. 2—Permitting the Legislature to alter the rate of interest paid on State bonds. No. 3—Designed to make the acts of Boards of Supervisors subject to the veto power of County Auditors or other fiscal officers. No. 4—The so-called debt limit amendment.

345. Marriage and Divorce—A summary of the report of the Census Office on marriage and divorce states that at present rate of increase the proportion of divorces to marriages in the United States will soon be one to twelve. Two-thirds of the divorces in this country between 1887 and 1906 were granted to the wife. Desertion was the cause in 39 per cent. of the cases. The marriage rate is larger in Southern than in Northern States. With the exception of Japan, the divorce rate is greater in the United States than any other country. The divorce rate is three times greater than forty years ago. Only 15 per cent. of cases in the courts are contested. Three out of every four applications are granted. The United States has the highest marriage rate in the world, rivalled only by West Australia, Hungary and Saxony. The fewest marriages occur in Ireland, with Sweden next.

579. Population of Largest Cities of the Earth—Latest census: Tokio, 2,168,151; Osaka, 1,217,765; Kyoto, 441,460; Yokohama, 392,871; Kobe, 175,936.

712. Guaranty Trust Company, New York City—A. J. Hemphill was elected president. Union Trust Co.—No president as yet selected to succeed John W. Castles, deceased.

343. Benefactions of 1909—Additional bequests and gifts: George Crocker, of New York and California, to Columbia University, $1,500,000 for special research as to cure of cancer. John M. Burke, of New York, $4,500,000 for the establishment of a rest home for convalescents. Wilder estate, $2,200,000 to charity in St. Paul, Minn. Charles H. Farnham, Jr., of Connecticut, $500,000 to Yale University. Charles N. Crittenton, of New York, about $2,000,000 to Florence CrittentonMissions. Victor F. Lawson, of Chicago, $100,000 to Y. M. C. A. Otto Beit, of London, $825,000 for benefit of medical research.

644. New York State Legislature—Senator John Raines died December 16.

559. Rulers of Nations—King Leopold, of Belgium, died, and was succeeded on the throne by his nephew, Prince Albert. President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, resigned. Robert Comtesse was elected President of Switzerland for 1910.

424. Automobile Record—Several new motordrome records were established at the two-day time trial meet at Indianapolis, December 17 and 18. Lewis Strang drove five miles

The following statement on this subject has been prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Andrew Kangas:

"An international auxiliary language is intended as an artificial means of communication between persons whose native tongues are not the same. The first to attract general attention among the numerous attempts at an artificial language was Volapuk, invented in the eighties by Father Martin Schleyer, of Geneva, which practically failed because of its intrinsic defects and the obstinate refusal of its author to accept reforms. Esperanto, invented in 1887 by Dr. L. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, has been more successful owing to several good features it possesses, among them being its system of prefixes and suffixes and methods of word-combination, its considerable proportion of words common to European languages and phonetic spelling.

"In November, 1908, it was announced that the New York society had decided to abandon Esperanto for a simpler form of artificial language, called Ido, the International Language of the Delegation. The reason given was that Esperanto had been found, after experience in its use, to be too full of defects for practical use and ultimate universal acceptance.

"Esperanto was invented to serve as an international auxiliary language, i. e., a means of communication between persons whose native tongues are not the same. It is an artificial language resembling, to some extent, a Latin dialect, but also containing chords of Anglo-German origin, as well as a large percentage of frequently occurring 'arbitrary' words, i. e., ones not borrowed from or resembling living languages. Its pronunciation is strictly phonetic. The success of Esperanto, which is now known over the entire world, and the comparative facility with which it can be mastered are chiefly due to its system of prefixes and suffixes and methods of word-combination, by means of which its rather limited vocabulary is considerably amplified.

"The international language offers an immediate advantage by laying open to its possessor the whole world. It breaks down the barriers of speech, and procures for one in every land a multitude of persons who understand one's language and are ready to exchange ideas and service with him. If one wishes to correspond with people of different nations, with whose language he is not conversant, for the purpose of commerce, science, information or amusement, this can be easily accomplished by the help of the 'Linguo Internaciona.' Where travellers of different nations may only with difficulty understand each other by means of a few written Latin words, the pronunciation of Latin being different in different nations, with the international language they would be able to speak together and help one another.

"The Delegation for the Adoption of an Auxiliary International Language, founded in 1901, having received the adhesion of 310 societies of all countries and the approval of 1,250 members of academies and universities, elected in 1907 an International Committee consisting of eminent scientists, Esperantists and linguists, who, after examining all past and present schemes for an international language, adopted Esperanto with a few alterations, so calculated as to preserve the principles and essential qualities of the language invented by Dr. Zamenhof, while applying those principles more consistently and doing away with unnecessary complications. The following are the chief alterations effected:

"Suppression of all accented letters (making it possible to print the language anywhere), while preserving phonetic spelling and often restoring the international orthography; suppression of adjectival declension and accusative (very troublesome for most nations, and chiefly for people with little knowledge of grammar); regularization of word-building, (thus preventing the influx of national idioms and giving a solid basis to the scientific and technical vocabulary, without which the international language cannot obtain a footing in the world of science); enrichment of the vocabulary by adoption of new roots selected according to the principle of the 'maximum internationality,' i. e., roots found in most European languages; rejection of all arbitrary forms, unpronounceable sounds, etc. The resultant, called Simplified Esperanto, or 'Ido,' (Linguo Internaciona), is a language understood without previous study by every fairly educated man, owing to its being the quintessence of European languages. It is a marvel of simplicity and regularity—no unnecessary rules, no exceptions. It is learned by reading; when you can read it, you can write it; when you can write it, you can speak it. And experience has proven that people from the most different countries pronounce it so nearly alike as to make any differences as trifling and as little troublesome as dialects of English in this country—less so, in fact.

"The New York Esperanto Society, Inc., the pioneer group for the propagation of the international language in this country, was formed to promote the study of Esperanto with its eventual modifications, and to enable students to acquire a thorough knowledge of same, as well as the ability to converse freely in it. This society has adopted Ido, generally known as 'Simplified Esperanto' as the best solution of the problem of a universal tongue, at the same time assuming the new title of 'The New York Ido Society.' Its official organ is 'Progreso,' published monthly in the interests of the international language. Text-books and literature, in any civilized language, can be had through the society, the dues of which are $3 a year; non-residents, $1.50, including subscription to 'Progreso.' Instruction is free to members. Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, Andrew Kangas, on inclosing stamp for reply.

"The following are the officers of the New York Ido Society: Andrew Kangas, President and Corresponding Secretary, 43 White Street, New York; Alexander Smith, Vice-President; Dr. Max Talmey, Treasurer; John Ed. Hearn, Recording Secretary.

The South African Union.

A federation was formed in 1909 under one colonial government by the South African British colonies of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. A Closer Union Convention of delegates representing these colonies was held at Cape Town during January and February, and its action was afterward confirmed by the Legislature of each of the colonies. A constitution was formulated the previous year at Bloemfontein. In general its provisions are similar to those of the Canadian constitution, except that it leaves no exclusive powers to the provincial authorities. Provision is made for the future admission of Rhodesia to the Union. English and Dutch will be the official languages on exactly legal terms. The total area of the Federation is 473,465 square miles and the total population 4,656,777. On August 16, 1909, the South African Union bill was passed by the British Parliament, following which the first assembly of the Union, consisting of 121 members, convened at Cape Town. On November 19, Herbert John Gladstone, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, accepted the post of Governor-General of United South Africa.

AMERICANS DRINKING MORE WINES

THE HEALTHFUL HABIT OF DRINKING WINE AT TABLE WITH THE MEALS GROWING POPULAR IN THIS COUNTRY.

It is a matter of widespread note that the consumption of our native wines has been increasing at a rapid rate. The figures show that the production and sale of American wines have almost doubled, so that the American people last year consumed about 50,000,000 gallons of wines.

When asked about the big increase in consumption of wines, Mr. Lee J. Vance, Secretary of the American Wine Growers' Association, said that it was due to several causes. He added: "Up to a few years ago wine was used almost entirely in restaurants and hotels or at public dinners and large private parties. Not so now. The greatest consumption of our wines is to-day in families. Our people are learning to use wines as they should be used—namely, at the table with the daily meal.

"In this way the American people are becoming educated in the art of eating and drinking—an art which has been developed for centuries in Europe, where men, women and children drink wine with every meal. Usually they drink a light table wine, either red or white, while the children take half wine and half water.

"The time to drink wine is during eating, and not between meals. The place to drink wine is at the table, and sensible people are no more likely to over-drink than to over-eat in their own home. One is just as bad as the other. But the man who uses wine at his table seldom abuses it. In fact, the millions of people who drink the most wine are the most temperate people in the world; for example, in France and Italy, where people, women as well as men, drink wine like water every day of their lives.

"Some day the people of the United States will regard wine as a necessary article of food and to be used with food as it is all over Europe. For years wine has been considered in this country as a luxury, largely on account of its cost. Many hotels and dealers still ask too much for wines, mostly of the imported kinds. You can now get good, pure American wines equal to the foreign at half the cost.

"It is a good sign," said Mr. Vance, in conclusion, "that so many thousands of our people have learned how to drink light wines with their meals. They have also learned the kind of wines to be used, and how they should be served. Thus, light dry wines, both red and white, are the best for everyday use at table. Red dry wines, like claret, should be served at a moderate temperature. White dry wines should be served cool or cold. Sweet wines, such as port and sherry, are to be taken usually with the cake or dessert. American champagnes made by the champagne process are just as good as the foreign brands, the difference being simply the price. Last, but not least, the time will soon come when American housewives and cooks will greatly improve the flavor and quality of their best dishes by the generous use of wines. It is with wine that the French and Italian chefs attain their perfection in cooking."

If you wish to know more about our good American wines, send for our booklet on "The Food Value of Wines," by Prof. E. H. Twight. Also for the valuable recipe book, "Cooking with Wine," by Mrs. Frances. Both sent free by writing to the American Wine Growers' Association, 245 Broadway, New York.

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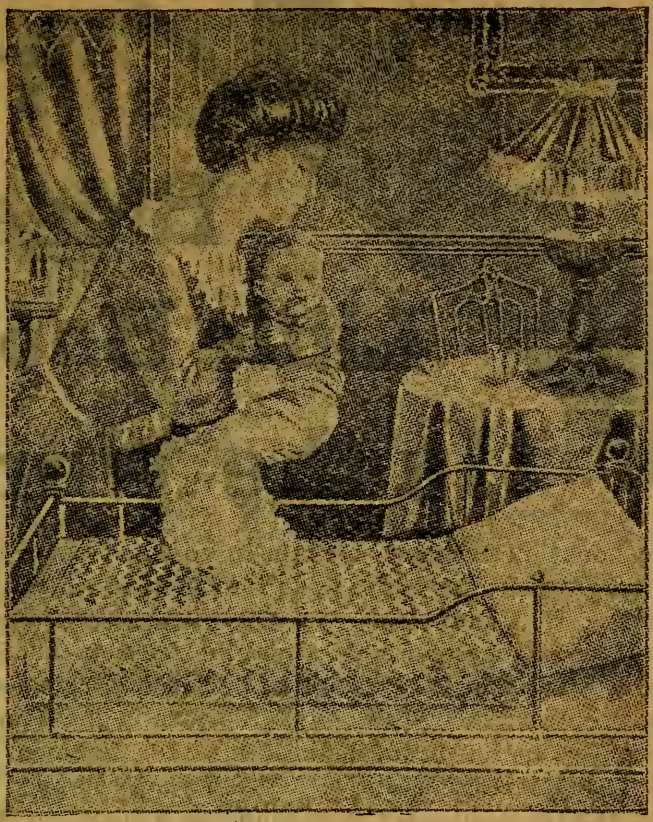

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Dose:—One every two hours.
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Dose:—Two, repeat two hours.
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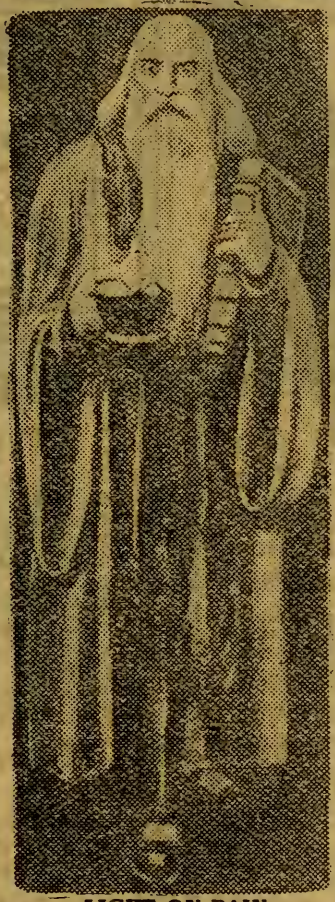

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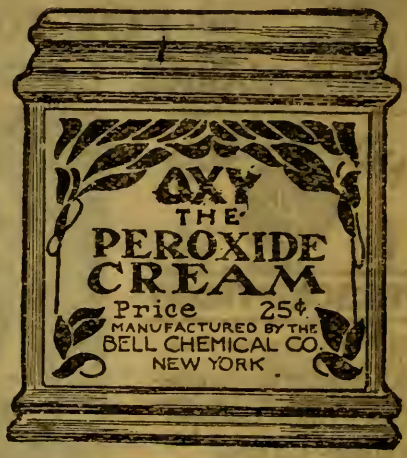

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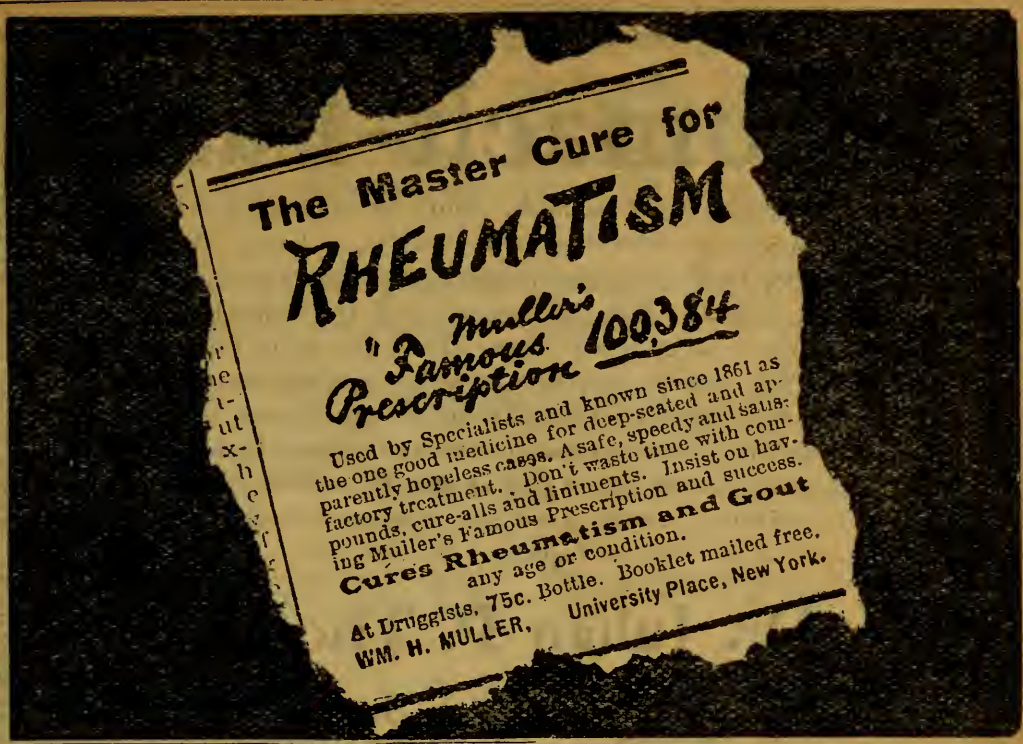

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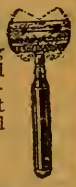

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16—M

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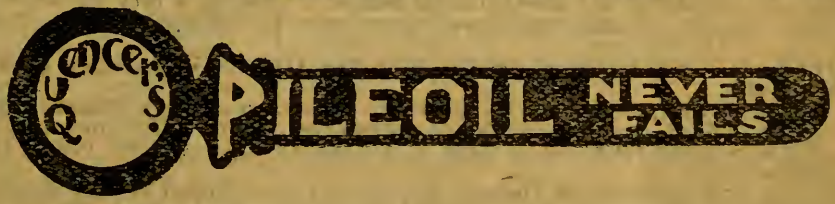

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16—N

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Doctor Jean Danysz, Director of the Laboratory of Agricultural Micro-Biology of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, has been heralded by European Scientists as a Modern Pied Piper.

The bacteriological method of exterminating noxious animals has during the last fifteen years been the special study of Dr. Danysz, and as a result of his labors, Dr. Danysz has successfully solved the problem of extermination of rats and mice, and this Virus, deadly to rodents and harmless to other animals and human beings, is now known as the

DANYSZ VIRUS

The first success was in France, where the Virus is now distributed by the French Government. At the Russian seaport, Odessa, a city of over 400,000 inhabitants, the whole city was freed from rats by an application of Danysz Virus.

In Holland the government now distributes Danysz Virus upon application of householders.

In England Danysz Virus is used on estates and in villages, subways, markets, ships, dockyards, warehouses, breweries, flour mills, private houses, stables, kennels, poultry pens, in fact wherever rats have been found troublesome or destructive.

Since the introduction of Danysz Virus into the United States in January, 1909, it has been indorsed by the United States superintendent of warehouses in New York, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, college professors, theatre owners, restaurant owners, bakers, meat packers, &c., manufacturers, importers, warehousemen and private individuals throughout the United States.

Danysz Virus contains the germs of a disease peculiar to rats and mice only, and is **harmless to birds, human beings and other animals.** The rodents always **die in the open,** because of feverish condition. The disease is contagious to them. The Virus is easily prepared and applied.

How Much to Use—A small house, one tube; ordinary dwelling, three tubes (if rats are numerous, not less than six tubes). One or two dozen for large stable with hay loft and yard, or 5,000 square feet floor space in factories and warehouses; three to six tubes per acre in case of open fields, game preserves, &c. Price, one tube, 75c; three tubes, $1.75; six tubes, $3.25; one dozen, $6.00, delivered.

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SEND TO-DAY for the magnificent free book, "Health and Beauty." This valuable work tells you all about the human body in health and disease *in terms so plain, so clear,* that anyone can *understand.* It tells you how you can *get* well and *keep* well, no matter *what* your trouble is. This book was not written for surgeons and physicians, but for *you.* Every page, every line, is thrillingly interesting.

Besides, this book tells you all about the wonderful *White Cross Electric Vibrator*—what it has done for thousands of others and what it will do for you. It tells you about the *very special offers* which we are making, *for just a short time,* on this wonder-working instrument, and how you *can* get a *White Cross Electric Vibrator* on a *genuine free trial.* Your name and address brings this intensely interesting book by return mail. Sign the coupon and mail it to us at once.

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16—P

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The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

Still achieving, still pursuing, having long since learned to labor and to wait patiently and with confidence for results, THE WORLD through 1909 held its peerless position in the newspaper world. Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain, and governed only by its established principles, it continued during the year to put into action the wish of Joseph Pulitzer, uttered twenty years ago when the corner stone of THE WORLD'S home was laid: "God grant that THE WORLD may forever strive toward the highest ideals, be both a daily schoolhouse and a daily forum, both a daily teacher and a daily tribune, an instrument of justice, a terror to crime, an aid to education, an exponent of true Americanism."

There are no new planks in THE WORLD'S platform for 1910. It stands squarely on the pledges of Mr. Pulitzer, made through his son, Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, at the dedication of the enlarged Pulitzer Building on May 9, 1908: "THE WORLD will remain forever independent, detached from party. THE WORLD will persevere with burning zeal in fighting corruption and privilege, regardless of party. But it will also fight humbugs and demagogues, faithless office-holders and shameless office-seekers, who, under the pretense of hating corruption, posing as friends of the people, pursue their own personal, political and pecuniary ambition. THE WORLD will continue to expose all fraud and sham, fight all public evils and abuses."

INCOME TAX VICTORY IN SIGHT.

It was a proud day for THE WORLD when on August 2, 1909, Alabama went on record as the first State in the Union to give her indorsement to the sixteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to wit:

"That Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Every other State in the Union will decide through its Legislature whether the Constitution shall be so amended. If thirty-five or more of the forty-six States vote in favor of the amendment, an income tax—for which THE WORLD has been steadily battling for more than twenty-six years—may be legally levied.

On May 10, 1883, THE WORLD passed into the possession of Joseph Pulitzer. The first issue of THE WORLD under his management was published on May 11, 1883.

Six days later, on May 17, 1883, THE WORLD editorially declared itself in favor of an income tax, and ever since then it has consistently and continuously maintained that contention.

The editorial of May 17, 1883, has since become a classic. It announced the policies of THE WORLD under the new ownership and management. It was headed "New WORLD Doctrines" and was as follows:

1. Tax luxuries.
2. Tax inheritances.
3. Tax large incomes.
4. Tax monopolies.
5. Tax the privileged corporations.
6. A tariff for revenue.
7. Reform the civil service.
8. Punish corrupt office-holders.
9. Punish vote-buying.
10. Punish employers who coerce their employees in elections.

This is a popular platform in ten lines. We recommend it to the politicians in place of long-winded resolutions.

That was the first declaration ever printed in an American newspaper in favor of an income tax. Though the circulation of THE WORLD at that time was insignificant the editorial announcement aroused interest in a question which was then absolutely new to a great majority of the population of the United States. The editorial caught the eye of Gen. "Ben." Butler then Governor of Massachusetts, and what he said of it was touched upon in an editorial headed "A Short Platform," printed in THE WORLD May 20, 1883. That editorial warmly and enthusiastically advocated THE WORLD'S ten-line platform and Gen. Butler declared that the political keynote of 1884 had been sounded.

On July 11, 1883, THE WORLD began its campaign in earnest for an income tax. On that date it printed an editorial of some length headed "A Just Tax," the first paragraph of which read: "An income tax is the fairest and most democratic tax a government can impose. With an exemption limit placed at a proper sum and a graduated rate, increasing with the amount of income, it does what all wise and just taxation ought to do—it falls on those who are most able to bear the burden. It relieves the poor man. It prevents the rich man from evading his share in the cost of maintaining the Government, which he often does under the present system of taxation."

THE WORLD kept the need and justice of an income tax before the people and the lawmakers year after year. When Mr. Cleveland took office the first time in 1885 THE WORLD seized the opportunity that presented itself in the first Democratic President since the civil war and urged the enactment of an income tax. The proposition was too new for the country at that time; its opponents, and they were many, denouncing it as extreme radicalism.

Undiscouraged, THE WORLD continued the agitation, which grew in effectiveness as the circulation of the newspaper increased. When Mr. Cleveland was elected the second time, in 1892, THE WORLD redoubled its efforts in behalf of an income tax. By that time, as a result of THE WORLD'S constant agitation of such a law, the whole country was well informed on the subject. It had become an issue of the widest national importance and Representatives and Senators at Washington heard unmistakably from tens of thousands of their constitutents who favored it.

Up to then THE WORLD had been conducting a single handed fight. Then other newspapers in the West and South urged the enactment of a Federal income tax, but for

the most part the newspapers in the money centres of the East combated the movement. The Republican party was solidly against it.

The income tax fight in the House and Senate in 1894 was a notable one. THE WORLD sent an army of reporters to Washington and polled Congress on the issue. The result showed a sufficient number of votes to insure the passage of the measure. THE WORLD had previously printed a page list of New York's millionaires, showing how an income tax would operate in this city and the return it would yield the Government.

The income tax measure was made a section of the Wilson Tariff bill. It passed the House with a large majority and won its way through the Senate in August of 1894. It was in operation less than a year when, on May 20, 1895, it was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, five Justices voting against it and four voting to sustain it. Of the five who voted against it Justice Shiras had previously declared in its favor, but finally changed his vote, thereby rendering the statute void.

On May 21, 1895, the day following the decision of the United States Supreme Court at Washington declaring the Income Tax law unconstitutional, THE WORLD in an editorial headed "The Escape of Wealth," said:

"The overthrow of the income tax is the triumph of selfishness over patriotism. It is another victory of greed over need. Great and rich corporations by hiring the ablest lawyers in the land and fighting against a petty tax upon superfluity as other men have fought for their liberties and their lives have secured the exemption of wealth from paying its just share toward the support of the Government that protects it. * * * If the Constitution really prevents equal and just taxation, the people can amend their Constitution. And they will! This great democracy is not to be converted by legal hair-splitting into a plutocracy. In the long run, Men are mightier than Money. The Republic stands for justice, and in the end justice will prevail."

The prophetic character of the editorial is shown by the fact that fourteen years later the individual States have begun to amend the Constitution along lines which will make an income tax constitutional.

After the nullifying of the Income Tax law THE WORLD started the fight anew and kept the agitation alive. William J. Bryan became an advocate of it and it was made a conspicuous part of the platforms of subsequent Democratic conventions. President Roosevelt declared himself in favor of it.

MILLIONS WON FOR THE CITY.

As the result of a decision handed down at Albany on October 19, 1909, by the Court of Appeals, New York City will soon be able to gather in $27,000,000 of special franchise taxes which have accumulated since the enactment of the Special Franchise Tax law in 1901, as a result of agitation by THE WORLD. The sum which the up-State localities will collect under the decision is $14,000,000. Some of the big New York City corporations brought to time by the highest court in the State are the Consolidated Gas Company, the New York Mutual Gas Light Company, Metropolitan Street Railway, Third Avenue Railroad, New York Edison Company and Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. The decision was given in the Jamaica Water Supply case, which was brought after long filibustering by the public service corporations in their effort to tie the hands of the State Board of Tax Commissioners and further delay the payment of this enormous sum due New York City. Efforts have since been made to reopen the case, but ultimate victory for THE WORLD seems now assured.

This decision marks the end of a contest begun by THE WORLD ten years ago to compel corporations to make some return in taxes for the privileges conferred by public franchises. The corporations fought the demand stubbornly from the beginning. When THE WORLD exposed bribery in the Legislature and the law was enacted the opposition took the fight into the courts with every legal device they could employ and did not resist until the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the law.

Even the decision was not accepted by some of the railroad companies, who held that money paid by them for car license fees and percentages paid to the city must be deducted from the franchise tax.

THE WORLD began the movement alone. It interested every newspaper in the State and the most important civic and commercial bodies and sent to Albany a petition signed by more than 50,000 citizens. Senator Ford introduced the bill. At THE WORLD'S instance the fight was made on non-partisan lines.

Exposure of the relations of corporation lobbyists with members of the Legislature broke down the avowed opposition of the leaders of both party machines. Richard Croker sent Corporation Counsel Whalen to Albany to force four Tammany members who had originally opposed the bill to change their votes. In its desperation the lobby offered the tempting sum of $25,000 a vote. There was only twenty minutes left of that session when the bill was passed. Senator Ford then paid this tribute to THE WORLD:

"THE WORLD more than any other agency caused the passage of the Franchise Tax bill. The first suggestion of the justice and necessity of such a measure was made by THE WORLD. The service it rendered in compelling the Legislature to pass it in the face of the most powerful opposition was a great and brilliant achievement."

Generally the corporations affected have been laying aside set sums each year to meet this tax, realizing that the courts would finally compel payment. So there is no reason why the present decision should affect unfavorably the market price of securities in any of the properties. Following the Washington decision in 1905 there was a pronounced advance in these prices, showing that the corporations had anticipated and discounted the court's action. The $27,000,000 now to be collected for the city will be used to retire revenue bonds.

THE FIGHT FOR SUBWAYS WON.

Insistent demands made by THE WORLD for more subways bore fruit on March 8, 1909, when Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, appeared before the Public Service Commission and announced that in a few days his company would file plans with the commission for new subways to cost $50,000,000. Of this sum the company is to furnish $49,000,000 and the city $1,000,000. The debt limit bugaboo could not be raised, therefore this proved to block an enterprise that means so much for the comfort of the public and the city's growth.

THE WORLD has always contended for more subways, but on March 7, 1908, it launched a movement unique in the history of struggles for municipal betterment. It brought together in a harmonic whole the best forces of the five boroughs to fight for ad-

ditional subways. In each borough, under the guidance of THE WORLD, a committee of fifteen able, earnest citizens was organized. The five committees acted as a unit in the struggle for better transit facilities.

Innumerable obstacles were placed in the way of the committee, not a few of them originating with interests friendly to the existing subway company. One argument was that the debt limit forbade the large outlay the city must make for more subways. THE WORLD showed that new subways could be built in sections on the pay-as-you-go plan. The magnates of the Interborough declared private capital could never be induced to venture millions in another subway enterprise. THE WORLD showed the plea to be nonsensical. The fact that President Shonts publicly announced the willingness of private capital to furnish $49,000,000 for a $50,000,000 subway thus proved the accuracy of the contentions made by THE WORLD in March, 1908.

Opponents of the campaign for more subways declared suitable routes could not be laid out. THE WORLD answered this by employing Caccavajo, Pruyn & Calhoun, consulting engineers, who worked out a comprehensive plan for a subway system that would meet the wants of all boroughs for many years. A large map of this plan was submitted to the Public Service Commission and met with the approval of many of its engineers.

President Willcox, of the Service Commission, gave hearty support to the pay-as-you-go plan. The map, prepared by THE WORLD'S engineers, was deposited in Corporation Counsel Pendleton's office at his request.

The creation of subway committees in all boroughs served to keep the matter constantly before the public and the aggressive campaign initiated by THE WORLD was never permitted to lag. Citizens who joined forces with THE WORLD eighteen months ago never faltered in their belief that the Interborough would be compelled to surrender. The offer made by President Shonts was accepted by them as the hoisting of the white flag.

THE WORLD continued its fight for the pay-as-you-go plan. On March 27 the Board of Estimate by a vote of 10 to 6, approved the plans for the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn, over the heads of Mayor McClellan and Comptroller Metz and authorized the Public Service Commission to begin advertising at once for bids. On October 29 the Board of Estimate approved contracts for six sections at a cost of approximately $15,000,000. On November 9, 1909, the last of these contracts was signed. On Sunday, November 13, in the presence of happy thousands of sightseers, Chairman Willcox, of the Public Service Commission,, turned the first spadeful of earth at Flatbush and DeKalb avenues—and now the dirt is flying!

On November 10, 1909, THE WORLD said editorially: "The first shovelful of earth from a publicly built subway falls cold on the grave of private monopoly. The ruinous rule of the Interborough-Metropolitan was broken by the entrance of the McAdoo tunnels into Manhattan, soon to be extended to Forty-second street. The new company bidding for Lexington avenue promises more competition, but the best competitor of all is public ownership and control; for the people can neither be bought off, nor merged, nor brought into "harmony of interests" with stock watering exploiters. The debt-limit bogy is no more. All reasonable present needs are supplied by the Court of Appeals decision. More borrowing power can be gained by equalizing assessments. What is most important now is economy in the city government, and the elimination of waste, so that the interest of the expanding debt shall not press too heavily upon the taxpayers and rentpayers."

THE PANAMA CANAL LIBEL CASE.

The dawn of 1909 found the press of the country denouncing an attack made upon THE WORLD by President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, because THE WORLD had called for a Congressional investigation of the financial proceedings in connection with the purchase of the Panama Canal. Mr. Roosevelt, in his message, informed Congress that certain statements printed in THE WORLD "are wholly and in form partly a libel upon the United States Government;" that the proprietor of THE WORLD "should be prosecuted for libel by the Governmental authorities," and that "the Attorney-General has under consideration the form in which the proceeding against Mr. Pulitzer shall be brought." To this THE WORLD replied editorially:

"Such being the case, Congress certainly has a right to know when it became possible to commit 'a libel upon the United States Government' and under what statute proceedings to punish a newspaper for lese majesty can be brought at the instigation of the President. There has been nothing quite like it in the country for the last 109 years—not since the Federalist party went to wreck and ruin under the infamy of the Alien and Sedition laws and Thomas Jefferson became President of the United States. The real issue involved in this case is not one that affects merely THE NEW YORK WORLD. It is not an issue that affects merely the freedom of the press. It affects freedom of speech as well and reaches out to the constitutional rights of every citizen of the United States."

THE WORLD urged a prompt, impartial and just punishment of itself or anyone else who has violated any penal statute of the United States; but it added that it had been unable to ascertain what law it had been guilty of violating. Hundreds of papers and thousands of intelligent citizens saw a vicious precedent in this Government attempt to muzzle the press, and the entire country was agitated.

THE WORLD showed its readers that no precedents exist for these libel actions and that an exhaustive search of laws and court decisions proved that the Government's brief presented to the Senate, supporting the President's position in Grand Jury proceedings aimed at THE WORLD, was in error and that the citations in it were garbled and distorted. In brief, it made clear that no such crime as libelling the Government or the President of the United States ever existed except during a short period under the Presidency of the first Adams. And from that day to this there has been no such crime as libelling the Government or the President of the United States, and there has been no such crime as sedition within the United States, except in the army or navy and among the officers and men thereof.

On February 17 the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting in Washington, returned an indictment against the Press Publishing Company (THE NEW YORK WORLD), Joseph Pulitzer and two of the editors of THE WORLD, charging criminal libel in the publication of various articles having to do with the publications regarding the Panama Canal purchase scandals. The United States Government brought the proceedings under a Federal statute which continued in the District of Columbia, with very slight modifications, the odious libel laws of England which were in force in the province of

Maryland in pre-Revolutionary days. The proprietors of the Indianapolis News were then indicted on charges identical with or similar to those made against THE WORLD.

On March 4 the Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York also brought in an indictment against the Press Publishing Company (THE NEW YORK WORLD), and another against C. M. Van Hamm, the managing editor, charging on the same articles that a criminal libel had been published in Federal territory, to wit: The United States Post Office in New York City and the United States Army reservation at West Point. This proceeding, purported to have been brought under a statute of 1825, which was passed for the purpose of extending State police regulations over Federal reservations within such State limits.

The Government's next effort was to bring the defendants to trial in Washington, the defense in each instance being that if an offense had been committed the trial should be in the State where the publication had occurred.

On March 5, United States District-Attorney Keating, of Indianapolis, resigned rather than to prosecute the case against the News, which he said he could not conscientiously do.

On October 13, Judge A. B. Anderson, of the United States District Court of Indianapolis, dismissed the proceedings against Delevan Smith and Charles R. Williams, proprietors of the Indianapolis News, who were resisting removal to the District of Columbia for trial under a Federal Grand Jury indictment, charging them with having committed criminal libel in publishing articles alleging that there was a corrupt profit in the sale of the Panama Canal to the United States.

In concluding his decision Judge Anderson said:

"That man has read the history of our institutions to little purpose who does not view with apprehension the success of such a proceeding as this, to the end that citizens could be dragged from their homes to the District of Columbia, the seat of government, for trial, under the circumstances of this case. The defendants are discharged."

Judge Anderson also said, among other things:

"I have had occasion to say before that a newspaper has a sort of duty to perform. It was well stated by a former judge of the United States, 'It is the duty of a newspaper to print the news and tell the truth about it.' It is the duty of a public newspaper, such as is owned and conducted by these defendants, to tell the people, its subscribers, its readers, the facts that it may find out about public questions or matters of public interest. It is its duty and its right to draw inferences from the facts known; to draw them for the people.

"I might just digress long enough to suggest that it is not everybody that can draw inferences. Now here was a great public question. There are many very peculiar circumstances about the history of this Panama Canal or Panama Canal business. I do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon anybody in office or out in connection with that matter, except such persons as I may name in that way.

"The revolution in Panama, the circumstances surrounding it, were unusual. It was unusual and the circumstances were unusual and peculiar. The people were interested in the construction of a canal. It was a matter of great public concern. It was much discussed. A large portion of the people favored the Nicaragua route. Another portion of those who were interested in it officially or personally, or just interested, preferred the Panama route.

"A committee was appointed to investigate the relative merits of the two routes. They investigated and reported in favor of the Nicaragua Canal. Shortly afterward—I do not recall just how soon afterward—they changed to the Panama. Up to the time of the change, as I gather from the evidence, the lowest sum that had been suggested at which the property of the Panama Canal Company could be procured was something over a hundred million dollars. Then, rather suddenly, it became known that it could be procured for forty millions of dollars.

"Now, there were a number of people who thought there was something not just exactly right about that transaction, and I will say for myself that now I feel a natural curiosity to know what the real truth was. Thereupon a committee of the United States Senate was appointed to investigate these matters—about the only way that that matter could be investigated.

"So we have this situation here. Here was a matter of great public interest, of public concern. I was interested in it; you were interested in it; we all were interested in it. Here was a newspaper printing the news, or trying to. Here was this matter up for discussion, and I cannot say now, I am not willing to say, that the inferences are too strongly drawn.

"I am not approving of the inferences. I am simply saying that I am not able to say that they were too strongly drawn. Now, if that is the situation—and as I understand the truth, that is the way it stands—the question is, did these defendants under the circumstances act honestly in the discharge of this duty which I have spoken of, if the law recognizes it, or they were prompted by a desire to injure a person who was affected by their acts?

"If it were necessary to decide this case upon the question of privilege, the lack of malice, I would hesitate quite a while before I would conclude that it was my duty to send these people to Washington for trial."

Almost without exception the newspapers of the United States applauded Judge Anderson's rulings on a matter of such vast importance, not only to the press, but to every citizen of the country.

THE WORLD, of course, makes no predictions as to what will happen in its own case, which is yet to be heard. The story of its fight for the freedom of the press and the right of every man to honestly, fairly criticise what he believes to be wrong in governmental affairs must be continued in 1910.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR AERONAUTS.

The civilized world took notice when on January 31, 1909, THE WORLD, looking forward to the Hudson-Fulton celebration and realizing the universal interest felt in aeronautics, announced:

"To make this anniversary notable, to encourage the science of aerial navigation, to inspire effort to invention, to reward pioneer endeavor in aviation, to demonstrate beyond all question the commercial and scientific practicability of the dirigible balloon and the aeroplane, THE NEW YORK WORLD makes the following offer:

"Ten thousand dollars will be paid by THE WORLD to the person who makes the journey from New York to Albany in an airship or flying machine, mechanically propelled, thus duplicating in the air Fulton's famous steamboat trip of a century ago. If two or more competitors perform the journey on the same day, the one making the fastest time will receive the prize. This offer of THE WORLD, which is open to the aeronauts of Europe

as well as America, has been accepted by the Aero Club of America, the recognized American and international authority in aerial matters."

THE WORLD was immediately encouraged by many entries, and its offer was widely praised by aeronauts at home and abroad. Keen interest was instantly manifested. The first man to qualify was Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin. Others who entered were Clement-Bayard, dirigible; Morris Boxor, George T. Tomlinson, Carl E. Myers, William Van Sleet, Johnny Mack, Frederick Holwedel, A. Leo Stevens, Charles J. Glidden, Mark O. Anthony and R. M. Viniello. As the time for the flights approached hundreds of thousands of people eagerly awaited the attempts. On September 29, while more than a million eyes looked upward, Capt. Baldwin and George T. Tomlinson started. Baldwin flew out over the British warships, and was but ten minutes in air when the frame of his dirigible balloon buckled from excessive weight of the motor and he was forced to drop into the Hudson. Tomlinson was compelled to land at White Plains, about twenty-six miles distant, because of a leaking and unsafe oil tank. Both these men say they will yet make the trip to Albany.

THE WORLD'S offer is still open and conditions have been simplified. On October 10, 1909, THE WORLD printed this announcement: "To the first person who makes the Fulton flight from New York to Albany, or from Albany to New York, by a continuous trip in a mechanically propelled airship, either lighter or heavier than air, THE WORLD will pay $10,000. This offer holds good until October 10, 1910, and is made without any conditions whatsoever, except that the starting point must be somewhere in the limits of New York City and the finish somewhere in the limits of Albany, or vice versa, and that intending competitors must give at least twenty-four hours' notice to THE WORLD and the Secretary of the Aero Club of America of their intention to start."

So, while during the Hudson-Fulton celebration the limitations of time and adverse weather conditions prevented any of the contestants from completing the course, THE WORLD encourages further effort. It still believes that no better test of the capabilities of airships, no higher trial of the skill and daring of aviators, no more significant achievement in aeronautics, no more symbolic course is possible than the Fulton flight. THE WORLD hopes it will be called upon in 1910 to pay the promised $10,000 to the man who will also win a fame and glory as great as that of Hudson and Fulton—for he will have demonstrated beyond question the practicability of the airship in travel.

DENOUNCED THE SECRET DIVORCE EVIL.

When early in November a divorce was granted to Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, wife of Col. John Jacob Astor, from her husband, without the name of Astor being mentioned in court, and the papers were ordered sealed, THE WORLD devoted many columns day after day to pointing out the evils of secret divorces. Many lawyers and judges, including Justice Mills, who ordered the Astor papers sealed, agreed with THE WORLD that the practice may often lead to bad results. THE WORLD'S argument was that the suppression of evidence tends to make divorce easy for the rich and galling for the poor, and that it was never the intent of New York State laws to suppress evidence or have private hearings, except when publicity would be obviously detrimental to public morals. THE WORLD also showed that there is still another evil attaching to the sealing of the papers in divorce suits. The intent of the law providing for the issuance of an interlocutory decree three months before the final decree is signed is largely nullified when the papers are sealed. The purpose of allowing this time between the granting of the interlocutory decree and the signing of the final decree, lawyers say, is to give an opportunity to co-respondents or others interested to intervene. Property rights are very often affected by divorces, and title companies, insurance companies and similar business concerns may have a vital interest in the matter. THE WORLD'S fight for a betterment of divorce court conditions will not be ended until such remedial legislation has been enacted as will give rich and poor, innocent and guilty, their right standing in the eye of the law.

CASH AND HONOR FOR DRAMATISTS.

In June, 1909, THE SUNDAY WORLD aroused widespread interest among playwrights and all others ambitious to pen a drama by offering to award $1,000 in cash to the originators of six ideas for plays—$500 for the best one and $100 each for the next best five. Furthermore, THE SUNDAY WORLD guaranteed a professional production under the direction of Mr. Henry B. Harris at a first class New York theatre, and within one year from the close of the competition, of the play resulting from such a scenario. It was prescribed that the scenario, or 2,000-word story, must outline a serious play of modern life in which the leading character is a woman. Ninety days after the close of the contest was allowed to the winner to convert his or her scenario into an acting play. If such play be afterward accepted as of proper standard of excellence these royalties were guaranteed: Four per cent. on the first $4,000 paid into the box office, 5 per cent. of the next $3,000 and 7 1-2 per cent. of all receipts over $7,000. The Committee of Judges was Martha Morton, playwright; Wilton Lackaye, actor; Henry B. Harris, theatrical manager; Maurice Campbell, stage director, and Louis V. De Foe, dramatic critic.

Manuscripts of scenarios, good, bad and indifferent, soon poured into THE SUNDAY WORLD from all parts of the country. Every State in the Union is represented in the list of competitors. Thousands of manuscripts were received, and were submitted to the judges in series of twenty-five each. An enormous amount of labor resulted, and as these pages of THE ALMANAC go to press the names of the winners have not yet been announced. The contest, however, has proved to be one of the most successful in newspaper annals, and may bring to the contestant whose play is published a substantial fortune.

NIGHT COURT ABUSES ABOLISHED.

On January 8, 1909, just one year lacking one day after THE WORLD began its investigation of rumors of graft in his court, Otto H. Droege was removed from the City Magistrates' bench by unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Against the charges that Droege, in attempting to bribe representatives of THE WORLD not to expose the traffic in justice in the Night Court, committed an act unworthy of a Judge, and that his release of numerous women from the workhouse was illegal, the Appellate Division wrote: "Charges sustained and respondent removed from office."

The smoking out of the system of traffic in police court justice was accomplished by THE WORLD only after weeks of patient and persistent work, in which it received the hearty co-operation of District-Attorney Jerome and his staff and Police Commissioner Bingham. When Magistrate Droege got wind of the inquiry he attempted to purchase suppression of THE WORLD'S story with a bribe. When the first bribe offer was made Dis-

trict-Attorney Jerome was taken into confidence immediately by THE WORLD, and a $100 instalment of the bribe was accepted, with two of Jerome's men watching the transaction. Later, under pressure, Droege admitted the attempt at bribery, with the explanation that his effort to suppress the publication was "an act of folly." Mayor McClellan demanded that Droege resign from the bench. Droege refused. The Mayor then preferred charges before the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, with the final result that Droege was removed by the courts. THE WORLD'S victory for the purity of the city bench was complete.

CHAMPION OF THE CHILDREN.

In July THE WORLD'S showing of the amazing number of arrests of children for petty offenses brought about speedily a needed reform. City youngsters were in terror of the Children's Society officers, whose dragnets ensnared many a child for the "heinous" crimes of selling newspapers, peddling chewing gum and playing games in the streets. THE WORLD came to the rescue. The Grand Jury soon filed a presentment with Judge Otto A. Rosalsky in General Sessions recommending that no bail be required for the release of a child taken on a misdemeanor charge. Supt. Maxwell of the Board of Education threw open all schoolyards in Greater New York for the children to use during the day instead of playing on the streets and Police Commissioner Baker announced that he was not in favor of arresting youngsters on petty charges. Plans are under way to frame bills to be presented at the coming session of the Legislature remedying the laws so that children will be immune from molestation.

When the Estimate Board in February, 1909, approved plans for a large athletic field near Two Hundred and Seventh street it was a victory for THE WORLD in the long fight which it has made for more playgrounds and athletic fields for the school children.

AN EDUCATION WITH FLAGS.

Taking the initiative upon a suggestion made by Ervin Pratt, the Superintendent of the Pulitzer Building, THE WORLD begun in October a custom not observed elsewhere, but which at once met with popular approval. From the dome of the Pulitzer Building THE WORLD now flies the flags of all the nations of the globe, and of such States of the Union as have State flags on their various holidays. By this means THE WORLD enables men from lands bordering the seven seas to see their own beloved standards flung to the breeze on the birthday of a ruler or on some day of general observance in the land the foreigner came from.

More than a hundred flags are used in carrying out the plan. The Consular representatives of forty-five foreign countries have hailed the idea as a splendid one, and in some instances have furnished the flags to be displayed. The hearts of thousands have already been gladdened by these banners, and the people are being educated to learn the different flags of nations and of States.

So, while THE WORLD stimulates patriotism, brings sunshine into the hearts of alien races and promotes good feeling between them and those who were born here, it will also be maintaining a sort of history class which all who have eyes to see may take advantage of.

LIGHT ON THE REBATE EVIL.

One of the most successful of THE WORLD'S fights during the year was its battle against rebating. During the summer it presented to United States Attorney Wise a mass of documentary evidence collected by THE WORLD to prove that the Interstate Commerce law had been grossly violated by a number of railroad and steamship companies. The Federal Grand Jury investigated, and as a result the general agent in New York of the Holland-America Steamship Company was indicted, he being charged with receiving rebates from railroad companies on consignment of foreign freight shipments. The indicted official pleaded not guilty. The two indictments against him contain thirty counts in all. The maximum penalty in case of conviction is $20,000 fine and two years' imprisonment on each count, or a total of $600,000 fine and sixty years' imprisonment. More indictments followed. The proceeding is the more notable because in this case the individual, not the corporation, is being prosecuted by the Government. It it certain that a great reform will follow THE WORLD'S rebating expose. An international governmental control of ocean traffic rates is already planned by experts.

EXPOSED MILK TRUST METHODS.

Early in November, when the milk dealers' combination raised the price of milk from eight to nine cents a quart, THE WORLD immediately and with exhaustive facts and figures pointed out that the price was jacked up to insure the resumption of 10 per cent. dividends on enormous capitalization. The result of the exposure was a commercial sensation. Citizens whose large families make milk an important item in the weekly list of expenses, mothers whose first consideration in the day is the arrival of the milkman with the baby's greatest necessity, were aroused over the situation, and in letters to THE WORLD and other newspapers they denounced the dealers who thus sought arbitrary profits.

Brooklyn, "the City of Homes," where Borden's Condensed Milk Company, the leader in the price rise, has ten delivery depots to the nine it has in Manhattan and the Bronx, was deeply interested in THE WORLD'S exposure of the real conditions leading up to dear milk. The members of the Twenty-eighth Ward Board of Trade in Brooklyn sent a letter to Attorney-General O'Malley asking him to investigate the milk situation. The letter drew to Mr. O'Malley's attention the facts that THE WORLD had printed concerning the absorption of smaller concerns by the big milk retailing corporations, the uniform and arbitrary increase in price by all the dealers, and the presence on the Board of Directors of Borden's men whose names are usually associated with Standard Oil and its affairs.

In the letter to Attorney-General O'Malley the independent dealers said, among other convincing statements: "As THE WORLD has pointed out, the increased expense to the New York milk market due to the one cent rise will amount to $6,120,000 a year—approximately $17,000 a day. This enormous sum would pay 6 per cent. dividends, the fair return of a commercial corporation, on a capitalization of $102,000,000, which is many times the fair value of all the investment by milk dealers supplying this market. The increased capitalization of Borden's, which is equal to more than half the total capitalization of the business, and which is believed to represent a good deal of water, is only $30,000,000, and much of that represents interests in which milk is but a secondary consideration. Yet at eight cents a quart Borden's has paid 8 and 10 per cent. dividends for several years. At nine cents a quart it should be able to distribute much better quarterly remembrances among its stockholders."

On November 27, eighteen days after the publication of the first of THE WORLD'S

articles exposing the injustice of the increase in price, Attorney-General O'Malley appointed John B. Coleman as a Special Deputy Attorney-General to inquire fully into the facts of the milk situation, and take such steps to wipe out the combination of dealers as might seem advisable. Mr. Coleman immediately set to work to prepare a petition to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a referee to hear testimony, and for the issuing of summonses to the principal dealers and officers of milk corporations throughout the city. William Grant Brown was appointed referee December 6.

THE WORLD AND WALL STREET.

THE WORLD scored a signal triumph when at the close of 1908 Gov. Hughes appointed a representative committee of notable men to probe Wall Street. Throughout 1909 Wall Street has remembered it. Recently one of the best known jurists in the country said: "THE WORLD is the only paper that Wall Street really fears and that it knows to be independent." In June, 1909, Gov. Hughes's committee reported the results of its six months' investigation, generally suggesting that Wall Street purify itself, and placing the responsibility for fair play upon the governors of the big stock and other exchanges. A sharp line was drawn between gambling and legitimate speculation, the latter being vigorously indorsed. THE WORLD has continued to warn the public against many nefarious Wall Street schemes and has kept many lambs from being sheared.

SUNDAY WORLD FIELD DAYS.

The great series of athletic games for boys in the grammar schools of New York City, known as THE SUNDAY WORLD Field Days, increased their success of previous years in 1909. One hundred and forty-seven schools of the city held these meets last spring, and 34,000 boys competed in the games. These field days were instituted by THE WORLD in 1906 by an offer to the grammar schools of the city made by THE WORLD through the Public Schools Athletic League. In four years more than 100,000 boys have enrolled as contestants in the games, and the grand final meet, to which all the schools send representatives, is the great event of the year in New York public school athletics In the final meet of 1909, held at the American League Baseball Park, the contestants numbered 1,500, and 20,000 spectators viewed the games.

In 1909 THE SUNDAY WORLD also gave a series of prizes for baseball games played in the Summer vacation. It was the second year of THE SUNDAY WORLD Baseball League of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of New York City. Two hundred baseball teams of boys under seventeen years of age competed in the League's preliminary games, of which more than 600 were played, affording healthful recreation to more than 2,000 boys in the congested parts of the city. THE WORLD gave gold, silver and bronze medals to all members of the victorious teams in the final games played in September.

THE CATSKILL WATER EXTRAVAGANCE.

Persistently THE WORLD has continued to point out the enormously wasteful features of the building of the Catskill water system, the extravagances being without parallel in the city's history. A report made by Comptroller Metz in April not only confirmed THE WORLD'S figures, but also showed that instead of being checked the waste was worse than ever. This report proved all THE WORLD'S charges. It showed that for every $100 which the city had until then paid for land acquired the expenses were between $40 and $68. Out of a total of $2,220,000 paid for land $888,057.19 was expended in expenses of advertising, fees to commissioners at the rate of $10 a c y, and to counsel and for stenographic reports. THE WORLD'S long battle to prevent the robbery of taxpayers by incompetence or extravagance in the operation of the Catskill water scheme is too well known to the public to require rehearsal. And THE WORLD will continue to keep the people informed as to how their money is being expended.

On November 29, 1909, THE WORLD reviewed the entire aqueduct graft scandal, pointing out to Mayor-elect Gaynor and his Corporation Counsel how they can if they will save the city $10,000 a day on Catskill watershed proceedings and smash the wasteful condemnation proceeding. In this review THE WORLD showed how it had cost $1,975,334 to condemn to date aqueduct land valued at $1,422,050, an excess of $553,284 of expenses over awards. It showed other enormous disbursements, such as $252,913.41 to "Special Counsel" John J. Linson of Kingston, a lawyer, in two and a half years; $99,890.41 to "Special Counsel" Everett Fowler, this year; $22,839 to "Special Counsel" Henry T. Dykman this year, and so on. THE WORLD called attention to the 129 commissioners at work at $50 a day and expenses. It showed how some lawyers searched titles for 4,000 years, the pay being five cents for each year covered in the searches. In brief, THE WORLD fully informed Mayor-Elect Gaynor of the conditions he would find on January 1, 1910, in aqueduct affairs.

HELPED JUDGE GAYNOR TO VICTORY.

Sturdily and unswervingly Democratic and opposed to bossism, THE WORLD supported Judge William J. Gaynor for Mayor in the municipal campaign of 1909, because it believed that of all the candidates he best represented the people's interests. It then and now took him at his word that no man or set of men would rule him if elected. In brief, he stood for all that is best in city government. Although Tammany's candidate, he in no sense represented Tammanyism or Murphyism. THE WORLD and the Press were the only two important daily papers in New York that supported Judge Gaynor. Judge Gaynor was elected, but the rest of the Tammany ticket, weighted with men obnoxious to voters, suffered inglorious defeat at the hands of the Fusion candidates, many of the latter having had THE WORLD'S editorial aid. THE WORLD deplored the mud slinging and other disgraceful features of the campaign, and did its best to make issues clear. Its triumph on Election Day showed that it was right. It will support the incoming administration when it thinks it is serving the people, and will not hesitate to criticise it when it does not live up to THE WORLD'S standards. THE WORLD is independent of all administrations.

OTHER EXAMPLES OF MANY PUBLIC SERVICES IN 1909.

During the Summer of 1909 the war on the house fly, a campaign inaugurated by THE WORLD a year before, spread throughout the country. Health Officer Woodward, of the District of Columbia, took up the fight and health officers in all the big cities of the United States became interested in the extermination of the breeding places of the millions of flies which carry all sorts of disease germs. This battle must continue in 1910.

A previous humane public service of THE WORLD was recalled in March, 1909, when Hangman Jacob Van Hise, of New Jersey, for the last time sprung a gallows trap in that

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

State, at New Brunswick, at the execution of Fred Lang. It was THE WORLD'S efforts that substituted the electric chair for the gallows in New Jersey. Van Hise, who had been hangman for more than twenty-five years, and who hanged ninety-eight persons, lobbied hard against the bill. The law became effective in 1907, but as Lang had been sentenced to death on the gallows that method of execution was restored for the occasion and the final appearance of a hangman in New Jersey.

As a result of THE WORLD'S efforts to end taxicab extortion the Board of Aldermen, on April 27, 1909, passed an ordinance regulating taxicabs and prescribing fares. The maximum charges under the new tariff became much lower than the former rates, while other regulations have made taxicab travelling less of a financial burden and uncertain proposition to patrons.

In April THE WORLD printed a story regarding the evil wrought by the illegal use and sale of cocaine. This started a crusade against the evil. At THE WORLD'S suggestion the Department of Health had placed at its disposal by Mrs. Charles A. Spofford, of New York, a sum sufficient to enable Bayard C. Fuller, Supervising Inspector of Foods, to carry on an effective campaign. Numerous arrests and convictions have followed. In a public address, Dr. Walter Bensel, Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, in acknowledging Mrs. Spofford's wise philanthropy, praised the wide publicity given by THE WORLD to the evil, which publicly had brought forth the financial support which had so long been hoped for.

When Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner Bingham planned to make Sunday a day of gloom at Coney Island by enforcing the Blue Laws, THE WORLD so voiced public opinion that the million-voiced cry of wrath reached the ears of the Mayor and Commissioner. The Puritan Sunday idea was found to be so unpopular that it was not applied to the people's playground. THE WORLD was deluged with letters praising it for its stand in behalf of innocent Sunday recreation.

OTHER WORLDS AND THEIR WORK.

With news-gathering and news-handling facilities possessed by but few papers and surpassed by none, THE EVENING WORLD in 1909 continued to easily lead all its competitors in Greater New York and the suburbs. Its numerous regular editions and sporting extras, always dependable, were never supplanted in public favor by others. Its magazine pages, brighter than ever, carried good cheer and education into countless thousands of homes. In the sharp Mayoralty campaign it opened its columns freely to all campaign managers to set forth their claims for their respective candidates, thus giving its readers daily a tabloid expression of divergent sentiment. Always characterized by the same independence which has ever marked THE WORLD, THE EVENING WORLD sturdily fought for whatever it believed to be right and thus held the people's confidence.

Some of the principal efforts of the great SUNDAY WORLD, easily America's leading Sunday newspaper, are elsewhere referred to at length. But, after all, the greatest worth of THE SUNDAY WORLD to its millions of readers was its 3,500 to 4,000 pages of news, illustrations, special stories, advertising and everything else that has made it welcome to every member of an intelligent family. It is one of the greatest educators on the American continent—a public forum in which famous men and women discuss problems of human interest, often speaking exclusively in its columns. The Magazine Section alone would mark THE SUNDAY WORLD as great. The Metropolitan Section is the only one in Greater New York. The Funny Section carries humor all over the land. The news sections glean material from the four corners of the globe.

Every other day the THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD goes to countless country homes, giving to farmers and others the best of the features of the daily WORLD. It is a winner on its merits.

Thus THE WORLD still flies its banner with "PUBLICITY" inscribed thereon. It enters 1910 undaunted and with increased power born of well-won popularity. The people trust it and it trusts the people. To keep that mutual faith unshaken will ever be its aim.

Army Pay Table.

Grade.	Pay of Officers in Active Service. Yearly Pay.					Pay of Retired Officers. Yearly Pay.				
	First 5 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	After 10 years' Service.	After 15 years' Service.	After 20 years' Service.	First 5 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	After 10 years' Service.	After 15 years' Service.	After 20 years' Service.
		10 *p. c.*	20 *p. c.*	30 *p. c.*	40 *p. c.* *a*					
Lieutenant-General	$11,000	....	....	....	....	$8,250	.....	....	.....	....
Major-General	8,000	....	....	....	....	6,000	.....	....	.....	....
Brigadier-General	6,000	....	....	....	....	4,500	.....	....	.....	....
Colonel (*b*)	4,000	$4,400	$4,800	$5,000	$5,000	3,000	$3,300.00	$3,600	$3,750.00	$3,750
Lieutenant-Colonel (*b*)	3,500	3,850	4,200	4,500	4,500	2,625	2,887 50	3,150	3,375.00	3 375
Major (*b*)	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,900	4,000	2,250	2,475.00	2,700	2,924.40	3,000
Captain	2,400	2,640	2,880	3,120	3,360	1,800	1,980.00	2,160	2,340.00	2,520
First Lieutenant	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	1,500	1,650.00	1,800	1,959.00	2,100
Second Lieutenant	1,700	1,870	2,040	2,210	2,380	1,275	1,402 50	1,530	1,657.44	1,785

Chaplains have the rank and pay of major, captain and first lieutenant, respectively.

(*a*) Service increase of pay of officers below rank of brigadier-general cannot exceed 40 p. c. in all.

(*b*) The maximum pay of a colonel is $5,000, of a lieutenant-colonel $4,500, and of a major $4,000.

The pay of non-commissioned officers is from $21 to $99 per month, and of privates from $15 to $25 per month.

Service outside the United States, except in Porto Rico and Hawaii, 10 per cent. additional for officers and 20 per cent. for enlisted men.

The total amount appropriated by Congress for the United States Military establishment, including the Military Academy, for the current fiscal year is $103,727,000, and for the Naval establishment, including the Naval Academy, $136,000,000.

Halley's Comet.

(By Dr. J. Morrison.)

THIS remarkable body is a permanent member of our Solar System, completing its revolution around the sun in about 77 years, but in consequence of the acceleration or retardation of its motion by the planets its period may vary from about 75 to 79 years. It was so called from Sir Edmund Halley, the second Astronomer Royal of England, who saw it in 1682. Halley, however, did not compute its orbit, for the reason that the method of computing the orbits of comets and planets was not then known. He was led to make the prediction from the fact that remarkable comets appeared in 1531 and 1607, two dates so nearly 75 years apart that he suspected that they might be one and the same comet and identical with the one then visible. A closer examination revealed the fact that their paths through the celestial vault were almost identical and accordingly he ventured to predict that the comet would return in 1758, and being impressed with the conviction that he would not live to see it, he expressed the hope that the scientific world would bear in mind that an English Astronomer Royal was the first to predict the return of a comet. Halley's prediction was fully verified, for on Christmas night of 1758 a German farmer first found it, notwithstanding all the astronomers of Europe were on the lookout for it. Its next return was in 1835, and it is now (November, 1909) again on time, and before the end of the year it will doubtless be visible to the naked eye, but its glory and splendor will attain their maximum in the early part of 1910, when it will form a very conspicuous object in our evening sky.

Without detracting in the least from Halley's prediction, it must be admitted that it was not much more than a happy and fortunate guess. His examination was rather superficial, for if he had gone back farther he would have found that the comets of 1066 and 1456 fully satisfied the period of 75 years. The visitations of this comet have been traced back to B. C 240 and the next two records we have of it are A.D. 451 and A. D. 760.

Between B. C. 240 and A. D. 1066 several gaps exist, but this is probably due to the loss of the records in that disturbed and unscientific period.

From 1066 to 1910 there is an unbroken series of returns, although by reason of the comet's passing near some of the larger planets its periodical time has varied about two years.

The comet visited us in 1145, 1222, 1301, 1378, 1456, 1531, 1607, 1682, when Halley saw it, 1759 and 1835. From B. C. 240 to A. D. 1910—a period of 2,150 years—the comet made 28 revolutions, which give a periodic time of very nearly 77 years, which is very close to its mean or average value.

The returns of the comet in 1066, 1456 and 1759 require more than a passing notice. The first was associated in the minds of the English people with the invasion of William the Conqueror. The comet was regarded by the people as the symbol of his military achievements, and they stood alarmed and dismayed at the magnificent celestial spectacle.

The alarm it caused in 1066 fades into insignificance compared with the universal consternation which it caused throughout Europe in 1456. The Turks had two or three years before got possession of Constantinople and were threatening to overrun Europe when the comet arrived, confirmed their fears and spread terror and alarm everywhere.

In that ignorant and unscientific age no one for a moment thought or imagined that the comet was merely a periodical visitor whose appearance just then was a mere coincidence and nothing more. It was at this time that the then Pope issued his famous bull against the "Turks, the Devil and the comet." Special prayers were prepared and the church bells ordered to be rung at noon—a practice which continues to the present time. The return of 1759 was associated in the minds of the French people with the war between England and France, when the latter lost Canada. Such is the brief history of this remarkable comet, which is destined to greet the vision of generations for ages to come, but which will ultimately be disintegrated and disappear forever from human sight.

In our issue for 1911 we purpose to give newly computed elements and a map of its orbit showing the respective positions of the earth and comet during the entire period of its visibility to the naked eye, together with some remarks on the destiny and physical constitution of cometary bodies.

Star Table.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

Name of Star.	Declination	On Meridian.		Name of Star.	Declination	On Meridian	
		Upper.	Lower.			Upper.	Lower.
	° ′	H. M.	H. M.		° ′	H. M.	H. M.
αAndromedæ	N 28 31	− 1 18.0	+10 40.0	αLeonis (Regulus)	N 12 28	+ 8 40.1	+20 38.1
γPegasi (Algenib)	N 14 37	− 1 13.2	+10 44.8	αVirginis (Spica)	S 10 37	+11 56.5	+23 54.5
αCassiopeiæ	N 55 58	− 0 42.2	+11 15.8	αBootis (Arcturus)	N 19 43	+12 47.5	+ 0 45.5
αArietis	N 22 59	+ 0 40.0	+12 38.0	βUrsæ Minoris	N 74 35	+13 27.5	+ 1 25.5
βPersei (Algol)	N 40 34	+ 1 39.9	+13 37.9	αCoronæ Borealis	N 27 4	+13 49.7	+ 1 47.7
αTauri (Aldebaran)	N 16 18	+ 3 8.2	+15 6.2	αScorpii (Antares)	S 26 12	+14 59.3	+ 2 57.3
αAurigæ (Capella)	N 45 54	+ 3 47.1	+15 45.1	αLyræ (Vega)	N 8 41	+17 9.3	+ 5 7.3
βOrionis (Rigel)	S 8 19	+ 3 47.6	+15 45.6	αAquilæ (Altair)	N 8 36	+18 21.4	+ 6 19.4
αOrionis (Betelguese)	N 7 23	+ 4 27.6	+16 25.6	αCygni (Deneb)	N 44 55	+19 13.5	+ 7 11.5
αCanis Majoris (Sirius)	S 16 35	+ 5 18.4	+17 16.4	αCephei	N 62 9	+19 51.5	+ 7 49.5
αGeminorum (Castor)	N 32 7	+ 6 5.7	+18 3.7	αAquarii	S 0 49	+20 35.8	+ 8 33.8
βGeminorum (Pollux)	N 28 16	+ 6 16.6	+18 14.6	αPiscis Aus.	S 30 10	+21 27.1	+ 9 25.1
αCanis Minor	N 5 29	+ 6 11.6	+18 9.6	αPegasi (Markab)	N 14 39	+21 34.7	+ 9 32.7

To find the time of the star's transit add or subtract, according to the sign, the numbers in the second column of figures to the date of the transit of the pole star given above. Thus, for α Andromedæ February 1. Lower Transit of Polar Star is 4 h. 42 m. 9 s. A. M., to which add 10 h. 40 m. and we have 3 h. 22 m. 9 s. P. M.; for December 1, we find 6 h. 9 m. 18 s. P. M., etc.

APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DISTANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.

	Parallax.	Light-Years.		Parallax.	Light-Years.
	″			″	
Polaris (Pole Star)	073	45	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.140	23
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.046	71	61 Cygni	0.348−0.564	6−8
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	0.233	15	β Cassiopeiæ	0.187	17
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0.123	27	γ Draconis	0.127	26
α Boötis (Arcturus)	0.127	28	85 Pegasi	0.054	60
α Centauri	0.916	3.6			

The determination of stellar parallax is one of the most difficult and refined problems in practical or observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit subtends at the star—an angle always very small as seen from the above table and which cannot be measured directly but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

Fire Engine Companies in Brooklyn and Queens.

(Headquarters, 365 Jay Street, Brooklyn.)

101—1233 4th Ave.
102—Van Brunt St., nr. Seabring.
103—Hicks St., near Degraw St.
104—Degraw St., near Court St.
105—Pierrepont St., near Fulton.
106—Pearl St., near Nassau St.
107—Pearl St., near Concord St.
108—Front St., near Bridge St.
109—Graham Ave., n. Myrtle Av.
110—Carlton Ave., n. Myrtle Ave.
111—Clymer St., nr. Bedford Ave.
112—Wythe Ave., near N. 8th St.
113—Powers St., n. Manhattan Av.
114—Herkimer St., nr. N. Y. Ave.
115—India St., near Franklin St.
116—Scholes St., near Union Ave.
117—De Kalb Ave., n. Lewis Ave.
118—Hart St., near Central Ave.
119—Dean St., n. Vanderbilt Ave.
120—11th St., near 7th Ave.
121—S. 2d St., near Bedford Ave.
122—Quincy St., n. Patchen Ave.
123—Fireboat Seth Low, Pier ft. 42d St.
124—274 Hicks St.
125—Liberty Ave., n. Ashford St.
126—State St., near Nevins St.
127—Herkimer St., n. Ralph Ave.
128—39th St., near 5th Ave.
129—Kingsland Ave., cor. Frost.
130—Ellery St., near Marcy Ave.
131—Watkins St. and Glenmore Ave.
132—Fireboat David A. Boody, Pier ft. N. 8th St.
133—Hull St., near Broadway.
134—Bergen St., near Troy Ave.
135—Monroe St., n. Nostrand Av.
136—Liberty Ave., nr. Market St.
137—Morgan Ave., cor. Grattan.
138—Norman Ave., nr. Diamond.
139—4th Ave., near 6th St.
140—Prospect Av., n. Greenwood.
141—Bay Ridge Ave., nr. 2d Ave.
142—5th Ave., near 92d St.
143—18th Ave. and 86th St.
144—W. 15th St., near Surf Ave.
145—W. 8th St., near Surf Ave.
146—E. 23d St., nr. Voorhees Av.
147—60th St., n. New Utrecht Ave.
148—Church Ave., n. Bedford Av.
149—Rogers Ave., nr. Midwood.
150—Lawrence Ave., near 2d.
151—Wallabout Market.
152—Central Ave., n. Decatur St.
153—86th St., near 24th Ave.
154—Town Hall, Gravesend.
155—Rogers Ave., near Ave. F.
156—124 De Kalb Ave.
157—Rockaway Ave and Canarsie R. R., Flatlands.
158—136 8th St., L. I. City.
159—71 Gale St., L. I. City.
160—687 Vernon Ave., L. I. City.
161—231 Radde St., L. I. City.
162—80 Main St., L. I. City.
163—354 Flushing Ave., L. I. City.
164—Central Ave., near Cleveland St., Far Rockaway.
165—Boulevard, near Ammerman Ave., Arverne.
166—Grove St., near Boulevard, Rockaway.
167—Boulevard, near Henry St., Rockaway.
168—Washington and Beach Avs., Rockaway Park.
169—Union St. and 7th Ave.
170—Willow St., bet. Fulton and Hillside Ave., Richmond Hill.
Chemical Engine Co. No. 1, 712 Driggs Ave.
Water Tower No. 1, 365 Jay St.
Search Light No. 3, St. Edward's and Bolivar Sts.

Ocean Marine Insurance.

EIGHTEEN marine insurance companies reporting to the New York State Insurance Department had on January 1, 1908, assets of $24,044,493, net surplus of $7,225,687.11 and premiums received in preceding year $10,004,917, losses paid $5,612,362, risks written $5,048,664,399.

New York State Probation Commission.

THE State Probation Commission, created by Chapter 430, Laws of 1907, consists of seven members. Four are appointed by the Governor for terms of four years each: one is appointed by the State Board of Charities from among its members; one is appointed by the State Commission of Prisons from among its members; and the State Commissioner of Education is a member ex-officio. The first appointments by the Governor were for terms of one, two, three and four years, respectively. Commissioners serve without compensation, but are entitled to necessary travelling expenses.

The general duties of the Commission are to exercise general supervision over the work of probation officers and to keep informed as to their work; to collect and publish statistical and other information as to the operations of the probation system; to inquire from time to time into the conduct and efficiency of probation officers, and when advisable to conduct a formal investigation of the work of any probation officer; and to secure the effective application of the probation system and the enforcement of the probation law in all parts of the State. The Commission makes an annual report to the Legislature showing its proceedings and the results of the probation system as administered in the various localities in the State, and making suggestions and recommendations. The Commission in the discharge of its duties has access to all offices and records of probation officers, and may direct formal investigation of the work of any probation officer.

President, Homer Folks, New York; *Vice-President*, Charles F. McKenna, New York; *Secretary*, Arthur W. Towne. The Commission has its office in the Capitol, at Albany.

National Democratic League of Clubs.

CHAIRMAN, William C. Liller, Indianapolis, Ind.; General Treasurer, Cotter T. Bride, Washington, D. C.; General Secretary, Frank S. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.; Chairman Press Bureau, H. B. Darling, La Porte, Ind.

National Republican League of the United States.

THE National Republican League of the United States was organized in Chickering Hall, New York City, December 15-17, 1887, by delegates from about 350 Republican clubs of the United States, assembled in national convention, pursuant to a call issued by the Republican Club of New York City. It is composed of the Republican clubs of the United States, organized by States and united in a national organization. Its purpose is "Organization and Education." It aims to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the younger men and the "first voters." National conventions have since been held at Baltimore, 1889; Nashville, 1890; Cincinnati, 1891; Buffalo, 1892; Louisville, 1893; Denver, 1894; Cleveland, 1895; Milwaukee, 1896; Detroit, 1897; Omaha, 1898 (biennial sessions afterward); St. Paul, 1900; Chicago, 1902; Indianapolis, 1904; Philadelphia, 1906; Cincinnati, 1908. At the close of the campaign of 1908, the League, including the Taft campaign clubs, comprised approximately 4,000 clubs, with a membership of 1,500,000. *Officers*—President, John Hays Hammond, Gloucester, Mass.; Secretary, Snell Smith, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

THE astronomical calculations in this work were expressly made for it by Dr. J. Morrison, and are given in local *Mean Time.*

Chronological Eras.

The year 1910 corresponds to the year 7418-19 of the Byzantine era; to 5670-71 of the Jewish era, the year 5671 commencing at sunset on October 3; to 2663 since the foundation of Rome according to Varro; to 2686 of the Olympiads (the second year of the 672d Olympiad commencing July 1, 1910); to 2570 of the Japanese era, and to the 43d of the Meiji; to 1327-28 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1328 commencing on January 13, 1910. The 135th year of the Independence of the United States of America begins on July 4, 1910.

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods

Name.	*Began.*	*Name.*	*Began.*
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C. 5598, Sept. 1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	B.C. 312, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	" 5508, Sept. 1	Era of Maccabees	" 166, Nov. 24
Alexandrian Era	" 5502, Aug. 29	Tyrian Era	" 125, Oct. 19
Julian Period	" 4713, Jan. 1	Sidonian Era	" 110, Oct. 1
Mundane Era	" 4008, Oct. 1	Julian Year	" 45, Jan. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	" 3761, Oct. 1	Spanish Era	" 38, Jan. 1
Era of Abraham	" 2015, Oct. 1	Augustan Era	" 27, Feb. 14
Era of the Olympiads	" 776, July 1	Vulgar Christian Era	A. D. 1, Jan. 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	" 753, Apr. 24	Destruction of Jerusalem	" 69, Sept. 1
Metonic Cycle	" 432, July 15	Mohammedan Era	" 622, July 16

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	B	Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	11	Roman Indiction	8
Epact	19	Solar Cycle	15	Julian Period	6623

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The Seasons.

			D.	H.	
Vernal Equinox,	Spring begins	March	21	7	A. M.
Summer Solstice,	Summer begins	June	22	3	A. M.
Autumnal Equinox,	Autumn begins	September	23	5	P. M.
Winter Solstice,	Winter begins	December	22	12	noon.

Washington Mean Time.

Morning Stars.

MERCURY.—January 26 to April 5; May 25 to July 19; September 26 to November 12.
VENUS.—February 12 to November 26.
MARS.—September 27 to end of year.
JUPITER.—January 1 to March 31; October 19 to end of year.
SATURN.—April 16 to October 27.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY.—January 1 to January 26; April 5 to May 25; July 19 to September 26; November 12 to end of year.
VENUS.—January 1 to February 12; November 26 to end of year.
MARS.—January 1 to September 27.
JUPITER.—March 31 to October 19.
SATURN.—January 1 to April 16; October 27 to end of year.

Church Memoranda for 1910.

January.

1 Saturday.
6 Epiphany.
9 i. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
16 ii. " " "
23 Septuagesima Sun.
30 Sexagesima "

February.

1 Tuesday.
2 Purification.
6 Quinquagesima Sun.
9 Ash Wednesday.
13 i. Sunday in Lent.
20 ii. " "
27 iii. " "

March.

1 Tuesday.
3 Thurs. (Mi-Careme).
6 iv. Sunday in Lent.
13 v. " " "
20 Palm Sunday.
25 Good Friday.
25 Annunciation.
27 Easter Sunday.

April.

1 Friday.
3 i. Sunday aft. Easter.
10 ii. " " "
17 iii. " " "
23 St. George.
24 iv. Sunday aft. Easter.

May.

1 v. Sunday aft, Easter.
5 Ascension.
8 Sunday aft. Ascension
15 Whit Sunday.
22 Trinity Sunday.
29 i. Sunday aft. Trinity.

June.

1 Wednesday.
5 ii. Sunday aft. Trinity.
12 iii. " " "
19 iv. " " "
24 St. John (Baptist).
26 v. Sunday aft. Trinity
29 St. Peter

July.

1 Friday.
3 vi. Sun. aft. Trinity.
10 vii. " " "
17 viii. " " "
24 ix. " " "
25 St. James.
31 x. Sun. aft. Trinity.

August.

1 Monday.
6 Transfiguration.
7 xi. Sun. aft. Trinity.
14 xii. " " "
21 xiii. " " "
24 St. Bartholomew.
28 xiv. Sun. aft. Trinity.

September.

1 Thursday.
4 xv. Sun. aft. Trinity.
11 xvi. " " "
18 xvii. " " "
25 xviii. " " "
29 Michaelmas.

October.

1 Saturday.
2 xix. Sun. aft. Trinity.
9 xx. " " "
16 xxi. " " "
23 xxii " " "
30 xxiii. " " "

November.

1 Tuesday.
6 xxiv. Sun. aft. Trinity.
13 xxv. " " "
20 xxvi. " " "
27 Advent Sunday.
30 St. Andrew.

December.

1 Thursday.
4 i. Sunday in Advent.
11 ii. " " "
18 iii. " " "
21 St. Thomas.
25 Christmas (Sunday).
27 St. John Evangelist.
31 Saturday.

Church Fasts.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Wednesdays and Thursdays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts. In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty Days before Christmas.

Divisions of Time.

THE interval between two consecutive transits of a fixed star over any meridian or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis is called a *Sidereal* Day, and is invariable, while the interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit, and the inclination of this orbit to the equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 21 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight. The Sidereal and Mean Solar Days are both invariable, but one day of the latter is equal to 1 day, 3 minutes, and 56.555 seconds of the former.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal Year*, and consists of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the Moon and planets on the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of $50''.26$ annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .595 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 45, was the first to reform the calendar by ordering that every year whose date number is exactly divisible by 4 contain 366 days, and all other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice;* hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from 1st of March to the 1st of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A. D. 1582, when the date of the beginning of the seasons occurred 10 days later than in B. C. 45, when this mode of reckoning time was introduced.

The Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the month. It consists of 365 days, but every year exactly divisible by 4 and the centurial years which are exactly divisible by 400 contain 366 days; and if in addition to this arbitrary arrangement the centurial years exactly divisible by 4,000 contain 366 days, the error in the Gregorian system will amount to only one day in about 20 centuries. If, however, 31 leap years were intercalated in 128 years, instead of 32 as at present, the calendar would be practically exact and the error would not amount to more than a day in 100,000 years. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the festival of Easter was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days. Russia and the Greek Church still employ the Julian Calendar for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

Standard Time.

PRIMARILY, for the convenience of the railroads, a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, by which trains are run and local time regulated. According to this system, the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour, commencing with the 75th meridian. The first (eastern) section includes all territory between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most southern point. The second (central) section includes all the territory between the last-named line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third (mountain) section includes all territory between the last-named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. The fourth (Pacific) section covers the rest of the country to the Pacific Coast. Standard time is uniform inside each of these sections, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour. Thus at 12 noon in New York City (eastern time), the time at Chicago (central time) is 11 o'clock A. M.; at Denver (mountain time), 10 o'clock A. M., and at San Francisco (Pacific time), 9 o'clock A. M. Standard time is 16 minutes slower at Boston than true local time, 4 minutes slower at New York, 8 minutes faster at Washington, 19 minutes faster at Charleston, 28 minutes slower at Detroit, 18 minutes faster at Kansas City, 10 minutes slower at Chicago, 1 minute faster at St. Louis, 28 minutes faster at Salt Lake City, and 10 minutes faster at San Francisco.

Table of Days Between Two Dates.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DAYS WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	..	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	..	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	.	90	...	151	...	212	243	....	304	....	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	325	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	....	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	....	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	...	455	....	516	....	577	608	...	669	. .	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days between June 3, 1900, and February 16, 1901: The figures opposite the third day in the first June column are 154; those opposite the sixteenth day in the second February column are 412. Subtract the first from the second product—*i. e.*, 154 from 412, and the result is 258, the number of days between the two dates.

Easter Sunday.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DATE OF EASTER SUNDAY IN EACH YEAR OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

1801—April 5.
1802—April 18.
1803—April 10.
1804—April 1.
1805—April 14
1806—April 6.
1807—Mar. 29.
1808—April 17.
1809—April 2.
1810—April 22.
1811—April 14.
1812—Mar. 29.
1813—April 18.
1814—April 10.
1815—Mar. 26.
1816—April 14.
1817—April 6.
1818—Mar. 22.
1819—April 11.
1820—April 2.
1821—April 22.
1822—April 7.
1823—Mar. 30.
1824—April 18
1825—April 3.
1826—Mar. 26.
1827—April 15.
1828—April 6.
1829—April 19.
1830—April 11.
1831—April 3.
1832—April 22.
1833—April 7.
1834—Mar. 30.
1835—April 19.
1836—April 3.
1837—Mar. 26.
1838—April 15.
1839—Mar. 31.
1840—April 19.
1841—April 11.
1842—Mar. 27.
1843—April 16.
1844—April 7.
1845—Mar. 23.
1846—April 12.
1847—April 4.
1848—April 23.
1849—April 8.
1850—Mar. 31.
1851—April 20.
1852—April 11.
1853—Mar. 27.
1854—April 16.
1855—April 8.
1856—Mar. 23.
1857—April 12.
1858—April 4.
1859—April 24.
1860—April 8.
1861—Mar. 31.
1862—April 20.
1863—April 5.
1864—Mar. 27.
1865—April 16.
1866—April 1.
1867—April 21.
1868—April 12.
1869—Mar. 28.
1870—April 17.
1871—April 9.
1872—Mar. 31.
1873—April 13.
1874—April 5.
1875—Mar. 28.
1876—April 16.
1877—April 1.
1878—April 21.
1879—April 13.
1880—Mar. 28.
1881—April 17.
1882—April 9.
1883—Mar. 25.
1884—April 13.
1885—April 5.
1886—April 25.
1887—April 10.
1888—April 1.
1889—April 21.
1890—April 6.
1891—Mar. 29.
1892—April 17.
1893—April 2.
1894—Mar. 25.
1895—April 14.
1896—April 5.
1897—April 18.
1898—April 10.
1899—April 2.
1900—April 15.
1901—April 7.
1902—Mar. 30.
1903—April 12.
1904—April 3.
1905—April 23.
1906—April 15.
1907—Mar. 31.
1908—April 19.
1909—April 11.
1910—Mar. 27.
1911—April 16.
1912—April 7.
1913—Mar. 23.
1914—April 12.
1915—April 4.
1916—April 23.
1917—April 8.
1918—Mar. 31.
1919—April 20.
1920—April 4.
1921—Mar. 27.
1922—April 16.
1923—April 1.
1924—April 20.
1925—April 12.
1926—April 4.
1927—April 17.
1928—April 8.
1929—Mar. 31.
1930—April 20.
1931—April 5.
1932—Mar. 27.
1933—April 16.
1934—April 1.
1935—April 21.
1936—April 12.
1937—Mar. 28.
1938—April 17.
1939—April 9.
1940—Mar. 24.
1941—April 13.
1942—April 5.
1943—April 25.
1944—April 9.
1945—April 1.
1946—April 21.
1947—April 6.
1948—Mar. 28.
1949—April 17.
1950—April 9.
1951—Mar. 25.
1952—April 13.
1953—April 5.
1954—April 18.
1955—April 10.
1956—April 1.
1957—April 21.
1958—April 6
1959—Mar. 29.
1960—April 17.
1961—April 2.
1962—April 22.
1963—April 14.
1964—Mar. 29.
1965—April 18.
1966—April 10.
1967—Mar. 26.
1968—April 14.
1969—April 6.
1970—Mar. 29.
1971—April 11.
1972—April 2.
1973—April 22.
1974—April 14.
1975—Mar. 30.
1976—April 18.
1977—April 10.
1978—Mar. 26.
1979—April 15.
1980—April 6.
1981—April 19.
1982—April 11.
1983—April 3.
1984—April 22.
1985—April 7.
1986—Mar. 30.
1987—April 19.
1988—April 3
1989—Mar. 26.
1990—April 15.
1991—Mar. 31.
1992—April 19.
1993—April 11.
1994—April 3.
1995—April 16.
1996—April 7.
1997—Mar. 30.
1998—April 12.
1999—April 4.
2000—April 23.

Legal Holidays in the Various States.

JANUARY 1. NEW YEAR'S DAY: In all States (including District of Columbia, Arizona, and New Mexico), except Kansas and Massachusetts. (In Maine a bank holiday only legally).

JANUARY 8. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS: In Louisiana.

JANUARY 19. LEE'S BIRTHDAY: In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and Arkansas.

FEBRUARY. MARDI-GRAS: In the parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

FEBRUARY 12. GEORGIA DAY: In Georgia.

FEBRUARY 12. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

FEBRUARY 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY: In all the States, District of Columbia, Arizona and New Mexico.

FEBRUARY (Third Tuesday) SPRING ELECTION DAY: In Pennsylvania.

MARCH 2. ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAN INDEPENDENCE: In Texas.

MARCH 4. INAUGURATION DAY: In District of Columbia in years when a President of the U. S. is inangurated.

MARCH 25, 1910. GOOD FRIDAY: In Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee.

APRIL 12. HALIFAX INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTIONS: In North Carolina.

APRIL 13. THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY: In Alabama.

APRIL 19. PATRIOTS' DAY: In Maine and Massachusetts.

APRIL 21. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO: In Texas.

APRIL 26. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi.

MAY 10. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In North Carolina and South Carolina.

MAY (Second Friday) CONFEDERATE DAY: In Tennessee.

MAY 20. ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: In North Carolina.

MAY (last Friday) PIONEER DAY: In Montana, observed in public schools.

MAY 30. DECORATION DAY: In all the States and Territories (and District of Columbia), except Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

JUNE 3. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BIRTHDAY: In Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and South Carolina. In Louisiana known as "Confederate Memorial Day." In Virginia, in public schools.

JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY: In all the States, District of Columbia, and Territories.

JULY 10. ADMISSION DAY: In Wyoming.

JULY 24. PIONEERS' DAY: In Utah.

JULY (Fourth Saturday) PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Texas.

AUGUST. PRIMARY ELECTION DAYS: In Missouri.

AUGUST 1. COLORADO DAY: In Colorado.

AUGUST 16. BENNINGTON BATTLE DAY: In Vermont.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1910. LABOR DAY: In all the States and Territories (and District of Columbia), In Louisiana, observed in Orleans Parish. In Wyoming by proclamation of the Governor.

SEPTEMBER (First Tuesday) PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Wisconsin. In Michigan in even years.

SEPTEMBER 9. ADMISSION DAY: In California.

SEPTEMBER 12. "OLD DEFENDERS' DAY": In Baltimore, Md.

OCTOBER 12. COLUMBUS DAY: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

OCTOBER 31. ADMISSION DAY: In Nevada.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL SAINTS' DAY: In Louisiana.

NOVEMBER — GENERAL ELECTION DAY: In Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho (Illinois in Chicago, Springfield and East St. Louis only), Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio (from 5.30 A.M. to 9 A.M. only), Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, in the years when elections are held therein. In 1910 in States holding such elections the date is November 8.

NOVEMBER — 1910. THANKSGIVING DAY (usually the fourth Thursday in November): Is observed in all the States, and in the District of Columbia, Arizona, and New Mexico, though in some States it is not a statutory holiday.

DECEMBER 25. CHRISTMAS DAY: In all the States, (except Kansas), District of Columbia, and Territories.

Sundays and Fast Days are legal holidays in all the States which designate them as such.

There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, but by common consent the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas are observed. In New Mexico, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Labor Day, Flag Day (June 14), and Arbor Day are holidays when so designated by the Governor. In South Carolina, Thursday of Fair Week is a legal holiday.

ARBOR DAY is a legal holiday in Arizona, Florida, Maryland, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor; in Texas, February 22; Nebraska, April 22; Utah, April 15; Rhode Island, second Friday in May; Montana, second Tuesday in May; Georgia, first Friday in December; Colorado and Maine (school holiday only), third Friday in April; in Oklahoma, the Friday following the second Monday in March; in Arkansas, first Saturday in March.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in California in public offices, Illinois (in cities of 200,000 or more inhabitants), Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, the District of Columbia (for banking purposes), and in New Orleans, La., and Charleston, S. C.; in Louisiana in all cities exceeding 15,000 inhabitants; in Missouri in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; in Tennessee, for State and county officers, and in Colorado during June, July, and August; in Indiana, first Saturday in June to last Saturday in October, inclusive, for all public offices in counties having a county-seat of 100,000 population or more.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Ember and Rogation Days.

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually) are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), after the festival of the Holy Cross, and after the festival of St. Lucia. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days are the three days immediately preceding Holy Thursday or Ascension Day.

Time Difference.

Places.	When It Is 12 o'Clock Noon According to				At	
	Eastern (a)	Central (b)	Mountain (c)	Pacific (d)	London.	Paris.
	Standard Time in the United States					
It is at						
Aden.....Arabia	8.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	10.00 P. M.	11 00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	2.51 P. M.
Amsterdam.....Holland	5.20 P. M.	6.20 P. M.	7.20 P. M.	8.20 P. M.	12.20 P. M.	12 10 P. M.
Athens.....Greece	6.35 P. M.	7.35 P. M.	8.35 P. M.	9 35 P. M.	1.35 P. M.	1 26 P. M.
Berlin.....Germany	5.54 P. M.	6.54 P. M.	7 54 P. M.	8.54 P. M.	12 54 P. M.	12.45 P. M.
Bombay.....India	9.51 P. M.	10.51 P. M.	11.51 P. M.	12.51 A. M.	4.51 P. M.	4.42 P. M.
Bremen.....Germany	5.33 P. M.	6.33 P. M.	7.33 P. M.	8.33 P M.	12 33 P. M.	12.23 P. M.
Central Time (b)....United States	11.00 A. M.	...	1.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	6 00 A. M.	5.51 A. M.
Constantinople.....Turkey	6.56 P. M.	7.56 P. M.	8.56 P. M.	9.56 P. M.	1.56 P M.	1 47 P. M.
Copenhagen.....Denmark	5.50 P. M.	6.50 P. M.	7.50 P. M.	8.50 P. M.	12 50 P. M	12.41 P. M.
Dublin.....Ireland	4.34 P. M.	5.35 P. M.	6.35 P. M.	7.35 P. M.	11.35 A. M.	11 26 A. M.
Eastern Time (a)... United States	....	1.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	7 00 A. M.	6.51 A M.
Hamburg.....Germany	5.10 P. M.	6.40 P. M.	7.40 P. M.	8 40 P. M.	12.40 P. M.	12.31 P. M.
Havre.....France	5.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.	8 00 P. M.	12 NOON	11.51 A. M.
Hong Kong.....China	12.37 A. M.*	1.37 A. M.*	2.37 A. M.*	3.37 A. M.*	7.37 P. M.	7 27 P. M.
Honolulu.....Hawaii	6.29 A M.	7.29 A. M.	8.29 A. M.	9.29 A. M.	1 29 A. M.	1 19 A. M.
Liverpool.....England	4.48 P. M.	5.48 P. M.	6.48 P. M.	7.48 P. M.	11 48 A. M.	11 39 A. M.
London.....England	5.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	7 00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	....	11 51 A M.
Madrid.....Spain	4.45 P. M.	5.45 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	7.45 P. M.	11 45 A. M.	11 36 A. M.
Manila.....Philippine Islands	1 04 A.M.*	2 04 A.M.*	3 04 A. M.*	4.04 A. M.*	8.04 P. M.	7 54 P M.
Melbourne.....Australia	2.40 A.M.*	3.40 A.M.*	4.40 A.M.*	5.40 A. M.*	9.40 P. M.	9.31 P. M.
Mountain Time (c). United States	10 00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.	....	1.00 P. M.	5.00 A. M.	4.51 A. M.
Pacific Time (d).... United States	9.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.	....	4.00 A. M.	3.51 A. M.
Paris.....France	5.09 P. M.	6.09 P. M.	7.09 P. M.	8.09 P. M.	12.09 P. M.	....
Rome.....Italy	5.50 P. M.	6.50 P. M.	7.50 P. M.	8.50 P. M.	12.50 P M.	12.41 P. M.
Stockholm.....Sweden	6.12 P. M.	7.12 P. M.	8.12 P. M.	9.12 P. M.	1.12 P. M.	1.03 P. M.
St. Petersburg.....Russia	7.01 P. M.	8.01 P M.	9.01 P. M.	10.01 P. M.	2.01 P. M.	1.52 P M.
Vienna.....Austria	6.06 P. M.	7.06 P. M.	8.06 P. M.	9.06 P. M	1.06 P. M.	12.57 P M.
Yokohama.....Japan	2.19 A. M.*	3.19 A. M.*	4.19 A. M.*	5.19 A. M.*	9.19 P. M.	9.09 P. M.

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the following day.

(a) "Eastern" includes: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, etc.

(b) "Central" includes: Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans, Memphis, Savannah, Pensacola, Winnipeg, etc.

(c) "Mountain" includes: Denver, Leadville, Colorado Springs, Helena, Regina (N. W. T.), etc.

(d) "Pacific" includes: San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Victoria, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, etc.

Old English Holidays.

These holidays, with their names, had their origin in mediæval England when the State religion was that of the Church of Rome, and they are still observed generally or in some parts of Britain.

January 6. Twelfth Day, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

February 2. Candlemas: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year.

February 14. Old Candlemas: St. Valentine's Day.

March 25. Lady Day: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

June 24. Midsummer Day: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

July 15. St. Swithin's Day. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

August 1. Lammas Day: Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the Church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

September 29. Michaelmas: Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

November 1. All-hallowmas: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

November 2. All Souls' Day: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

November 11. Martinmas: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

December 28. Childermas: Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas, and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas, and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the Church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

The Magnetic Poles.

The geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Capt. James Ross in June, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89° 59′ .5, in latitude 70° 5′ .2 N. and longitude 96° 45′ .8 W., which is in northern Canada, in King William Land. The result of Amundsen's observations has not yet been published by the Norwegian authorities.

The position of the south magnetic pole has been located in latitude 72° 23′ S. and longitude 154° E., by Prof. Edward David and Mr. Douglas Marson, members of Lieut. Shackleton's expedition to the South Pole, which left New Zealand on January 1, 1908.

By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is shrouded in mystery and constitutes one of the many as yet unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

Table of Memorable Dates.

B. C.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1082 Era of the Great Pyramid.
878 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Foundation of Rome.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.
480 Nerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ.
55 Cæsar conquered Britain.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.
29 The Crucifixion.
70 Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity
410 The Romans abandoned Britain.
827 Egbert, first king of all England, Oct 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest
1096 The Crusades began.
1172 Ireland was conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1265 First Representative Parliament in England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1486 The feuds of York and Lancaster ended.
1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12
1517 The Reformation began in Germany
1519 Cortez began the conquest of Mexico.
1535 The first English Bible printed.
1539 Monasteries were closed in England
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
1565 St. Augustine, Florida, settled.
1572 The St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24
1588 The Spanish Armada defeated, July
1600 East India Company first chartered.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1605 The Gunpowder Plot in England.
1607 Jamestown, Va., was settled.
1609 Hudson River first explored.
1616 Shakespeare died, April 23
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649 Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.
1664 The great plague of London.
1666 The great fire of London began Sept. 2.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.

A. D.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22.
1688 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1.
1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.
1704 Gibraltar was taken by the English.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1
1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain.
1720 South Sea Bubble.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.
1745 Second Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain.
1756 Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won Battle of Plassey in India.
1759 Canada was taken from the French.
1765 Stamp Act enacted.
1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
1779 Capt. Cook was killed, Feb. 14.
1781 Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 The French Revolution began July 14
1789 Washington first inaug'ted President
1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
1793 Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish Rebellion.
1799 Battle of Seringapatam; death of Tippoo.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul, Nov. 10.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, death of Nelson.
1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1812 Second war with Great Britain.
1812 The French expedition to Moscow.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
1814 The printing machine invented.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.
1820 Missouri Compromise adopted.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in U. S.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1832 South Carolina Nullification Ordinance.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
1835 Seminole War in Florida began.
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20
1845 Texas annexed.

A. D.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine.
1846 British Corn laws repealed, June 26.
1846 War with Mexico began.
1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded.
1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12
1851 First International Exhibit'n, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1857 The Great Mutiny in India.
1857 The Dred Scott decision.
1857 First Atlantic cable message, Aug. 4.
1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.
1860 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
1865 President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
1866 Battle of Sadowa. Prussia beat Austria.
1867 Emperor Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867 The Dominion of Canada established
1870 Franco-German War began, July 19.
1870 Capitulation of French at Sedan, Sept. 1.
1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1871 The German Empire re-established.
1871 The Irish Church was disestablished.
1871 The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
1872 The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
1876 Prof. Bell perfected the telephone.
1876 Centennial Exposit'n at Philadelphia
1881 President Garfield shot, July 2.
1889 Brazil became a Republic.
1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1895 Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1898 The Spanish-American War.
1899 Universal Peace Conference.
1899 The South African War began.
1900 Boxer Insurrection in China.
1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria.
1901 Assassination of President McKinley
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcanic eruption.
1903 Republic of Panama established.
1904 The Great Fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7.
1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration.
1908 Emperor and Dowager Empress of China died. Pi Yu ascended throne.
1908 American Battleship fleet nearly circumnavigated the Globe.
1908 Great Earthquake in Southern Italy.
1909 The North Pole discovered.

The French Revolutionary Era.

In September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true autumnal equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complimentary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian calendar, used throughout the rest of Europe, was resumed. The following were the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of this style of reckoning:

Vendemiaire	(Vintage),	September 23 to October 22.	Germinal	(Budding),	March 22 to April 21.
Brumaire	(Foggy),	October 23 to November 22.	Floreal	(Flowery),	April 21 to May 20.
Frimaire	(Sleety),	November 22 to December 21.	Prairial	(Pasture),	May 21 to June 20.
Nivose	(Snowy),	December 22 to January 21.	Messidor	(Harvest),	June 20 to July 19.
Pluviose	(Rainy),	January 21 to February 20.	Thermidor	(Hot),	July 20 to August 19.
Ventose	(Windy),	February 20 to March 19.	Fructidor	(Fruit),	August 19 to September 18.

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365 five were added at the end of September Primidi, dedicated to Virtue, Duodi, to Genius; Tridi, to Labor: Quartidi, to Opinion, and Quintidi, to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23, Sextidi, "the day of the Revolution," was added.

To each tenth day, thirty-six in all, were assigned thirty six "Fetes Decadaires," decreed by the National Convention on the eighteenth Prairial, in honor of the Supreme Being and Nature, the Human Race, the French People, Benefactors of Humanity Martyrs to Liberty, Liberty and Equality, the Republic, Liberty of the World, Love of Country, Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors, Truth, Justice, Modesty, Glory and Immortality, Friendship, Frugality, Courage, Good Faith, Heroism, Disinterestedness, Stoicism, Love, Conjugal Fidelity, Paternal Love, Maternal Tenderness, Filial Piety, Infancy, Childhood, Manhood, Old Age, Sickness, Agriculture, Industry, Our Ancestors, Our Posterity, Goodness.

1910

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
Feb.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	..	..	..	..	..
Mar.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
April.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Sept.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
Oct.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
Nov.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1911

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	..	..	..	..
Mar.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
April.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
May.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	13	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
Aug.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
Sept.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
Nov.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..

Anniversaries.

DATES OF HISTORICAL EVENTS CUSTOMARILY OR OCCASIONALLY OBSERVED.

Jan. 1. Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln, 1863.
Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans, 1815.
Jan. 17. Franklin born, 1706.
Jan. 19. Robert E. Lee born, 1807.
Jan. 27. German Emperor born, 1859.
Feb. 12. Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.
Feb. 15. Battle-ship Maine blown up, 1898.
Feb. 22. George Washington born, 1732.
March 5. Boston Massacre, 1770.
March 15. Andrew Jackson born, 1767.
March 18. Grover Cleveland born, 1837.
March 19. William J. Bryan born, 1860.
April 6. The North Pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, 1909.
April 9. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, 1865.
April 12. Fort Sumter fired on, 1861.
April 12. Henry Clay born, 1777.
April 13. Thomas Jefferson born, 1743.
April 14. Lincoln assassinated, 1865.
Ap. 18-19. Earthquake and great conflagration at San Francisco, 1906.
April 19. Primrose Day in England, Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.
April 19. Battles of Lexington and Concord, 1775.
April 21. The North Pole reached by Dr. Fred. A. Cook, 1908.
April 23. Shakespeare born, 1564.
April 27. Gen. U. S. Grant born, 1822.
April 30. Washington was inaugurated first President, 1789.
May 1. Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, 1898.
May 13. First English settlement in America, at Jamestown, 1607.
May 13. Society of The Cincinnati organized by officers of Revolutionary Army, 1783.
May 18. The Czar of Russia born, 1868.
May 20. Mecklenburg, N. C., Declaration of Independence, 1775.
May 24. Queen Victoria born, 1819.
June 14. Flag Day in the United States.
June 15. King John granted Magna Charter at Runnymede, 1215.
June 17. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.
June 18. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
June 28. Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., 1776.
July 1 Dominion Day in Canada.
July 1-3. Battle of Gettysburg, 1863.
July 3. Cervera's fleet was destroyed off Santiago, 1898.
July 4. Declaration of Independence, 1776.
July 12. Orangemen's Day.
July 14. The Bastile was destroyed, 1789.
July 16. Santiago surrendered, 1898.
July 21. Battle of Bull Run, 1861.
Aug. 7. Gen. Nathanael Greene born, 1742.
Aug. 13. Manila surrendered to Americans, 1898.
Aug. 16. Battle of Bennington, Vt., 1777.
Sep. 1. Capitulation of Sedan, 1870.
Sep. 6. President McKinley shot at Buffalo, 1901.
Sep. 10. Battle of Lake Erie, Perry's victory, 1813.
Sep. 11. Battle of Lake Champlain, McDonough's victory, 1814.
Sep. 13. Battle of Chapultepec, 1847.
Sep. 14. City of Mexico taken by U. S. troops, 1847.
Sep. 15. William H. Taft born, 1857.
Sep. 17. Battle of Antietam, 1862.
Sep. 19-20. Battle of Chickamauga, 1863.
Sep. 20. Italians occupied Rome, 1870.
Oct. 8-11. Great fire of Chicago, 1871.
Oct. 12. Columbus discovered America, 1492.
Oct. 17. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, 1777.
Oct. 19. Cornwallis surrendered, Yorktown, 1781.
Oct. 27. Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858.
Nov. 5. Guy Fawkes Day in England. The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1604.
Nov. 9. King Edward VII. born, 1841.
Nov. 9. Great fire of Boston, 1872.
Nov. 10. Martin Luther born, 1483.
Nov. 25. British evacuated New York, 1783.
Dec. 2. Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.
Dec. 14. Washington died, 1799.
Dec. 16 Boston "Tea Party," 1773.
Dec. 16. The great fire in New York 1835.
Dec. 22. Mayflower pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, 1620.
Dec. 25-26. Battle of Trenton, N. J., 1776.

Ready-Reference Calendar.—1.

For ascertaining the Day of the Week for any given Time from the Beginning of the Christian Era to the Year 2200.

RULE.—To the day of the Month, add Factors for Month, Century, and Year, and divide the total by **7.**

If there is no remainder,	the day is	Sunday.	Should the total be less than 7, it is to be taken as a remainder.
" 1 is the remainder	"	Monday.	
" 2 "	"	Tuesday.	
" 3 "	"	Wednesday.	
" 4 "	"	Thursday.	
" 5 "	"	Friday.	
" 6 "	"	Saturday.	

EXAMPLE:

Week-day of Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1910.

Day.		Month. (Factors for)		Century. (Factors for)		Year. (Factors for)		
22	+	5	+	5	+	5	=	37

37 divided by 7 leaves 2 remainder, therefore the day will be *Tuesday.*

MONTHS.

For Leap years figures in heavier type to be taken.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Factors.	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	0
	1	**4**										

CENTURIES (Cardinal Numbers).

The year 00 of Centuries in heavier type was, or will be, a Leap year.

Old Style, ended Sept. 2, 1752—a Wednesday.	2	1	0	6	5	4	3
	9	8	7	13	12	11	10
	16	**15**	**14**				**17**
New Style, began Sept. 14, 1752—a Thursday.	18		17		20	19	
	22		21		24	23	
	26		25		28	27	
	and every succeeding fourth Century.						
Factors.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

YEARS.

Leap years in heavier type.

00	1	2	3		4	5
6	7		8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15		**16**
17	18	19		**20**	21	22
23		**24**	25	26	27	
28	29	30	31		**32**	33
34	35		**36**	37	38	39
	40	41	42	43		**44**
45	46	47		**48**	49	50
51		**52**	53	54	55	
56	57	58	59		**60**	61
62	63		**64**	65	66	67
	68	69	70	71		**72**
73	74	75		**76**	77	78
79		**80**	81	82	83	
84	85	86	87		**88**	89
90	91		**92**	93	94	95
	96	97	98	99		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

The system of this Calendar is taken from one printed in Whittaker's (London) Almanac.

Ready-Reference Calendar.—2.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1753, to 1952 inclusive.

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.									Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1753g 1754d	1781g 1782d	1800e 1801a	1828q 1829a	1856q 1857a	1884q 1885a	1900g 1901d	1928b 1929d	a	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1755e 1756p	1783e 1784p	1802b 1803c	1830b 1831c	1858b 1859c	1886b 1887c	1902e 1903a	1930e 1931a	b	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757c 1758f	1785c 1786f	1804h 1805d	1832h 1833d	1860h 1861d	1888h 1889d	1904k 1905f	1932k 1933f	c	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1759g 1760q	1787g 1788q	1806e 1807a	1834e 1835a	1862e 1863a	1890e 1891a	1906g 1907d	1934g 1935d	d	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1761a 1762b	1789a 1790b	1808k 1809f	1836k 1837f	1864k 1865f	1892k 1893f	1908l 1909b	1936l 1937b	e	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1763c 1764h	1791c 1792h	1810g 1811d	1838g 1839d	1866g 1867d	1894g 1895d	1910c 1911f	1938c 1939f	f	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1765d 1766e	1793d 1794e	1812l 1813b	1840l 1841b	1868l 1869b	1896l 1897b	1912m 1913e	1940m 1941e	g	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1767a 1768k	1795a 1796k	1814c 1815f	1842c 1843f	1870c 1871f	1898c 1899f	1914a 1915b	1942a 1943b	h	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1769f 1770g	1797f 1798g	1816m 1817e	1844m 1845e	1872m 1873e		1916n 1917g	1944n 1945g	k	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1771d 1772l	1799d	1818a 1819b	1846a 1847b	1874a 1875b		1918d 1919e	1946d 1947e	l	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1773b 1774c		1820n 1821g	1848n 1849g	1876n 1877g		1920p 1921c	1948p 1949c	m	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1775f 1776m		1822d 1823e	1850d 1851e	1878d 1879e		1922f 1923g	1950f 1951g	n	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1777e 1778a		1824p 1825c	1852p 1853c	1880p 1881c		1924q 1925a	1952q	p	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1779b 1780n		1826f 1827g	1854f 1855g	1882f 1883g		1926b 1927c		q	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—The letters in the list of "*Years* from 1753 to 1952" refer to the table headed with the *Months*, the figures in which refer to the same figures at the head of the table of *Days*. For example. To know on what day July 4. 1910. will fall look for the same letter in the table of *Years*. The letter "c" is attached. Look for the same letter in the table of *Months* and in a parallel line under July is the figure 5, which directs to column 5 in the table of *Days* below, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Monday.

TABLE OF DAYS.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	SUNDAY	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	SUNDAY	2	Monday	2
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	SUNDAY	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	SUNDAY	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Wednesday	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	SUNDAY	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesday	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	SUNDAY	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesday	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
SUNDAY	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	SUNDAY	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	SUNDAY	9	Monday	9
Wednesd.	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	SUNDAY	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	SUNDAY	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesd	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	SUNDAY	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesd.	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	SUNDAY	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesd.	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
SUNDAY	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesd	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesd.	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	SUNDAY	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesd.	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	SUNDAY	16	Monday	16
Wednesd.	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	SUNDAY	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	SUNDAY	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wednesd.	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	SUNDAY	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesd.	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	SUNDAY	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesd.	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
SUNDAY	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesd.	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesd.	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	SUNDAY	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesd.	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	SUNDAY	23	Monday	23
Wednesd.	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	SUNDAY	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	SUNDAY	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wednesd	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	SUNDAY	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesd.	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	SUNDAY	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesd.	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
SUNDAY	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesd.	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesd.	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	SUNDAY	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesd.	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	SUNDAY	30	SUNDAY	30	Monday	30
Wednesd.	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	SUNDAY	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

Ritualistic Calendar.

COLORS FOR THE ALTAR IN USE IN RITUALISTIC EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

White.—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red.—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days), Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet.—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday). *Black.*—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green.*—All other days.

These regulations as to colors are general. A more minute code changing with each year is published in the church almanacs.

Jewish Calendar, 1910.

New Moon, Fasts, Feasts, etc.				New Moon, Fasts, Feasts, etc.			
5670.			1910.	5671.			1910.
Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 11	Tisri	1	New Moon (New Year)	Oct. 4
Adar	1	"	Feb. 10	"	3	Fast of Guadaliah	" 6
Veadar	1	"	Mar. 12	"	10	" Expiation (Yom Kippur)	" 13
Nisan	1	"	April 10	"	15	Feast of Tabernacles	" 18
"	15	Passover	" 24	"	22	" Eighth Day	" 25
Yiar	1	New Moon	May 10	"	23	" Rejoicing with the Law	" 26
"	14	Second Passover	" 23	Hesvan	1	New Moon	Nov. 2
Sivan	1	New Moon	June 8	Kislev	1	"	Dec. 1
"	6	Pentecost	" 13	"	25	Dedication of the Temple	" 25
Tamuz	1	New Moon	July 8	Tebet	1	New Moon	" 31
"	17	Fast of Tamuz	" 24	"	10	Fast of Tebet	1911.
Ab	1	New Moon	Aug. 6				Jan. 9
"	9	Fast of Ab (Destruction of Jerusalem)	" 14	Sebat	1	New Moon	" 29
Elul	1	New Moon	Sept. 5				

The year 5670 is an embolismic imperfect year of 383 days; the year 5671 is an ordinary common year of 354 days.

Greek Church and Russian Calendar, 1910.

A. D. 1910, A. M. 8019.

New Style.		Holy Days.	Old Style.	New Style.		Holy Days.	Old Style.
Jan.	14	Circumcision	Jan. 1	July	12	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	June 29
"	19	Theophany (Epiphany)	" 6	Aug.	14	First Day of Fast of Theotokos	Aug. 1
Feb.	15	Hypapante (Purification)	Feb. 2	"	19	Transfiguration	" 6
Mar.	13	Carnival Sunday	" 28	"	28	Repose of Theotokos	" 15
"	16	Ash Wednesday	Mar. 3	Sept.	12	St. Alexander Nevsky*	" 30
April	7	Annunciation	" 25	"	21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
"	24	Palm Sunday	April 11	"	27	Exaltation of the Cross	" 14
"	29	Great Friday	" 16	Oct.	14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
May	1	Holy Pasch (Easter)	" 18	Nov.	28	First Day of Fast of Nativity	Nov. 15
"	6	St. George	" 23	Dec.	4	Entrance of Theotokos	" 21
"	27	Coronation of Emperor*	May 14	"	22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
June	9	Ascension	" 27	1911.			
"	19	Pentecost	June 6	Jan.	7	Nativity (Christmas)	" 25
"	20	Holy Ghost	" 7	"	14	Circumcision	Jan. 1

*Peculiar to Russia.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1910.

Year.	Names of Months.	Month Begins.	Year.	Names of Months.	Month Begins.
1328	Muharram (New Year)	Jan. 13, 1910	1328	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence)	Sept. 6, 1910
"	Saphar	Feb. 12, "	"	Shawall	Oct. 6, "
"	Rabia I	Mar. 13, "	"	Dulkanda	Nov. 4, "
"	Rabia II	April 12, "	"	Dulheggia	Dec. 4, "
"	Jomadi I	May 11, "	1329	Muharram (New Year)	Jan. 2, 1911
"	Jomadi II	June 10, "	"	Saphar	Feb. 1, "
"	Rajab	July 9, "			
"	Shabaan	Aug. 8, "			

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	7 30	4 37	10 48	7 24	4 43	10 49	7 19	4 48	10 50	7 4	5 6	10 54
2	S	7 30	4 38	11 48	7 24	4 44	11 48	7 19	4 49	11 48	7 4	5 6	11 49
3	M	7 30	4 39	A. M.	7 24	4 45	A. M.	7 19	4 50	A. M.	7 4	5 6	A. M.
4	Tu	7 30	4 40	12 48	7 24	4 46	12 46	7 19	4 51	12 46	7 4	5 6	12 43
5	W	7 30	4 41	1 48	7 24	4 47	1 46	7 19	4 52	1 44	7 4	5 7	1 37
6	Th	7 30	4 42	2 50	7 24	4 48	2 47	7 19	4 53	2 43	7 4	5 7	2 33
7	Fr	7 30	4 43	3 58	7 24	4 49	3 54	7 19	4 54	3 49	7 4	5 8	3 34
8	Sa	7 30	4 44	4 58	7 24	4 50	4 53	7 19	4 55	4 47	7 4	5 9	4 30
9	S	7 29	4 45	6 3	7 24	4 51	5 57	7 19	4 56	5 50	7 4	5 10	5 31
10	M	7 29	4 46	7 4	7 24	4 52	6 57	7 19	4 57	6 50	7 4	5 11	6 30
11	Tu	7 29	4 47	sets.	7 23	4 53	sets.	7 19	4 58	sets.	7 4	5 12	sets.
12	W	7 29	4 48	6 0	7 23	4 54	6 5	7 19	4 59	6 11	7 4	5 12	6 27
13	Th	7 29	4 49	7 15	7 23	4 55	7 19	7 18	5 0	7 23	7 4	5 13	7 37
14	Fr	7 28	4 50	8 30	7 23	4 56	8 32	7 18	5 1	8 35	7 3	5 14	8 45
15	Sa	7 28	4 51	9 43	7 22	4 57	9 45	7 18	5 2	9 47	7 3	5 15	9 51
16	S	7 27	4 53	10 57	7 22	4 58	10 57	7 17	5 3	10 57	7 3	5 16	10 57
17	M	7 27	4 54	A. M.	7 21	4 59	A. M.	7 17	5 4	A. M.	7 2	5 17	A. M.
18	Tu	7 26	4 55	12 10	7 21	5 0	12 9	7 16	5 5	12 8	7 2	5 18	12 3
19	W	7 26	4 56	1 24	7 20	5 1	1 21	7 16	5 6	1 18	7 2	5 19	1 10
20	Th	7 25	4 58	2 38	7 19	5 2	2 34	7 15	5 7	2 30	7 2	5 20	2 17
21	Fr	7 24	4 59	3 53	7 18	5 3	3 47	7 14	5 8	3 42	7 1	5 21	3 26
22	Sa	7 23	5 0	5 4	7 18	5 5	4 58	7 14	5 9	4 51	7 1	5 22	4 33
23	S	7 22	5 1	6 8	7 17	5 6	6 2	7 13	5 10	5 55	7 0	5 23	5 35
24	M	7 21	5 2	7 4	7 16	5 7	6 57	7 12	5 11	6 51	7 0	5 24	6 31
25	Tu	7 21	5 3	rises.	7 15	5 9	rises.	7 12	5 13	rises.	7 0	5 25	rises.
26	W	7 20	5 5	6 23	7 15	5 10	6 28	7 11	5 14	6 32	6 59	5 26	6 44
27	Th	7 20	5 6	7 29	7 14	5 11	7 32	7 10	5 15	7 35	6 59	5 27	7 44
28	Fr	7 19	5 7	8 33	7 13	5 12	8 35	7 10	5 16	8 37	6 58	5 28	8 42
29	Sa	7 18	5 9	9 35	7 13	5 13	9 35	7 9	5 17	9 36	6 58	5 29	9 38
30	S	7 17	5 10	10 35	7 12	5 15	10 34	7 8	5 19	10 34	6 58	5 30	10 32
31	M	7 16	5 11	11 36	7 12	5 16	11 34	7 8	5 20	11 32	6 57	5 31	11 27

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 3 32	8	12 6 42	14	12 9 6	20	12 11 6	26	12 12 39
2	12 4 0	9	12 7 8	15	12 9 28	21	12 11 23	27	12 12 51
3	12 4 28	10	12 7 32	16	12 9 49	22	12 11 40	28	12 13 3
4	12 4 56	11	12 7 57	17	12 10 9	23	12 11 56	29	12 13 14
5	12 5 23	12	12 8 20	18	12 10 29	24	12 12 11	30	12 13 24
6	12 5 50	13	12 8 43	19	12 10 48	25	12 12 25	31	12 13 34
7	12 6 16								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 46	6 38
New York..	1	5 46	6 21	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 39
Wash'ton.	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 41
Charleston..	1	5 35	6 23	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 30	6 57

BOSTON PUBLIC

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	7 15	5 13	A. M.	7 11	5 17	A. M.	7 7	5 21	A. M.	6 57	5 32	A. M.
2	W	7 14	5 14	12 35	7 10	5 18	12 34	7 6	5 22	12 31	6 56	5 32	12 22
3	Th	7 13	5 15	1 37	7 9	5 19	1 33	7 5	5 23	1 29	6 55	5 33	1 16
4	Fr	7 11	5 16	2 42	7 7	5 20	2 37	7 4	5 24	2 32	6 54	5 34	2 16
5	Sa	7 10	5 18	3 46	7 6	5 22	3 40	7 3	5 25	3 34	6 53	5 35	3 16
6	S	7 9	5 19	4 49	7 5	5 23	4 42	7 2	5 26	4 35	6 52	5 36	4 15
7	M	7 8	5 20	5 46	7 4	5 24	5 38	7 1	5 27	5 32	6 51	5 37	5 12
8	Tu	7 7	5 22	6 36	7 3	5 25	6 30	7 0	5 28	6 24	6 50	5 38	6 5
9	W	7 6	5 23	sets.	7 2	5 26	sets.	6 59	5 29	sets.	6 49	5 39	sets.
10	Th	7 5	5 25	6 11	7 1	5 28	6 14	6 58	5 31	6 18	6 48	5 40	6 28
11	Fr	7 4	5 26	7 28	7 0	5 29	7 30	6 57	5 32	7 32	6 47	5 41	7 38
12	Sa	7 2	5 27	8 44	6 59	5 30	8 44	6 56	5 33	8 45	6 46	5 42	8 47
13	S	7 1	5 29	9 59	6 58	5 31	9 58	6 55	5 34	9 57	6 45	5 43	9 54
14	M	7 0	5 30	11 14	6 57	5 33	11 12	6 54	5 35	11 9	6 44	5 44	11 2
15	Tu	6 59	5 31	A. M.	6 55	5 34	A. M.	6 53	5 36	A. M.	6 44	5 45	A. M.
16	W	6 57	5 32	12 30	6 53	5 36	12 26	6 52	5 38	12 22	6 43	5 46	12 11
17	Th	6 56	5 33	1 44	6 51	5 37	1 39	6 50	5 39	1 34	6 42	5 47	1 19
18	Fr	6 54	5 35	2 56	6 50	5 38	2 50	6 49	5 40	2 43	6 41	5 48	2 25
19	Sa	6 52	5 37	4 2	6 49	5 40	3 55	6 47	5 41	3 48	6 40	5 49	3 29
20	S	6 50	5 39	4 58	6 48	5 41	4 52	6 46	5 42	4 45	6 39	5 50	4 26
21	M	6 49	5 40	5 46	6 46	5 42	5 40	6 44	5 43	5 34	6 38	5 51	5 16
22	Tu	6 47	5 42	6 24	6 45	5 44	6 20	6 43	5 45	6 14	6 37	5 51	5 59
23	W	6 45	5 43	rises.	6 43	5 45	rises.	6 41	5 46	rises.	6 36	5 52	rises.
24	Th	6 44	5 45	6 20	6 42	5 47	6 22	6 40	5 47	6 24	6 35	5 53	6 31
25	Fr	6 43	5 46	7 23	6 40	5 48	7 24	6 38	5 48	7 25	6 34	5 54	7 28
26	Sa	6 41	5 47	8 34	6 38	5 49	8 24	6 37	5 49	8 24	6 33	5 55	8 23
27	S	6 40	5 48	9 24	6 37	5 50	9 23	6 36	5 50	9 22	6 31	5 56	9 18
28	M	6 38	5 49	10 25	6 36	5 51	10 23	6 35	5 51	10 20	6 30	5 57	10 12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 13 43	7	12 14 18	13	12 14 24	19	12 14 3	25	12 13 18
2	12 13 50	8	12 14 21	14	12 14 23	20	12 13 57	26	12 13 8
3	12 13 58	9	12 14 23	15	12 14 20	21	12 13 51	27	12 12 57
4	12 14 4	10	12 14 25	16	12 14 17	22	12 13 43	28	12 12 47
5	12 14 9	11	12 14 25	17	12 14 13	23	12 13 35		
6	12 14 14	12	12 14 25	18	12 14 9	24	12 13 27		

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 37	6 50	11	5 27	7 1	21	5 14	7 13
New York.	1	5 36	6 51	11	5 27	7 1	21	5 15	7 13
Wash'ton.	1	5 35	6 52	11	5 26	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 30	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	6 37	5 50	11 27	6 35	5 52	11 23	6 34	5 52	11 19	6 29	5 57	11 8
2	W	6 36	5 50	A. M.	6 34	5 52	A. M.	6 33	5 53	A. M.	6 28	5 58	A. M.
3	Th	6 34	5 51	12 30	6 32	5 53	12 25	6 31	5 54	12 20	6 27	5 58	12 5
4	Fr	6 33	5 52	1 32	6 31	5 54	1 27	6 30	5 55	1 21	6 26	5 59	1 3
5	Sa	6 31	5 53	2 34	6 29	5 55	2 28	6 28	5 56	2 21	6 25	6 0	2 1
6	S	6 29	5 55	3 33	6 28	5 56	3 26	6 27	5 57	3 20	6 24	6 1	2 59
7	M	6 28	5 56	4 25	6 27	5 57	4 19	6 26	5 58	4 12	6 23	6 1	3 52
8	Tu	6 26	5 57	5 11	6 25	5 59	5 5	6 24	5 59	4 59	6 22	6 2	4 41
9	W	6 25	5 59	5 49	6 24	6 0	5 44	6 23	6 0	5 40	6 21	6 3	5 25
10	Th	6 23	6 0	6 21	6 22	6 1	6 18	6 21	6 1	6 14	6 20	6 3	6 5
11	Fr	6 21	6 1	sets.	6 20	6 2	sets.	6 19	6 2	sets.	6 19	6 4	sets.
12	Sa	6 19	6 2	7 38	6 18	6 3	7 38	6 18	6 3	7 38	6 17	6 5	7 37
13	S	6 17	6 3	8 56	6 16	6 4	8 54	6 16	6 4	8 52	6 16	6 6	8 47
14	M	6 16	6 4	10 14	6 15	6 5	10 11	6 15	6 5	10 8	6 14	6 6	9 58
15	Tu	6 14	6 5	11 32	6 13	6 6	11 27	6 13	6 6	11 21	6 13	6 7	11 7
16	W	6 12	6 7	A. M.	6 12	6 7	A. M.	6 12	6 7	A. M.	6 11	6 8	A. M.
17	Th	6 10	6 8	12 47	6 10	6 8	12 42	6 10	6 8	12 36	6 10	6 9	12 18
18	Fr	6 9	6 9	1 56	6 9	6 9	1 50	6 9	6 9	1 43	6 9	6 10	1 23
19	Sa	6 7	6 10	2 56	6 7	6 10	2 50	6 7	6 10	2 43	6 8	6 11	2 23
20	S	6 5	6 11	3 46	6 5	6 11	3 40	6 5	6 11	3 33	6 6	6 11	3 15
21	M	6 3	6 12	4 27	6 3	6 12	4 21	6 3	6 12	4 16	6 5	6 12	3 59
22	Tu	6 2	6 14	4 59	6 2	6 13	4 55	6 2	6 13	4 51	6 3	6 13	4 37
23	W	6 0	6 15	5 27	6 1	6 14	5 23	6 1	6 14	5 20	6 2	6 14	5 10
24	Th	5 59	6 16	5 50	6 0	6 15	5 48	6 0	6 15	5 46	6 1	6 15	5 40
25	Fr	5 57	6 17	rises.	5 58	6 16	rises.	5 58	6 16	rises.	5 59	6 15	rises
26	Sa	5 55	6 18	7 16	5 56	6 17	7 15	5 56	6 17	7 14	5 58	6 16	7 11
27	S	5 53	6 20	8 16	5 54	6 18	8 14	5 54	6 18	8 11	5 56	6 17	8 5
28	M	5 52	6 21	9 18	5 53	6 19	9 14	5 53	6 19	9 11	5 55	6 17	9 1
29	Tu	5 50	6 22	10 20	5 52	6 20	10 15	5 52	6 20	10 11	5 54	6 18	9 57
30	W	5 48	6 23	11 23	5 50	6 21	11 17	5 51	6 20	11 12	5 53	6 19	10 55
31	Th	5 46	6 24	A. M.	5 48	6 22	A. M.	5 49	6 21	A. M.	5 52	6 19	11 52

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month				Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.			
	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
1	12	12	35	8	12	11	2	14	12	9	28	20	12	7	44	26	12	5	54
2	12	12	23	9	12	10	48	15	12	9	11	21	12	7	26	27	12	5	36
3	12	12	11	10	12	10	32	16	12	8	54	22	12	7	8	28	12	5	18
4	12	11	58	11	12	10	17	17	12	8	37	23	12	6	50	29	12	4	59
5	12	11	45	12	12	10	1	18	12	8	20	24	12	6	31	30	12	4	41
6	12	11	31	13	12	9	45	19	12	8	2	25	12	6	13	31	12	4	22
7	12	11	17																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Mar.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Mar.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.
Boston.....	1	5	2	7	23	11	4	45	7	35	21	4	27	7	47
New York	1	5	3	7	22	11	4	47	7	33	21	4	30	7	45
Wash'ton.	1	5	4	7	21	11	4	49	7	31	21	4	33	7	42
Charleston	1	5	6	7	19	11	4	53	7	27	21	4	40	7	35

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	5 44	6 25	12 25	5 46	6 23	12 18	5 47	6 22	12 12	5 50	6 19	A. M.
2	Sa	5 43	6 26	1 24	5 45	6 24	1 17	5 46	6 23	1 10	5 49	6 20	12 49
3	S	5 42	6 28	2 18	5 44	6 26	2 11	5 45	6 24	2 4	5 48	6 21	1 43
4	M	5 40	6 29	3 5	5 42	6 27	2 58	5 43	6 25	2 52	5 46	6 22	2 33
5	Tu	5 38	6 30	3 44	5 40	6 28	3 39	5 41	6 26	3 34	5 45	6 22	3 17
6	W	5 36	6 31	4 18	5 38	6 29	4 16	5 40	6 27	4 10	5 44	6 23	3 58
7	Th	5 34	6 32	4 48	5 36	6 30	4 45	5 38	6 28	4 43	5 42	6 23	4 34
8	Fr	5 32	6 33	5 15	5 34	6 31	5 14	5 36	6 29	5 13	5 41	6 24	5 9
9	Sa	5 31	6 34	sets.	5 33	6 32	sets.	5 35	6 30	sets.	5 39	6 25	sets.
10	S	5 29	6 35	7 48	5 31	6 33	7 46	5 33	6 31	7 43	5 38	6 25	7 35
11	M	5 27	6 36	9 9	5 29	6 34	9 5	5 31	6 32	9 1	5 37	6 26	8 48
12	Tu	5 26	6 37	10 29	5 28	6 35	10 24	5 30	6 33	10 18	5 35	6 27	10 2
13	W	5 24	6 38	11 43	5 26	6 36	11 38	5 28	6 34	11 31	5 34	6 27	11 11
14	Th	5 23	6 40	A. M.	5 25	6 37	A. M.	5 27	6 35	A. M.	5 33	6 28	A. M.
15	Fr	5 21	6 41	12 50	5 24	6 38	12 43	5 26	6 36	12 36	5 32	6 29	12 16
16	Sa	5 19	6 42	1 45	5 22	6 39	1 38	5 24	6 37	1 32	5 31	6 29	1 12
17	S	5 18	6 43	2 28	5 21	6 40	2 23	5 23	6 38	2 17	5 30	6 30	1 59
18	M	5 16	6 44	3 4	5 19	6 41	2 59	5 22	6 39	2 54	5 29	6 30	2 39
19	Tu	5 14	6 45	3 32	5 17	6 42	3 28	5 20	6 40	3 25	5 28	6 31	3 14
20	W	5 13	6 47	3 56	5 16	6 43	3 55	5 19	6 41	3 51	5 27	6 32	3 44
21	Th	5 11	6 48	4 17	5 14	6 45	4 16	5 17	6 42	4 15	5 25	6 32	4 11
22	Fr	5 10	6 49	4 38	5 13	6 46	4 38	5 16	6 43	4 38	5 24	6 33	4 37
23	Sa	5 8	6 50	4 57	5 11	6 47	4 58	5 14	6 44	4 59	5 23	6 34	5 3
24	S	5 6	6 51	rises.	5 10	6 48	rises.	5 13	6 45	rises.	5 21	6 35	rises.
25	M	5 5	6 52	8 11	5 9	6 49	8 7	5 12	6 46	8 3	5 20	6 36	7 51
26	Tu	5 3	6 53	9 15	5 7	6 50	9 10	5 10	6 47	9 4	5 19	6 37	8 48
27	W	5 2	6 54	10 17	5 6	6 51	10 11	5 9	6 48	10 5	5 18	6 37	9 47
28	Th	5 1	6 55	11 17	5 5	6 52	11 11	5 8	6 49	11 4	5 17	6 38	10 43
29	Fr	4 59	6 56	A. M.	5 3	6 53	A. M.	5 6	6 50	11 59	5 16	6 38	11 38
30	Sa	4 58	6 58	12 13	5 2	6 54	12 6	5 5	6 50	A. M.	5 15	6 39	A. M.

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 4 4	7	12 2 18	13	12 0 40	19	11 59 13	25	11 58 0
2	12 3 46	8	12 2 1	14	12 0 25	20	11 58 59	26	11 57 49
3	12 3 28	9	12 1 44	15	12 0 10	21	11 58 47	27	11 57 39
4	12 3 10	10	12 1 28	16	11 59 55	22	11 58 34	28	11 57 29
5	12 2 53	11	12 1 12	17	11 59 40	23	11 58 22	29	11 57 20
6	12 2 35	12	12 0 56	18	11 59 26	24	11 58 11	30	11 57 12

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Apr.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Apr.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Apr.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 6	8 2	11	3 36	8 16	21	3 25	8 32
New York.	1	4 10	7 58	11	3 50	8 12	21	3 31	8 26
Wash'ton.	1	4 14	7 54	11	3 56	8 7	21	3 37	8 20
Charleston	1	4 24	7 43	11	4 10	7 52	21	3 55	8 2

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 56	6 59	1 2	5 0	6 55	12 55	5 3	6 51	12 48	5 14	6 40	12 28
2	M	4 55	7 0	1 43	4 59	6 56	1 37	5 2	6 52	1 31	5 13	6 41	1 13
3	Tu	4 53	7 1	2 16	4 58	6 57	2 11	5 1	6 53	2 6	5 12	6 42	1 52
4	W	4 52	7 2	2 46	4 57	6 58	2 42	5 0	6 54	2 39	5 11	6 43	2 29
5	Th	4 50	7 3	3 15	4 56	6 59	3 13	4 59	6 55	3 11	5 10	6 44	3 5
6	Fr	4 49	7 4	3 40	4 55	7 0	3 39	4 57	6 56	3 39	5 10	6 45	3 27
7	Sa	4 48	7 5	4 6	4 54	7 1	4 7	4 56	6 57	4 8	5 9	6 45	4 11
8	S	4 47	7 6	4 33	4 53	7 2	4 36	4 54	6 58	4 38	5 8	6 46	4 46
9	M	4 46	7 7	sets.	4 52	7 4	sets	4 53	6 59	sets.	5 7	6 47	sets.
10	Tu	4 45	7 8	9 20	4 51	7 5	9 14	4 52	7 0	9 8	5 6	6 47	8 50
11	W	4 44	7 9	10 33	4 50	7 6	10 27	4 51	7 1	10 20	5 5	6 48	9 59
12	Th	4 43	7 10	11 35	4 49	7 7	11 29	4 50	7 2	11 22	5 5	6 49	11 2
13	Fr	4 42	7 11	A. M.	4 48	7 8	A. M.	4 49	7 3	A. M.	5 4	6 49	11 54
14	Sa	4 41	7 12	12 25	4 47	7 9	12 19	4 48	7 4	12 13	5 3	6 50	A. M.
15	S	4 40	7 13	1 5	4 46	7 10	1 0	4 47	7 5	12 54	5 2	6 51	12 37
16	M	4 39	7 14	1 36	4 45	7 11	1 32	4 46	7 6	1 28	5 2	6 51	1 15
17	Tu	4 38	7 15	2 1	4 44	7 12	1 58	4 45	7 7	1 56	5 1	6 52	1 47
18	W	4 37	7 16	2 23	4 43	7 13	2 22	4 44	7 7	2 20	5 1	6 53	2 15
19	Th	4 36	7 17	2 44	4 42	7 14	2 43	4 44	7 8	2 43	5 0	6 53	2 41
20	Fr	4 35	7 18	3 3	4 42	7 15	3 4	4 43	7 9	3 5	5 0	6 54	3 7
21	Sa	4 34	7 19	3 23	4 41	7 16	3 25	4 43	7 10	3 27	4 59	6 55	3 32
22	S	4 33	7 20	3 44	4 40	7 17	3 47	4 42	7 10	3 50	4 58	6 55	4 1
23	M	4 32	7 21	4 9	4 39	7 18	4 13	4 42	7 11	4 17	4 58	6 56	4 30
24	Tu	4 32	7 22	rises.	4 39	7 19	rises.	4 41	7 12	rises.	4 57	6 57	rises.
25	W	4 31	7 23	9 12	4 38	7 19	9 5	4 40	7 13	8 58	4 57	6 57	8 38
26	Th	4 30	7 24	10 9	4 37	7 20	10 2	4 40	7 14	9 55	4 56	6 58	9 34
27	Fr	4 30	7 25	10 59	4 37	7 21	10 53	4 39	7 15	10 46	4 56	6 59	10 25
28	Sa	4 29	7 26	11 43	4 36	7 22	11 37	4 38	7 16	11 31	4 55	6 59	11 12
29	S	4 29	7 27	A. M.	4 35	7 22	A. M.	4 38	7 16	A. M.	4 55	7 0	11 54
30	M	4 28	7 28	12 19	4 34	7 23	12 14	4 37	7 17	12 9	4 54	7 0	A. M.
31	Tu	4 27	7 28	12 50	4 33	7 24	12 46	4 37	7 18	12 42	4 54	7 1	12 31

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 57 4	8	11 56 23	14	11 56 11	20	11 56 19	26	11 56 46
2	11 56 56	9	11 56 20	15	11 56 11	21	11 56 22	27	11 56 52
3	11 56 49	10	11 56 17	16	11 56 12	22	11 56 26	28	11 56 59
4	11 56 43	11	11 56 15	17	11 56 13	23	11 56 30	29	11 57 6
5	11 56 37	12	11 56 13	18	11 56 14	24	11 56 35	30	11 57 14
6	11 56 32	13	11 56 12	19	11 56 16	25	11 56 40	31	11 57 22
7	11 56 27								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	May.	Begins. A. M.	Ends P. M.	May	Begins. A. M.	Ends, P. M.	May.	Begins. A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston. ...	1	3 6	8 48	11	2 47	9 6	21	2 31	9 22
New York.	1	3 13	8 40	11	2 56	8 56	21	2 42	9 11
Wash'ton.	1	3 21	8 33	11	3 5	8 47	21	2 52	9 0
Charleston	1	3 42	8 21	11	3 30	8 22	21	3 21	8 32

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 26	7 29	1 17	4 32	7 24	1 15	4 37	7 18	1 12	4 54	7 1	1 4
2	Th	4 26	7 30	1 42	4 32	7 24	1 41	4 37	7 19	1 40	4 54	7 2	1 36
3	Fr	4 25	7 31	2 6	4 31	7 25	2 6	4 37	7 19	2 6	4 53	7 2	2 7
4	Sa	4 25	7 32	2 32	4 31	7 26	2 33	4 36	7 20	2 35	4 53	7 3	2 41
5	S	4 24	7 32	3 0	4 30	7 26	3 3	4 36	7 20	3 7	4 53	7 3	3 17
6	M	4 24	7 33	3 34	4 30	7 27	3 38	4 36	7 21	3 43	4 53	7 4	3 58
7	Tu	4 23	7 33	sets.	4 29	7 27	sets.	4 35	7 21	sets.	4 52	7 4	sets.
8	W	4 23	7 34	9 18	4 29	7 28	9 11	4 35	7 22	9 4	4 52	7 5	8 43
9	Th	4 23	7 35	10 15	4 29	7 28	10 9	4 35	7 23	10 2	4 52	7 5	9 42
10	Fr	4 22	7 36	11 0	4 28	7 29	10 55	4 34	7 23	10 49	4 52	7 6	10 32
11	Sa	4 22	7 36	11 35	4 28	7 30	11 31	4 34	7 24	11 26	4 52	7 6	11 13
12	S	4 22	7 37	A. M.	4 28	7 30	A. M.	4 34	7 24	11 57	4 52	7 7	11 47
13	M	4 22	7 37	12 3	4 28	7 31	12 0	4 34	7 25	A. M.	4 52	7 7	A. M.
14	Tu	4 22	7 38	12 27	4 28	7 31	12 25	4 34	7 25	12 23	4 52	7 8	12 17
15	W	4 22	7 38	12 49	4 28	7 32	12 48	4 34	7 26	12 47	4 52	7 8	12 44
16	Th	4 22	7 38	1 9	4 28	7 32	1 9	4 34	7 26	1 9	4 52	7 8	1 10
17	Fr	4 22	7 39	1 28	4 28	7 32	1 30	4 34	7 26	1 31	4 52	7 9	1 36
18	Sa	4 22	7 39	1 49	4 28	7 33	1 51	4 34	7 27	1 54	4 52	7 9	2 2
19	S	4 22	7 39	2 12	4 28	7 33	2 16	4 34	7 27	2 20	4 52	7 9	2 31
20	M	4 22	7 39	2 39	4 28	7 33	2 44	4 34	7 27	2 49	4 52	7 9	3 4
21	Tu	4 22	7 39	3 12	4 28	7 33	3 18	4 34	7 27	3 24	4 52	7 10	3 42
22	W	4 23	7 39	rises.	4 29	7 33	rises.	4 35	7 27	rises.	4 52	7 10	rises.
23	Th	4 23	7 40	8 56	4 29	7 34	8 50	4 35	7 28	8 43	4 53	7 10	8 22
24	Fr	4 23	7 40	9 43	4 29	7 34	9 36	4 35	7 28	9 30	4 53	7 10	9 11
25	Sa	4 23	7 40	10 21	4 29	7 34	10 16	4 35	7 28	10 10	4 53	7 11	9 54
26	S	4 23	7 40	10 53	4 29	7 34	10 49	4 35	7 28	10 45	4 53	7 11	10 32
27	M	4 24	7 40	11 21	4 30	7 34	11 18	4 36	7 29	11 15	4 53	7 11	11 6
28	Tu	4 24	7 40	11 45	4 30	7 34	11 43	4 36	7 29	11 42	4 54	7 11	11 37
29	W	4 24	7 40	A. M.	4 30	7 35	A. M.	4 36	7 29	A. M.	4 54	7 11	A. M.
30	Th	4 24	7 40	12 10	4 30	7 35	12 9	4 36	7 29	12 9	4 54	7 11	12 9

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 57 31	7	11 58 31	13	11 59 42	19	12 0 58	25	12 2 16
2	11 57 40	8	11 58 42	14	11 59 54	20	12 1 11	26	12 2 28
3	11 57 49	9	11 58 54	15	12 0 7	21	12 1 24	27	12 2 41
4	11 57 59	10	11 59 5	16	12 0 20	22	12 1 37	28	12 2 53
5	11 58 10	11	11 59 17	17	12 0 32	23	12 1 50	29	12 3 5
6	11 58 20	12	11 59 30	18	12 0 45	24	12 2 3	30	12 3 17

TWILIGHT.

Places.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 17	9 38	11	2 9	9 51	21	2 8	9 55
New York..	1	2 29	9 26	11	2 23	9 37	21	2 22	9 41
Wash'ton..	1	2 41	9 14	11	2 36	9 24	21	2 35	9 28
Charleston.	1	3 13	8 43	11	3 9	8 51	21	3 9	8 54

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	4 25	7 40	12 34	4 31	7 35	12 35	4 37	7 29	12 36	4 55	7 11	12 40
2	Sa	4 25	7 40	1 0	4 31	7 34	1 3	4 37	7 29	1 6	4 55	7 11	1 14
3	S	4 26	7 40	1 31	4 32	7 34	1 35	4 37	7 29	1 39	4 55	7 11	1 51
4	M	4 27	7 40	2 8	4 33	7 34	2 13	4 38	7 29	2 18	4 56	7 11	2 34
5	Tu	4 27	7 39	2 53	4 33	7 33	2 59	4 38	7 28	3 6	4 56	7 11	3 25
6	W	4 28	7 39	sets.	4 34	7 33	sets.	4 39	7 28	sets.	4 57	7 11	sets.
7	Th	4 29	7 39	8 52	4 35	7 33	8 46	4 40	7 28	8 40	4 57	7 11	8 21
8	Fr	4 29	7 39	9 31	4 35	7 33	9 26	4 40	7 28	9 21	4 58	7 11	9 6
9	Sa	4 30	7 38	10 3	4 36	7 32	9 59	4 41	7 27	9 55	4 58	7 11	9 44
10	S	4 31	7 38	10 29	4 37	7 32	10 27	4 42	7 27	10 24	4 59	7 10	10 16
11	M	4 32	7 38	10 51	4 37	7 32	10 50	4 42	7 27	10 49	5 0	7 10	10 45
12	Tu	4 33	7 37	11 12	4 38	7 31	11 12	4 43	7 26	11 12	5 0	7 10	11 11
13	W	4 33	7 37	11 32	4 39	7 31	11 33	4 44	7 26	11 34	5 1	7 10	11 37
14	Th	4 34	7 36	11 52	4 40	7 30	11 54	4 45	7 25	11 57	5 1	7 9	A. M.
15	Fr	4 35	7 36	A. M.	4 40	7 30	A. M.	4 45	7 25	A. M.	5 2	7 9	12 3
16	Sa	4 36	7 35	12 14	4 41	7 29	12 18	4 46	7 24	12 21	5 3	7 9	12 31
17	S	4 37	7 34	12 40	4 42	7 29	12 44	4 47	7 24	12 49	5 3	7 8	1 1
18	M	4 37	7 34	1 10	4 43	7 28	1 15	4 48	7 23	1 21	5 4	7 8	1 38
19	Tu	4 38	7 33	1 47	4 44	7 28	1 53	4 49	7 23	2 0	5 4	7 7	2 19
20	W	4 39	7 32	2 33	4 45	7 27	2 39	4 50	7 22	2 46	5 5	7 7	3 7
21	Th	4 40	7 32	3 27	4 46	7 26	3 34	4 50	7 21	3 41	5 5	7 6	4 2
22	Fr	4 41	7 31	rises.	4 46	7 26	rises.	4 51	7 21	rises	5 6	7 6	rises.
23	Sa	4 42	7 30	8 55	4 47	7 25	8 51	4 52	7 20	8 46	5 7	7 5	8 31
24	S	4 43	7 29	9 24	4 48	7 24	9 21	4 53	7 19	9 18	5 7	7 5	9 8
25	M	4 44	7 28	9 50	4 49	7 23	9 48	4 54	7 18	9 46	5 8	7 4	9 40
26	Tu	4 45	7 27	10 14	4 50	7 22	10 14	4 55	7 17	10 13	5 8	7 3	10 12
27	W	4 46	7 26	10 38	4 51	7 21	10 39	4 56	7 17	10 40	5 9	7 3	10 43
28	Th	4 47	7 25	11 3	4 52	7 20	11 5	4 57	7 16	11 8	5 10	7 2	11 15
29	Fr	4 48	7 24	11 33	4 52	7 19	11 36	4 57	7 15	11 40	5 11	7 1	11 51
30	Sa	4 49	7 23	A. M.	4 53	7 18	A. M.	4 58	7 14	A. M.	5 11	7 1	A. M.
31	S	4 50	7 22	12 5	4 54	7 18	12 9	4 59	7 14	12 15	5 12	7 0	12 30

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month		Day of Month		Day of Month		Day of Month		Day of Month	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 3 29	8	12 4 45	14	12 5 35	20	12 6 7	26	12 6 19
2	12 3 41	9	12 4 54	15	12 5 41	21	12 6 10	27	12 6 19
3	12 3 52	10	12 5 3	16	12 5 47	22	12 6 13	28	12 6 18
4	12 4 4	11	12 5 12	17	12 5 53	23	12 6 15	29	12 6 17
5	12 4 14	12	12 5 20	18	12 5 58	24	12 6 17	30	12 6 15
6	12 4 25	13	12 5 28	19	12 6 3	25	12 6 18	31	12 6 13
7	12 4 35								

TWILIGHT.

Places	July.	Begins. A. M.	Ends. P. M.	July	Begins. A. M.	Ends. P. M.	July	Begins. A. M.	Ends. P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 14	9 54	11	2 24	9 45	21	2 39	9 34
New York.	1	2 27	9 40	11	2 37	9 34	21	2 49	9 23
Wash'ton..	1	2 40	9 27	11	2 49	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston.	1	3 13	8 54	11	3 20	8 50	21	3 29	8 43

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	4 51	7 21	12 46	4 55	7 17	12 52	4 59	7 13	12 58	5 13	6 59	1 17
2	Tu	4 52	7 20	1 37	4 56	7 16	1 44	5 0	7 12	1 50	5 14	6 58	2 11
3	W	4 53	7 19	2 38	4 57	7 15	2 44	5 1	7 11	2 51	5 14	6 57	3 14
4	Th	4 54	7 18	3 46	4 58	7 14	3 52	5 1	7 10	3 59	5 15	6 56	4 17
5	Fr	4 55	7 17	sets.	4 59	7 12	sets.	5 2	7 9	sets.	5 16	6 55	sets.
6	Sa	4 56	7 15	8 29	5 0	7 11	8 26	5 3	7 8	8 33	5 16	6 55	8 14
7	S	4 57	7 14	8 54	5 1	7 10	8 51	5 4	7 7	8 49	5 17	6 54	8 44
8	M	4 58	7 13	9 15	5 2	7 9	9 14	5 5	7 6	9 14	5 18	6 53	9 12
9	Tu	4 59	7 11	9 35	5 3	7 7	9 35	5 6	7 4	9 36	5 19	6 52	9 38
10	W	5 0	7 10	9 55	5 4	7 6	9 56	5 7	7 3	9 58	5 19	6 51	10 3
11	Th	5 1	7 9	10 16	5 5	7 5	10 19	5 8	7 2	10 22	5 20	6 50	10 31
12	Fr	5 2	7 8	10 40	5 6	7 4	10 44	5 9	7 0	10 48	5 21	6 48	11 1
13	Sa	5 3	7 7	11 8	5 7	7 3	11 13	5 10	6 59	11 18	5 21	6 47	11 34
14	S	5 4	7 5	11 42	5 8	7 1	11 48	5 11	6 58	11 54	5 22	6 46	A. M.
15	M	5 5	7 4	A. M.	5 9	7 0	A. M.	5 12	6 57	A. M.	5 23	6 45	12 13
16	Tu	5 6	7 2	12 23	5 10	6 58	12 30	5 13	6 56	12 37	5 23	6 44	12 58
17	W	5 7	7 0	1 14	5 11	6 57	1 21	5 14	6 54	1 28	5 24	6 43	1 50
18	Th	5 8	6 59	2 15	5 12	6 55	2 21	5 15	6 53	2 28	5 25	6 42	2 48
19	Fr	5 9	6 57	3 22	5 13	6 54	3 28	5 16	6 52	3 34	5 25	6 41	3 52
20	Sa	5 10	6 55	rises.	5 14	6 52	rises.	5 17	6 50	rises.	5 26	6 40	rises.
21	S	5 11	6 54	7 53	5 15	6 50	7 50	5 18	6 49	7 48	5 27	6 39	7 40
22	M	5 12	6 52	8 18	5 16	6 49	8 16	5 19	6 48	8 16	5 27	6 38	8 12
23	Tu	5 13	6 51	8 42	5 17	6 48	8 42	5 20	6 46	8 43	5 28	6 37	8 44
24	W	5 14	6 50	9 7	5 18	6 47	9 8	5 21	6 45	9 10	5 29	6 36	9 16
25	Th	5 15	6 48	9 34	5 19	6 46	9 37	5 21	6 43	9 40	5 29	6 34	9 50
26	Fr	5 16	6 47	10 7	5 20	6 44	10 10	5 22	6 42	10 15	5 30	6 33	10 29
27	Sa	5 17	6 45	10 44	5 21	6 42	10 50	5 23	6 40	10 55	5 31	6 32	11 13
28	S	5 18	6 44	11 31	5 22	6 41	11 37	5 24	6 38	11 44	5 31	6 31	A. M.
29	M	5 19	6 42	A. M.	5 23	6 40	A. M.	5 25	6 37	A. M.	5 32	6 29	12 4
30	Tu	5 20	6 40	12 28	5 24	6 38	12 34	5 26	6 36	12 41	5 33	6 28	1 2
31	W	5 21	6 39	1 33	5 25	6 37	1 39	5 27	6 34	1 46	5 33	6 27	2 5

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.			
	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	10	8	12	5	33	14	12	4	38	20	12	3	23	26	12	1	51
2	12	6	7	9	12	5	25	15	12	4	27	21	12	3	9	27	12	1	34
3	12	6	2	10	12	5	17	16	12	4	15	22	12	2	54	28	12	1	17
4	12	5	58	11	12	5	8	17	12	4	3	23	12	2	39	29	12	1	0
5	12	5	52	12	12	4	59	18	12	3	50	24	12	2	23	30	12	0	42
6	12	5	47	13	12	4	49	19	12	3	37	25	12	2	7	31	12	0	24
7	12	5	40																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 57	9 16	11	3 13	8 57	21	3 29	8 37
New York.	1	3 6	9 6	11	3 22	8 48	21	3 35	8 31
Wash'ton.	1	3 15	8 57	11	3 29	8 41	21	3 41	8 24
Charleston.	1	3 40	8 32	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	5 23	6 37	2 43	5 26	6 35	2 48	5 28	6 33	2 54	5 34	6 26	3 11
2	Fr	5 24	6 35	3 53	5 27	6 33	3 58	5 29	6 31	4 2	5 35	6 25	4 15
3	Sa	5 26	6 33	sets.	5 28	6 31	sets.	5 30	6 30	sets.	5 35	6 24	sets.
4	S	5 27	6 32	7 18	5 29	6 30	7 17	5 31	6 29	7 16	5 36	6 22	7 12
5	M	5 28	6 30	7 37	5 30	6 28	7 38	5 32	6 27	7 38	5 37	6 21	7 38
6	Tu	5 29	6 28	7 58	5 31	6 26	7 59	5 33	6 25	8 0	5 37	6 19	8 4
7	W	5 30	6 26	8 18	5 32	6 24	8 21	5 34	6 23	8 23	5 38	6 18	8 31
8	Th	5 31	6 25	8 41	5 33	6 23	8 45	5 35	6 21	8 48	5 39	6 16	9 0
9	Fr	5 32	6 23	9 7	5 34	6 21	9 12	5 36	6 20	9 17	5 40	6 15	9 32
10	Sa	5 33	6 21	9 38	5 35	6 19	9 43	5 37	6 18	9 50	5 40	6 14	9 59
11	S	5 34	6 19	10 15	5 36	6 17	10 22	5 38	6 16	10 29	5 41	6 12	10 49
12	M	5 35	6 17	11 2	5 37	6 16	11 9	5 39	6 14	11 16	5 42	6 11	11 37
13	Tu	5 36	6 15	11 58	5 38	6 14	A. M.	5 40	6 12	A. M.	5 42	6 9	A. M.
14	W	5 37	6 14	A. M.	5 39	6 13	12 4	5 41	6 10	12 11	5 43	6 8	12 32
15	Th	5 38	6 12	1 1	5 40	6 11	1 8	5 41	6 9	1 14	5 44	6 7	1 33
16	Fr	5 39	6 10	2 12	5 41	6 9	2 17	5 42	6 7	2 22	5 44	6 6	2 38
17	Sa	5 41	6 8	3 25	5 42	6 7	3 29	5 43	6 5	3 33	5 45	6 5	3 45
18	S	5 42	6 6	4 41	5 43	6 5	4 43	5 44	6 4	4 46	5 45	6 4	4 53
19	M	5 43	6 5	rises.	5 44	6 4	rises.	5 45	6 2	rises.	5 46	6 3	rises.
20	Tu	5 44	6 3	7 8	5 45	6 2	7 9	5 46	6 1	7 11	5 47	6 1	7 15
21	W	5 45	6 1	7 35	5 46	6 0	7 37	5 47	6 0	7 40	5 47	6 0	7 49
22	Th	5 46	6 0	8 6	5 46	5 59	8 10	5 48	5 59	8 14	5 48	5 59	8 27
23	Fr	5 47	5 58	8 41	5 47	5 57	8 48	5 49	5 57	8 53	5 48	5 57	9 10
24	Sa	5 48	5 56	9 27	5 48	5 56	9 33	5 50	5 56	9 40	5 49	5 55	10 0
25	S	5 50	5 55	10 21	5 49	5 54	10 28	5 51	5 54	10 35	5 50	5 54	10 56
26	M	5 51	5 53	11 24	5 50	5 53	11 31	5 52	5 53	11 38	5 50	5 53	11 58
27	Tu	5 52	5 51	A. M.	5 51	5 51	A. M.	5 53	5 51	A. M.	5 51	5 51	A. M.
28	W	5 53	5 49	12 33	5 52	5 49	12 38	5 53	5 49	12 44	5 52	5 50	1 2
29	Th	5 54	5 47	1 43	5 53	5 48	1 47	5 54	5 48	1 52	5 52	5 49	2 7
30	Fr	5 55	5 46	2 56	5 54	5 47	2 59	5 54	5 47	3 2	5 53	5 48	3 12

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.
1	12 0 5	7	11 58 9	13	11 56 4	19	11 53 57	25	11 51 51
2	11 59 46	8	11 57 48	14	11 55 43	20	11 53 36	26	11 51 30
3	11 59 27	9	11 57 28	15	11 55 22	21	11 53 14	27	11 51 10
4	11 59 8	10	11 57 7	16	11 55 1	22	11 52 53	28	11 50 50
5	11 58 48	11	11 56 46	17	11 54 39	23	11 52 32	29	11 50 30
6	11 58 29	12	11 56 25	18	11 54 18	24	11 52 11	30	11 50 10

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	3 45	8 14	11	3 59	7 54	21	4 12	7 34
New York.	1	3 50	8 9	11	4 3	7 50	21	4 15	7 31
Wash'ton.	1	3 55	8 4	11	4 7	7 46	21	4 18	7 28
Charleston	1	4 9	7 51	11	4 17	7 36	21	4 20	7 20

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon. R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	5 56	5 44	3 58	5 55	5 45	4 0	5 55	5 45	4 2	5 53	5 47	4 9
2	S	5 57	5 42	5 2	5 56	5 43	5 3	5 56	5 43	5 4	5 54	5 45	5 7
3	M	5 58	5 40	sets.	5 57	5 41	sets.	5 57	5 41	sets.	5 55	5 43	sets.
4	Tu	5 59	5 39	6 22	5 58	5 40	6 24	5 58	5 40	6 26	5 56	5 42	6 33
5	W	6 1	5 38	6 44	6 0	5 39	6 47	5 59	5 38	6 50	5 57	5 41	7 1
6	Th	6 2	5 36	7 8	6 1	5 37	7 13	6 0	5 36	7 17	5 58	5 40	7 31
7	Fr	6 3	5 34	7 37	6 2	5 35	7 42	6 1	5 34	7 48	5 59	5 39	8 5
8	Sa	6 4	5 32	8 11	6 3	5 33	8 23	6 2	5 32	8 23	5 59	5 37	8 43
9	S	6 5	5 31	8 53	6 4	5 32	9 0	6 3	5 30	9 8	6 0	5 36	9 29
10	M	6 6	5 29	9 44	6 5	5 30	9 52	6 4	5 29	9 59	6 1	5 35	10 20
11	Tu	6 8	5 28	10 44	6 6	5 28	10 50	6 5	5 27	10 57	6 1	5 34	11 17
12	W	6 9	5 26	11 50	6 7	5 27	11 56	6 6	5 25	A. M.	6 2	5 33	A. M.
13	Th	6 10	5 24	A. M.	6 8	5 25	A. M.	6 7	5 23	12 2	6 3	5 31	12 19
14	Fr	6 11	5 22	1 1	6 9	5 24	1 5	6 8	5 22	1 11	6 3	5 30	1 24
15	Sa	6 12	5 21	2 14	6 10	5 22	2 17	6 9	5 21	2 21	6 4	5 29	2 30
16	S	6 13	5 19	3 29	6 11	5 21	3 31	6 10	5 19	3 33	6 5	5 28	3 38
17	M	6 14	5 17	4 46	6 12	5 19	4 46	6 11	5 18	4 46	6 6	5 26	4 47
18	Tu	6 15	5 15	rises.	6 13	5 17	rises.	6 12	5 16	rises.	6 7	5 25	rises.
19	W	6 17	5 14	6 2	6 14	5 16	6 6	6 13	5 15	6 9	6 7	5 24	6 20
20	Th	6 18	5 12	6 37	6 15	5 14	6 42	6 14	5 14	6 47	6 8	5 23	7 3
21	Fr	6 19	5 11	7 20	6 16	5 13	7 26	6 15	5 13	7 32	6 9	5 22	7 51
22	Sa	6 20	5 9	8 13	6 17	5 12	8 19	6 16	5 11	8 26	6 10	5 21	8 47
23	S	6 21	5 8	9 14	6 18	5 11	9 21	6 17	5 10	9 28	6 11	5 19	9 49
24	M	6 22	5 6	10 23	6 19	5 9	10 29	6 18	5 9	10 36	6 12	5 18	10 55
25	Tu	6 23	5 4	11 33	6 20	5 8	11 38	6 19	5 8	11 44	6 13	5 17	11 59
26	W	6 24	5 2	A. M.	6 21	5 6	A. M.	6 20	5 7	A. M.	6 14	5 16	A. M.
27	Th	6 26	5 0	12 43	6 22	5 5	12 47	6 21	5 6	12 51	6 15	5 15	1 3
28	Fr	6 27	4 59	1 50	6 23	5 3	1 53	6 22	5 5	1 55	6 15	5 14	2 3
29	Sa	6 28	4 58	2 55	6 24	5 2	2 56	6 23	5 4	2 57	6 16	5 14	3 2
30	S	6 29	4 57	3 57	6 25	5 0	3 57	6 24	5 3	3 57	6 17	5 13	3 58
31	M	6 30	4 55	4 59	6 27	4 59	4 58	6 25	5 2	4 57	6 17	5 12	4 53

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.
1	11 49 51	8	11 47 44	14	11 46 11	20	11 44 57	26	11 44 6
2	11 49 32	9	11 47 27	15	11 45 57	21	11 44 47	27	11 44 0
3	11 49 13	10	11 47 11	16	11 45 44	22	11 44 37	28	11 43 55
4	11 48 54	11	11 46 55	17	11 45 31	23	11 44 28	29	11 43 50
5	11 48 36	12	11 46 40	18	11 45 19	24	11 44 20	30	11 43 47
6	11 48 18	13	11 46 25	19	11 45 8	25	11 44 13	31	11 43 44
7	11 48 1								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 24	7 15	11	4 35	6 58	21	5 20	6 12
New York.	1	4 26	7 14	11	4 36	6 57	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton.	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston.	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	5 10	6 22

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	6 32	4 54	sets.	6 28	4 58	sets.	6 26	5 1	sets.	6 18	5 11	sets.
2	W	6 33	4 53	5 11	6 30	4 57	5 15	6 27	5 0	5 20	6 18	5 10	5 32
3	Th	6 34	4 52	5 38	6 31	4 56	5 43	6 28	4 59	5 48	6 19	5 9	6 5
4	Fr	6 35	4 51	6 11	6 32	4 55	6 17	6 29	4 58	6 23	6 20	5 8	6 42
5	Sa	6 36	4 50	6 50	6 33	4 54	6 56	6 30	4 57	7 4	6 21	5 7	7 24
6	S	6 38	4 49	7 37	6 34	4 53	7 45	6 31	4 56	7 52	6 22	5 7	8 13
7	M	6 39	4 47	8 33	6 35	4 52	8 40	6 32	4 55	8 47	6 23	5 6	9 8
8	Tu	6 40	4 46	9 35	6 36	4 51	9 39	6 33	4 54	9 48	6 24	5 5	10 7
9	W	6 42	4 45	10 43	6 38	4 50	10 48	6 35	4 53	10 53	6 25	5 4	11 9
10	Th	6 43	4 44	11 53	6 40	4 49	11 57	6 36	4 52	A. M.	6 26	5 3	A. M.
11	Fr	6 45	4 43	A. M.	6 41	4 48	A. M.	6 37	4 51	12 0	6 27	5 2	12 12
12	Sa	6 46	4 41	1 4	6 42	4 47	1 7	6 39	4 50	1 9	6 28	5 1	1 17
13	S	6 48	4 40	2 18	6 43	4 46	2 19	6 40	4 49	2 20	6 29	5 1	2 23
14	M	6 50	4 39	3 33	6 44	4 45	3 33	6 41	4 48	3 32	6 30	5 0	3 30
15	Tu	6 51	4 37	4 51	6 46	4 44	4 48	6 42	4 47	4 47	6 31	4 59	4 41
16	W	6 53	4 36	rises.	6 47	4 43	rises.	6 43	4 46	rises.	6 32	4 58	rises.
17	Th	6 54	4 35	5 8	6 48	4 42	5 14	6 44	4 45	5 20	6 33	4 58	5 37
18	Fr	6 55	4 34	5 57	6 49	4 41	6 4	6 45	4 44	6 11	6 33	4 57	6 31
19	Sa	6 57	4 33	6 58	6 50	4 40	7 5	6 46	4 44	7 12	6 34	4 56	7 33
20	S	6 58	4 33	8 7	6 51	4 39	8 13	6 47	4 43	8 20	6 35	4 56	8 40
21	M	6 59	4 32	9 19	6 52	4 38	9 25	6 48	4 42	9 30	6 36	4 55	9 48
22	Tu	7 0	4 31	10 31	6 53	4 37	10 36	6 49	4 42	10 40	6 36	4 55	10 54
23	W	7 2	4 31	11 41	6 54	4 37	11 44	6 50	4 41	11 47	6 37	4 55	11 57
24	Th	7 3	4 30	A. M.	6 55	4 36	A. M.	6 51	4 41	A. M.	6 38	4 54	A. M.
25	Fr	7 4	4 30	12 47	6 56	4 36	12 49	6 52	4 41	12 50	6 39	4 54	12 56
26	Sa	7 5	4 29	1 50	6 58	4 35	1 51	6 53	4 40	1 51	6 40	4 54	1 53
27	S	7 6	4 29	2 52	6 59	4 35	2 51	6 54	4 40	2 51	6 40	4 54	2 48
28	M	7 7	4 29	3 54	7 0	4 35	3 52	6 55	4 40	3 50	6 41	4 54	3 44
29	Tu	7 7	4 28	4 56	7 1	4 34	4 52	6 56	4 40	4 49	6 42	4 54	4 39
30	W	7 8	4 28	5 58	7 2	4 34	5 54	6 57	4 40	5 49	6 43	4 54	5 36

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.			
	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
1	11	43	42	7	11	43	46	13	11	44	20	19	11	45	23	25	11	46	57
2	11	43	40	8	11	43	49	14	11	44	28	20	11	45	37	26	11	47	16
3	11	43	40	9	11	43	54	15	11	44	38	21	11	45	51	27	11	47	35
4	11	43	40	10	11	43	59	16	11	44	48	22	11	46	7	28	11	47	55
5	11	43	41	11	11	44	5	17	11	44	59	23	11	46	23	29	11	48	15
6	11	43	43	12	11	44	12	18	11	45	11	24	11	46	40	30	11	48	37

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 20	6 12
New York.	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 7	6 21	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

BOSTON PUBLIC

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State. Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	7 9	4 28	sets.	7 4	4 34	sets.	6 59	4 40	sets.	6 44	4 54	sets.
2	Fr	7 10	4 28	4 48	7 5	4 34	4 55	7 0	4 39	5 2	6 44	4 54	5 23
3	Sa	7 11	4 28	5 34	7 6	4 34	5 41	7 1	4 39	5 48	6 45	4 54	6 10
4	S	7 12	4 28	6 27	7 7	4 34	6 34	7 2	4 39	6 42	6 46	4 54	7 3
5	M	7 13	4 28	7 27	7 8	4 33	7 34	7 3	4 39	7 40	6 47	4 54	8 0
6	Tu	7 14	4 28	8 32	7 9	4 33	8 38	7 4	4 38	8 44	6 47	4 54	9 0
7	W	7 15	4 28	9 41	7 10	4 33	9 36	7 5	4 38	9 49	6 48	4 54	10 2
8	Th	7 16	4 28	10 49	7 11	4 33	10 52	7 6	4 38	10 55	6 49	4 54	11 4
9	Fr	7 17	4 28	11 59	7 12	4 33	A. M.	7 7	4 38	A. M.	6 50	4 54	A. M.
10	Sa	7 18	4 28	A. M.	7 13	4 33	12 1	7 8	4 38	12 3	6 50	4 54	12 7
11	S	7 19	4 28	1 12	7 14	4 33	1 11	7 9	4 38	1 11	6 51	4 54	1 11
12	M	7 20	4 28	2 25	7 15	4 33	2 23	7 10	4 38	2 22	6 52	4 55	2 18
13	Tu	7 21	4 28	3 42	7 16	4 33	3 39	7 11	4 38	3 36	6 53	4 55	3 27
14	W	7 22	4 28	5 4	7 17	4 33	4 58	7 11	4 39	4 54	6 54	4 55	4 40
15	Th	7 23	4 28	6 25	7 18	4 34	6 20	7 12	4 39	6 14	6 55	4 56	5 55
16	Fr	7 24	4 29	rises.	7 18	4 34	rises.	7 13	4 39	rises.	6 56	4 56	rises.
17	Sa	7 24	4 29	5 42	7 19	4 34	5 48	7 14	4 40	5 55	6 57	4 57	6 16
18	S	7 25	4 29	6 55	7 19	4 34	7 2	7 14	4 40	7 8	6 58	4 57	7 27
19	M	7 25	4 29	8 12	7 20	4 35	8 16	7 15	4 41	8 21	6 58	4 58	8 37
20	Tu	7 26	4 29	9 22	7 20	4 35	9 26	7 15	4 41	9 30	6 59	4 58	9 41
21	W	7 26	4 30	10 34	7 20	4 35	10 37	7 15	4 42	10 39	6 59	4 59	10 46
22	Th	7 27	4 30	11 40	7 21	4 35	11 41	7 16	4 42	11 42	7 0	4 59	11 45
23	Fr	7 27	4 30	A. M.	7 21	4 36	A. M.	7 16	4 43	A. M.	7 0	5 0	A. M.
24	Sa	7 28	4 31	12 43	7 22	4 36	12 43	7 17	4 44	12 42	7 0	5 0	12 41
25	S	7 28	4 32	1 45	7 22	4 36	1 44	7 17	4 45	1 41	7 0	5 1	1 37
26	M	7 28	4 33	2 47	7 22	4 37	2 44	7 18	4 45	2 41	7 1	5 2	2 33
27	Tu	7 29	4 33	3 49	7 23	4 37	3 46	7 18	4 46	3 41	7 1	5 2	3 29
28	W	7 29	4 34	4 52	7 23	4 38	4 47	7 18	4 46	4 42	7 1	5 3	4 26
29	Th	7 29	4 34	5 55	7 23	4 39	5 49	7 18	4 47	5 42	7 2	5 3	5 24
30	Fr	7 29	4 35	6 55	7 23	4 40	6 49	7 19	4 47	6 42	7 2	5 4	6 21
31	Sa	7 30	4 36	sets.	7 24	4 41	sets.	7 19	4 48	sets.	7 3	5 4	sets.

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 48 59	8	11 51 50	14	11 54 35	20	11 57 30	26	12 0 29
2	11 49 21	9	11 52 16	15	11 55 3	21	11 58 0	27	12 0 59
3	11 49 45	10	11 52 43	16	11 55 32	22	11 58 30	28	12 1 29
4	11 50 9	11	11 53 11	17	11 56 1	23	11 59 0	29	12 1 58
5	11 50 33	12	11 53 38	18	11 56 31	24	11 59 30	30	12 2 28
6	11 50 58	13	11 54 6	19	11 57 0	25	12 0 0	31	12 2 57
7	11 51 24								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 45	6 12
New York.	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 36	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash' ton..	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 40	6 17
Charleston.	1	5 17	6 20	11	5 25	6 22	21	5 31	6 26

Principal Elements of the Solar System.

NAME.	Mean Distance from Sun, Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period, Days.	Orbit Velocity, Miles per Second.	Mean Diameter, Miles.	Mass, Earth =1.	Volume, Earth =1.	Density, Earth =1.	Gravity at Surface, Earth =1.
Sun	.....	.....	.....	866,400	331100	1310000	0.25	27.65
Mercury	36.0	87.969	23 to 35	3,030	0.125	0.056	2.23	0.85
Venus	67.2	224.701	21.9	7,700	0.78	0.92	0.86	0.83
Earth	92.8	365.256	18.5	7,918	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mars	141.5	686.95	15.0	4,230	0.107	0.152	0.72	0.38
Jupiter	483.3	4332.58	8.1	86,500	316.0	1309	0.24	2.65
Saturn	886.0	10759.22	6.0	71,000	94.9	721	0.13	1.18
Uranus	1781.9	30686.82	4.2	31,900	14.7	65	0.22	0.91
Neptune	2791.6	60181.11	3.4	34,800	17.1	85	0.20	0.88

The number of asteroids discovered up to present date is about 465. A number of these small planets have not been observed since their discovery, and are practically lost. Consequently it is now sometimes a matter of doubt, until the elements have been computed, whether the supposed new planet is really new, or only an old one rediscovered.

Our Moon.

OF all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,850 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,830 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,520 miles. Her diameter is 2,162 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon, viz., 3,962 and 1,081 miles respectively, we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,477 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points or positions are called nodes, and no two consecutive nodes occupy positions diametrically opposite on the lunar orbit. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years, 218 days, 21 hours, 22 minutes and 46 seconds. This motion was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on its surface. This circumstance proves that with respect to the earth she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth, viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41′. In consequence of this fact, and of the inclination of the lunar orbit to that of the ecliptic, the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude.

The moon's motion on her axis is uniform, but her angular velocity in her orbit is subject to slight variations by reason of the form of her orbit; hence it happens that we sometimes see a little more of the eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,685,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 3-20 of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 20 pounds here would weigh only 3 pounds there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,063 miles below the surface.

The attractive force of the moon acting on th water of our oceans is mainly instrumental in raising them into protuberances or tides in such a manner as to give the total mass a spheroidal figure whose principal axis would continually coincide with the line joining the centres of the earth and moon, but in consequence of the resistance which this movement of the water encounters from continents and islands, as well as from the liquid molecules themselves, the tidal wave can never arrive at any place until about one hour after the moon has crossed the meridian of the place.

The moon has no atmosphere and no water. The suddenness with which stars are occulted by the moon is regarded as a conclusive proof that a lunar atmosphere does not exist, and the spectroscope furnishes negative evidence of the same character.

In remote ages the lunar surface was the theatre of violent volcanic action, being elevated into cones and ridges exceeding 20,000 feet high, and at other places rent into furrows or depressions of corresponding depth. The lunar volcanoes are now extinct. A profound silence reigns over the desolate and rugged surface. It is a dead world, utterly unfit to support animal or vegetable life.

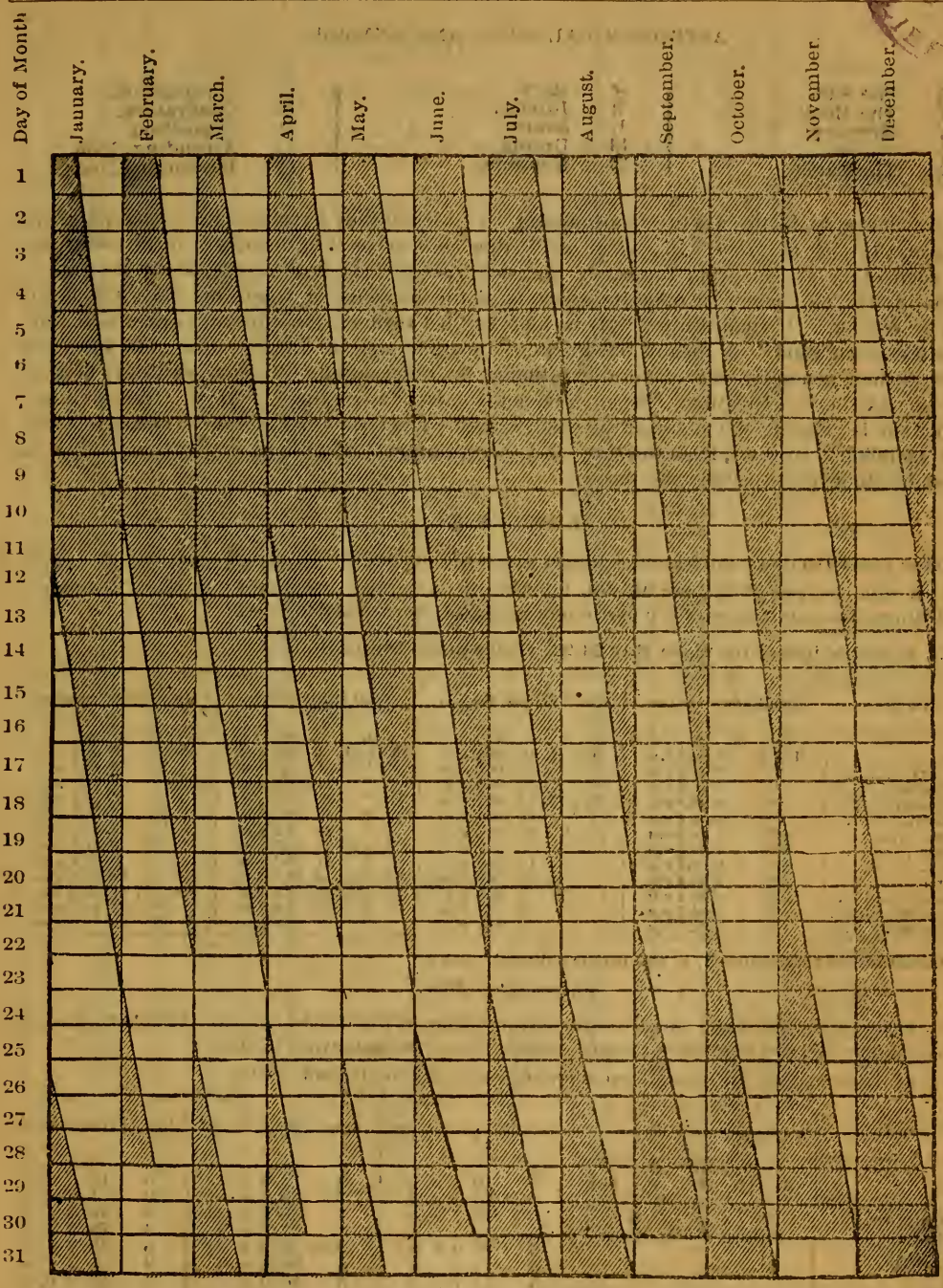
THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably further, but becoming at only a few miles from the surface of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space. —*Whitaker.*

The Moon's Phases, 1910.

1910.	Phase.	Day.	Boston.	New York.	Washington.	Charleston.	Chicago.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January.	Last Quarter.	3	8 42 A.M.	8 30 A.M.	8 18 A.M.	8 7 A.M.	7 36 A.M.
	New Moon.	11	7 7 A.M.	6 55 A.M.	6 43 A.M.	6 32 A.M.	6 1 A.M.
	First Quarter	18	5 36 A.M.	5 24 A.M.	5 12 A.M.	5 1 A.M.	4 30 A.M.
	Full Moon.	25	7 6 A.M.	6 54 A.M.	6 42 A.M.	6 31 A.M.	6 0 A.M.
February.	Last Quarter.	2	6 43 A.M.	6 31 A.M.	6 19 A.M.	6 8 A.M.	5 37 A.M.
	New Moon.	9	8 29 P.M.	8 17 A.M.	8 5 P.M.	7 54 P.M.	7 23 P.M.
	First Quarter.	16	1 48 P.M.	1 36 P.M.	1 24 P.M.	1 13 P.M.	12 42 P.M.
	Full Moon.	23	10 52 P.M.	10 40 P.M.	10 28 P.M.	10 17 P.M.	9 46 P.M.
March.	Last Quarter.	4	3 8 A.M.	2 56 A.M.	2 44 A.M.	2 33 A.M.	2 2 A.M.
	New Moon.	11	7 28 A.M.	7 16 A.M.	7 4 A.M.	6 53 A.M.	6 22 A.M.
	First Quarter	17	10 53 P.M.	10 41 P.M.	10 29 P.M.	10 18 P.M.	9 47 P.M.
	Full Moon.	25	3 36 P.M.	3 24 P.M.	3 12 P.M.	3 1 P.M.	2 30 P.M.
April.	Last Quarter.	2	8 3 P.M.	7 51 P.M.	7 39 P.M.	7 28 P.M.	6 57 P.M.
	New Moon.	9	4 41 P.M.	4 29 P.M.	4 17 P.M.	4 6 P.M.	3 35 P.M.
	First Quarter	16	9 20 A.M.	9 8 A.M.	8 56 A.M.	8 45 A.M.	8 14 A.M.
	Full Moon.	24	8 38 A.M.	8 26 A.M.	8 14 A.M.	8 3 A.M.	7 32 A.M.
May.	Last Quarter.	2	8 45 A.M.	8 33 A.M.	8 21 A.M.	8 10 A.M.	7 39 A.M.
	New Moon.	9	12 49 A.M.	12 37 A.M.	12 25 A.M.	12 14 A.M.	8*d* 11 43 P.M.
	First Quarter.	15	9 29 P.M.	9 17 P.M.	9 5 P.M.	8 54 P.M.	8 23 P.M.
	Full Moon.	24	12 55 A.M.	12 43 A.M.	12 31 A.M.	12 20 A.M.	23*d* 11 49 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	31	5 40 P.M.	5 28 P.M.	5 16 P.M.	5 5 P.M.	4 34 P.M.
June.	New Moon.	7	8 32 A.M.	8 20 A.M.	8 8 A.M.	7 57 A.M.	7 26 A.M.
	First Quarter	14	11 35 A.M.	11 23 A.M.	11 11 A.M.	11 0 A.M.	10 29 A.M.
	Full Moon.	22	3 28 P.M.	3 16 P.M.	3 4 P.M.	2 53 P.M	2 22 P.M.
	Last Quarter	29	11 55 P.M.	11 43 P.M.	11 31 P.M.	11 20 P.M.	10 49 P.M.
July.	New Moon.	6	4 36 P.M.	4 24 P.M.	4 12 P.M.	4 1 P.M.	3 30 P.M.
	First Quarter.	14	3 40 A.M.	3 28 A.M.	3 16 A.M.	3 5 A.M.	2 34 A.M.
	Full Moon.	22	3 53 A.M.	3 41 A.M.	3 29 A.M.	3 18 A.M.	2 47 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	29	4 50 A.M.	4 38 A.M.	4 26 A.M.	4 15 A.M.	3 44 A.M.
August.	New Moon.	5	1 53 A.M.	1 41 A.M.	1 29 A.M.	1 18 A.M.	12 47 A.M.
	First Quarter.	12	9 17 P.M.	9 5 P.M.	8 53 P.M.	8 42 P.M.	8 11 P.M.
	Full Moon	20	2 30 P.M.	2 18 P.M.	2 6 P.M.	1 55 P.M.	1 24 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	27	9 49 A.M.	9 37 A.M.	9 25 A.M.	9 14 A.M.	8 43 A.M.
September	New Moon.	3	1 21 P.M.	1 9 P.M.	12 57 P.M.	12 46 P.M.	12 15 P.M.
	First Quarter.	11	3 26 P.M.	3 14 P.M.	3 2 P.M.	2 51 P.M.	2 20 P.M.
	Full Moon.	19	12 8 A.M.	18*d* 11 56 P.M.	18*d* 11 44 P.M.	18*d* 11 33 P.M.	18*d* 11 2 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	25	4 9 P.M.	3 57 P.M.	3 45 P.M.	3 34 P.M.	3 3 P.M.
October.	New Moon.	3	3 48 A.M.	3 36 A.M.	3 24 A.M.	3 13 A.M.	2 42 A.M.
	First Quarter.	11	8 56 A.M.	8 44 A.M.	8 32 A.M.	8 21 A.M.	7 50 A.M.
	Full Moon.	18	9 40 A.M.	9 28 A.M.	9 16 A.M.	9 5 A.M.	8 34 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	25	1 4 A.M.	12 52 A.M.	12 40 A.M.	12 29 A.M.	24*d* 11 58 P.M.
November	New Moon.	1	9 12 P.M.	9 0 P.M.	8 48 P.M.	8 37 P.M.	8 6 P.M.
	First Quarter.	10	12 45 A.M.	12 33 A.M.	12 21 A.M.	12 10 A.M.	9*d* 11 39 P.M.
	Full Moon.	16	7 41 P.M.	7 29 P.M.	7 17 P.M.	7 6 P.M.	6 35 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	23	1 29 P.M.	1 17 P.M.	1 5 P.M.	12 54 P.M.	12 23 P.M.
December.	New Moon.	1	4 26 P.M.	4 14 P.M.	4 2 P.M.	3 51 P.M.	3 20 P.M.
	First Quarter.	9	2 21 P.M.	2 9 P.M.	1 57 P.M.	1 46 P.M.	1 15 P.M.
	Full Moon.	16	6 21 A.M.	6 9 A.M.	5 57 A.M.	5 46 A.M.	5 15 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	23	5 51 A.M.	5 39 A.M.	5 27 A.M.	5 16 A.M.	4 45 A.M.
	New Moon.	31	11 37 A.M.	11 25 A.M.	11 13 A.M.	11 2 A.M.	10 31 A.M.

Moonlight Chart, 1910.



EXPLANATION.—The white spaces show the amount of moonlight each night. January 3, February 1, etc., the moon rises near midnight, and the latter half of the night has moonlight; January 10, February 9, etc., new moon, when there is no moonlight the whole night; January 18, February 17, etc., moon sets at or near midnight, when the former half of the night has moonlight; January 25, February 24, etc., full moon, moonlight the whole night.

Astronomical Phenomena for the Year 1910.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian, i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises just as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can only be seen with the naked eye at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is crossing the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest, and "Aphelion" furthest, from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

I.—ECLIPSES.

In the year 1910 there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon as follows:

1. A total eclipse of the sun May 8, invisible in America; visible in Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, Java and the southern portions of Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes.

2. A total eclipse of the moon May 23-24, visible in the United States.

Places.	Moon Enters Shadow.	Total Eclipse Begins.	Total Eclipse Ends.	Moon Leaves Shadow.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Boston	May 23, 11 2.2 P.M.	May 24, 12 24.8 A.M.	May 24, 1 15.4 A.M.	May 24, 2 38.1 A.M.
New York	" 10 50.5 P.M.	" 12 13.1 A.M.	" 1 3.7 A.M.	" 2 26.4 A.M.
Washington	" 10 3[illegible].2 P.M.	" 12 0.8 A.M.	" 12 51.4 A.M.	" 2 14.1 A.M.
Charleston	" 10 26.9 P.M.	May 23, 11 49.5 P.M.	" 12 40.1 A.M.	" 2 2.8 A.M.
Cincinnati	" 10 8.4 P.M.	" 11 31.0 P.M.	" 12 21.6 A.M.	" 1 44.3 A.M.
Chicago	" 9 56.0 P.M.	" 11 18.6 P.M.	" 12 9.2 A.M.	" 1 31.9 A.M.
St. Louis	" 9 45.6 P.M.	" 11 8.2 P.M.	May 23, 11 58.8 P.M.	" 1 21.5 A.M.
Houston	" 9 25.4 P.M.	" 10 48.0 P.M.	" 11 38.6 P.M.	" 1 1.3 A.M.
Denver	" 8 45.4 P.M.	" 10 9.0 P.M.	" 10 59.6 P.M.	" 12 22.3 A.M.
Ogden	" 8 18.4 P.M.	" 9 41.0 P.M.	" 10 31.6 P.M.	May 23, 11 54.3 P.M.
Los Angeles	" 7 54.4 P.M.	" 9 17.0 P.M.	" 10 7.6 P.M.	" 11 30.3 P.M.
San Francisco	" 7 36.7 P.M.	" 8 59.3 P.M.	" 9 49.9 P.M.	" 11 12.6 P.M.

Magnitude of the eclipse 1.1, the moon's diameter = 1.

(*Local Mean Time.*)

3. A partial eclipse of the sun November 1, invisible in the United States. Visible in Siberia; northern Japan and the western portion of Alaska, and in the Sandwich Islands.

4. A total eclipse of the moon November 16, visible in the United States.

Places.	Moon Enters Shadow.	Total Eclipse Begins.	Total Eclipse Ends.	Moon Leaves Shadow.
	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Boston	Nov. 16, 6 0 P.M.	7 10.7 P.M.	8 2.6 P.M.	9 13.5 P.M.
New York	" 5 48.1 P.M.	6 50.0 P.M.	7 50.9 P.M.	9 1.8 P.M.
Washington	" 5 3[illegible].8 P.M.	6 46.7 P.M.	7 38.6 P.M.	8 49.5 P.M.
Charleston	Before Moon Rises	6 35.4 P.M.	7 27.3 P.M.	8 38.2 P.M.
Cincinnati	"	6 16.9 P.M.	7 8.8 P.M.	8 19.7 P.M.
Chicago	"	6 4.5 P.M.	6 56.4 P.M.	8 7.3 P.M.
St. Louis	"	5 54.1 P.M.	6 46.0 P.M.	7 56.9 P.M.
Houston	"	Before Moon Rises	6 25.8 P.M.	7 36.7 P.M.
Denver	"	"	Before Moon Rises	6 57.7 P.M.

Magnitude of the eclipse 1.13, the moon's diameter = 1.

(*Local Mean Time.*)

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

II.—PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1910.

	D.	H.		
Jan.	1	0		⊕ in perihelion.
	3	8	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾, ♃ South 3° 11′.
	4	2	P.M.	□ ♃ ☉
	7	11	A.M.	♀ greatest brilliancy.
	7	3	P.M.	□ ♄ ☉
	10	7	A.M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 19°.
	11			♄ gr. heliocen. lat. S.
	12	4	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	13	10	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	16	6	P.M.	☿ stationary.
	17	11	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	17	11	A.M.	□ ♂ ☉
	18	2	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾, ♂, N. 4° 25′.
	20	8	A.M.	♀ stationary.
	26	4	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	30	4	A.M.	♃ stationary.
	30	7	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
Feb.	4	0		♀ in perihelion.
	6	7	P.M.	☿ stationary.
	8	0		♂ ☿ ☾
	9	7	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	12	7	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☉ inferior.
	13	8	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾, N. 1° 18′.
	15	1	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾, ♂ N. 3°.
	19	11	P.M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 26° 33′.
	27	1	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	27	4	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♀, ♀ N. 9° 18′.
Mar.	3	7	P.M.	♀ stationary.
	8	4	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	9	3	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	13	10	A.M.	♂ ☾ N. 58′.
	16	2	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾, ♂ N. 1° 16′.
	19	0		♀ greatest brilliancy.
	26	1	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	31	1	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☉
Apr.	5	6	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ superior.
	6	6	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	9	10	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	10	2	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾, ♄ N. 40′.
	11	1	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♄
	13	5	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾, ♂ S. 28′.
	15	7	P.M.	□ ♅ ☉
	16	10	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☉
	22	12	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	23	10	A.M.	♀ gr. elong. W 46° 13′.
May	2	11	A.M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 21°.
	5	4	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	7	6	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾, ♄ N. 23′.
	10	7	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	11			♃ in aphelion
	12	8	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	14	11	A.M.	☿ stationary.
	19	2	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	25	0		♂ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	27	3	P.M.	♀ in aphelion.
June	2	6	A.M.	♃ stationary.
	4	8	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾, ♀ N. 13′.
	4	9	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾, ♄ N. 2′.
	5	9	A.M.	♂ ♀ ♄, ♀ N. 4′.
	6	6	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	6	3	P.M.	☿ stationary.
	9	11	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	15	9	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	19	9	P.M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 22° 48′
	28	0		□ ♃ ☉
July	1	10	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾, ♄ S. 23′.
	4	1	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	4	6	P.M.	⊕ in aphelion.
	5	1	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	8	3	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	12	9	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	19	11	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ superior.
	23	0		♂ in aphelion.
	29	6	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾, ♄ S. 52′.
	30	2	A.M.	□ ♄ ☉
Aug.	2	6	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	6	1	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♂, ☿ N 5′.
	6	8	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾, ♂ ☿ ☾
	9	1	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	10	8	P.M.	♂ ♀ ♆, ♀ N. 28′.
	20	7	A.M.	♄ stationary.
	25	1	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	30	6	P.M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 27° 14′.
Sept.	1	3	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	4	2	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	5	1	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	6	8	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	12	9	P.M.	☿ stationary.
	17	0		♀ in perihelion.
	21	6	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾, ♄ S 1° 31′.
	24	10	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♂
	26	3	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☉, inferior.
	27	12	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☉
Oct.	1	7	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	1	11	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	2	9	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	3	8	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♀, ♀ N. 2°.
	4	3	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	4	11	A.M.	☿ stationary.
	11	4	P.M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 18°.
	19	0		♂ ♃ ☾
	19	1	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	22	6	P.M.	♂ ♀ ♂, ♀ N. 45′.
	27	4	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☉.
	27	7	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♂, ♂ S. 1° 5′.
	28	6	A.M.	♂ ♀ ♃, ♀ N. 11′.
	29	8	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♃, ♃ S. 20′.
	31	6	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	31	10	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
Nov.	1	5	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	1	7	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	2	4	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♀, ♀ N. 10′.
	4	9	A.M.	♂ ♂ ♃, ♂ S. 33′.
	12	9	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ superior.
	15	9	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	21	10	P.M.	☿ in aphelion.
	26	8	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☉ superior.
	28	4	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	29	5	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
Dec.	1	8	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾
	2	5	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	12	5	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	24	1	P.M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 20°.
	26	9	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	26	6	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♅, ☿ S. 36′.
	28	5	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	31	8	P.M.	☿ stationary.

OCCULTATION.

4. There will be an occultation of Saturn by the moon December 12, 2 h. 54 m. P.M., to 3 h. 48 m. P.M. (Washington mean time) but occurring during daylight, will be visible only through a elescope with a tolerably high power.

POST

The Sun's Right Ascension and Declination.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON).

Date.—1910	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Jan. 1...	18	45	24.76	—23	2	28.6
2...		49	49.69	22	57	27.4
3...		54	14.30	22	51	58.6
4...		58	37.63	22	46	2.5
5...	19	3	2.40	22	39	39.3
6...		7	25.85	22	32	49.1
7...		11	48.86	22	25	32.2
8...		16	11.39	22	17	48.7
9...		20	33.42	22	9	39.0
10...		24	54.91	22	1	3.2
11...		29	15.83	21	52	1.4
12...		33	36.17	21	42	34.0
13...		37	55.90	21	32	41.4
14...		42	14.97	21	22	23.8
15...		46	33.38	21	11	41.5
16...		50	51.11	21	0	34.8
17...		55	8.13	20	49	4.1
18...		59	24.40	20	37	9.7
19...	20	3	39.93	20	24	51.9
20...		7	54.71	20	12	11.0
21...		12	8.73	19	59	7.5
22...		16	21.96	19	45	41.6
23...		20	34.39	19	31	53.7
24...		24	46.04	19	17	44.3
25...		28	56.90	19	3	13.7
26...		33	6.96	18	48	22.2
27...		37	16.22	18	33	10.1
28...		41	24.68	18	17	37.9
29...		45	32.34	18	1	46.0
30...		49	39.18	17	45	34.6
31...		53	45.21	17	29	4.2
Feb. 1...		57	50.44	17	12	15.3
2...	21	1	54.87	16	55	8.2
3...		5	58.49	16	37	43.1
4...		10	1.30	16	20	0.7
5...		14	3.32	16	2	1.3
6...		18	4.54	15	43	45.3
7...		22	4.97	15	25	12.9
8...		26	4.60	15	6	24.8
9...		30	3.42	14	47	21.5
10...		34	1.46	14	28	3.3
11...		37	58.72	14	8	30.6
12...		41	55.19	13	48	43.8
13...		45	50.88	13	28	43.3
14...		49	45.80	13	8	29.7
15...		53	39.96	12	48	3.6
16...		57	33.37	12	27	25.2
17...	22	1	26.03	12	6	34.8
18...		5	17.96	11	45	33.0
19...		9	9.17	11	24	20.2
20...		12	59.69	11	2	56.8
21...		16	49.55	10	41	23.2
22...		20	38.75	10	19	39.8
23...		24	27.30	9	57	47.0
24...		28	15.23	9	35	45.2
25...		32	2.56	9	13	34.7
26...		35	49.32	8	51	16.0
27...		39	35.51	8	28	49.4
28...		43	21.15	8	6	15.2
Mar. 1...		47	6.28	7	43	34.0
2...		50	50.90	7	20	58.0
3...		54	35.05	6	57	51.7
4...		58	18.73	6	34	51.3
5...	23	2	1.97	6	11	45.4
6...		5	44.79	5	48	34.4
7...		9	27.19	5	25	18.4
8...		13	9.20	5	1	57.9
9...		16	50.84	4	38	33.4
10...		20	32.13	4	15	5.3
11...		24	13.08	3	51	33.9
12...		27	53.70	3	27	59.8
13...		31	34.00	3	4	23.2
14...		35	14.02	2	40	44.6
15...		38	53.76	2	17	4.4
16...		42	33.23	1	53	23.0
17...		46	12.46	1	29	40.7
18...		49	51.47	1	5	58.2
19...		53	30.30	0	42	15.6
20...		57	8.94	— 0	18	33.1
21...	0	0	47.42	+ 0	5	8.8
22...		4	25.78	0	28	49.5
23...		8	4.04	0	52	28.8
24...		11	42.20	1	16	6.6
25...		15	20.31	1	39	42.5
26...		18	58.36	— 2	3	16.0

Date.—1910	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Mar. 27...	0	22	36.40	+ 2	26	46.9
28...		26	14.46	2	50	14.7
29...		29	52.55	3	13	39.1
30...		33	30.68	3	36	59.8
31...		37	8.89	4	0	16.5
April 1...		40	47.20	4	23	29.0
2...		44	25.63	4	46	37.0
3...		48	4.20	5	9	39.8
4...		51	42.92	5	32	37.3
5...		55	21.81	5	55	29.2
6...		59	0.89	6	18	15.0
7...	1	2	40.19	6	40	54.5
8...		6	19.71	7	3	27.2
9...		9	59.46	7	25	52.8
10...		13	39.46	7	48	10.8
11...		17	19.73	8	10	21.0
12...		21	0.27	8	32	23.0
13...		24	41.09	8	54	16.3
14...		28	22.21	9	16	0.6
15...		32	3.65	9	37	35.6
16...		35	45.42	9	59	0.9
17...		39	27.53	10	20	16.2
18...		43	10.01	10	41	21.3
19...		46	52.87	11	2	15.7
20...		50	36.11	11	22	59.1
21...		54	19.76	11	43	31.1
22...		58	3.84	12	3	51.5
23...	2	1	48.35	12	24	0.1
24...		5	33.32	12	43	56.4
25...		9	18.76	13	3	40.2
26...		13	4.68	13	23	11.1
27...		16	51.11	13	42	29.0
28...		20	38.05	14	1	33.4
29...		24	25.50	14	20	24.1
30...		28	13.49	14	39	0.7
May 1...		32	2.02	14	57	22.9
2...		35	51.11	15	15	30.5
3...		39	40.77	15	33	23.1
4...		43	31.00	15	51	0.5
5...		47	21.79	16	8	22.3
6...		51	13.16	16	25	28.1
7...		55	5.11	16	42	17.5
8...		58	57.63	16	58	50.4
9...	3	2	50.73	17	15	6.4
10...		6	44.41	17	31	5.0
11...		10	38.66	17	46	46.0
12...		14	33.47	18	2	9.1
13...		18	28.84	18	17	14.1
14...		22	24.76	18	32	0.5
15...		26	21.24	18	46	28.0
16...		30	18.27	19	0	36.5
17...		34	15.85	19	14	25.7
18...		38	13.98	19	27	55.2
19...		42	12.65	19	41	4.9
20...		46	11.87	19	53	54.5
21...		50	11.63	20	6	23.7
22...		54	11.91	20	18	32.2
23...		58	12.72	20	30	19.9
24...	4	2	14.06	20	41	46.6
25...		6	16.00	20	52	52.1
26...		10	18.28	21	3	36.1
27...		14	21.13	21	13	58.3
28...		18	24.47	21	23	58.6
29...		22	28.30	21	33	36.8
30...		26	32.61	21	42	52.7
31...		30	37.39	21	51	46.1
June 1...		34	42.60	22	0	16.7
2...		38	48.23	22	8	24.5
3...		42	54.28	22	16	9.3
4...		47	0.73	22	23	30.7
5...		51	7.56	22	30	28.6
6...		55	14.73	22	37	2.9
7...		59	22.23	22	43	13.5
8...	5	3	30.03	22	49	0.2
9...		7	38.10	22	54	22.8
10...		11	46.42	22	59	21.1
11...		15	54.97	23	3	55.0
12...		20	3.73	23	8	4.8
13...		24	12.66	23	11	50.1
14...		28	21.74	23	15	10.8
15...		32	30.94	23	18	6.7
16...		36	40.24	23	20	38.0
17...		40	49.63	23	22	44.6
18...		44	59.10	23	24	26.4
19...		49	8.62	+23	25	43.3

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date.—1910	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
June 20...	5	53	18.16	+23	26	35.4
21...		57	27.70	23	27	2.9
22...	6	1	37.23	23	27	5.7
23...		5	46.71	23	26	43.6
24...		9	56.13	23	25	56.7
25...		14	5.47	23	24	45.0
26...		18	14.72	23	23	8.7
27...		22	23.84	23	21	7.7
28...		26	32.83	23	18	42.1
29...		30	41.68	23	15	52.0
30...		34	50.35	23	12	37.5
July 1..		38	58.81	23	8	58.6
2...		43	7.06	23	4	55.4
3...		47	15.06	23	0	27.9
4...		51	22.78	22	55	36.2
5...		55	30.19	22	50	20.5
6...		59	37.29	22	44	40.9
7...	7	3	44.05	22	38	37.6
8...		7	50.43	22	32	10.8
9...		11	56.42	22	25	20.5
10...		16	1.99	22	18	6.9
11...		20	7.14	22	10	30.3
12...		24	11.82	22	2	30.8
13...		28	16.03	21	54	8.6
14...		32	19.75	21	45	23.9
15...		36	22.97	21	36	16.9
16...		40	25.67	21	26	47.8
17...		44	27.85	21	16	56.8
18...		48	29.50	21	6	44.2
19...		52	30.60	20	56	10.2
20...		56	31.15	20	45	15.2
21...	8	0	31.14	20	33	59.3
22...		4	30.57	20	22	22.6
23...		8	29.43	20	10	25.3
24...		12	27.71	19	58	7.9
25...		16	25.42	19	45	30.6
26...		20	22.56	19	32	33.5
27...		24	19.12	19	19	17.0
28...		28	14.07	19	5	41.2
29...		32	10.52	18	51	46.4
30...		36	5.35	18	37	32.8
31...		39	59.59	18	23	0.9
Aug. 1...		43	53.24	18	8	10.9
2...		47	46.30	17	53	3.0
3...		51	38.76	17	37	37.5
4...		55	30.62	17	21	54.7
5...		59	21.87	17	5	54.9
6...	9	3	12.52	16	49	38.6
7...		7	2.57	16	33	5.9
8...		10	52.02	16	16	17.2
9...		14	40.87	15	59	12.8
10...		18	29.12	15	41	53.0
11...		22	16.77	15	24	18.0
12...		26	4.84	15	6	32.4
13...		29	50.32	14	48	24.7
14...		33	36.24	14	30	6.5
15...		37	21.62	14	11	34.6
16...		41	6.43	13	52	49.4
17...		44	50.70	13	33	51.0
18...		48	34.44	13	14	39.8
19...		52	17.67	12	55	16.0
20...		56	0.40	12	35	40.0
21...		59	42.65	12	15	52.0
22...	10	3	24.44	11	55	52.4
23...		7	5.79	11	35	41.5
24...		10	46.71	11	15	19.5
25...		14	27.21	10	54	46.6
26...		18	7.31	10	34	3.4
27...		21	47.04	10	13	10.1
28...		25	26.40	9	52	6.9
29...		29	5.41	9	30	54.0
30...		32	44.09	9	9	32.0
31...		36	22.44	8	48	1.0
Sept. 1...		40	0.47	8	26	21.5
2...		43	38.20	8	4	33.8
3...		47	15.65	7	42	38.3
4...		50	52.83	7	20	35.3
5...		54	29.75	6	58	25.1
6...		58	6.43	6	36	8.0
7...	11	1	42.88	6	13	44.4
8...		5	19.13	5	51	14.7
9...		8	55.18	5	28	39.3
10...		12	31.06	5	5	58.4
11...		16	6.77	4	43	12.4
12...		19	42.34	4	20	21.7
13...		23	17.79	3	57	26.5
14...		26	53.15	+ 3	34	27.2

Date.—1910	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Sept. 15...	11	30	28.43	+ 3	11	24.2
16...		34	3.65	2	48	17.8
17...		37	38.83	2	25	8.3
18...		41	14.01	2	1	55.8
19...		44	49.20	1	38	40.8
20...		48	24.43	1	15	23.6
21...		51	59.72	0	52	4.6
22...		55	35.10	0	28	44.0
23...		59	10.59	+ 0	5	22.0
24...	12	2	46.20	— 0	18	1.1
25...		6	21.97	0	41	24.8
26...		9	57.93	1	4	48.7
27...		13	34.09	1	28	12.6
28...		17	10.46	1	51	36.2
29...		20	47.06	2	14	59.0
30...		24	23.91	2	38	20.7
Oct. 1...		28	1.03	3	1	40.9
2...		31	38.44	3	24	59.4
3...		35	16.15	3	48	15.6
4...		38	54.18	4	11	29.2
5...		42	32.55	4	34	39.7
6...		46	11.27	4	57	46.8
7...		49	50.36	5	20	50.3
8...		53	29.84	5	43	49.7
9...		57	9.73	6	6	44.4
10...	13	0	50.05	6	29	34.2
11...		4	30.82	6	52	18.7
12...		8	12.05	7	15	57.6
13...		11	53.76	7	37	30.4
14...		15	35.97	7	59	56.9
15...		19	18.71	8	22	16.7
16...		23	1.99	8	44	29.2
17...		26	45.82	9	6	34.2
18...		30	30.24	9	28	31.3
19...		34	15.26	9	50	20.1
20...		38	0.91	10	12	0.4
21...		41	47.22	10	33	31.8
22...		45	34.20	10	54	54.0
23...		49	21.86	11	16	6.6
24...		53	10.22	11	37	9.2
25...		56	59.31	11	58	1.2
26...	14	0	49.13	12	18	42.3
27...		4	39.69	12	39	12.3
28...		8	33.59	12	59	30.8
29...		12	23.10	13	19	37.1
30...		16	15.97	13	39	30.7
31...		20	9.62	13	59	11.5
Nov. 1...		24	4.05	14	18	39.1
2...		27	59.28	14	37	53.0
3...		31	55.33	14	56	52.6
4...		35	52.19	14	15	37.4
5...		39	49.86	15	34	7.1
6...		43	48.34	15	52	21.4
7...		47	47.65	16	10	19.8
8...		51	47.79	16	28	1.8
9...		55	48.75	16	45	27.1
10...		59	50.54	17	2	35.2
11...	15	3	53.16	17	19	25.8
12...		7	56.62	17	35	58.4
13...		12	0.91	17	52	12.8
14...		16	6.03	18	8	8.3
15...		20	11.99	18	23	44.8
16...		24	18.79	18	39	1.9
17...		28	26.44	18	54	8.5
18...		32	34.93	19	8	36.3
19...		36	44.26	19	22	52.9
20...		40	54.43	19	36	48.5
21...		45	5.44	19	50	22.9
22...		49	17.27	20	3	35.8
23...		53	29.92	20	16	26.8
24...		57	43.37	20	28	55.4
25...	16	1	57.62	20	41	1.3
26...		6	12.65	20	52	44.1
27...		10	28.44	21	4	3.5
28...		14	44.97	21	14	59.3
29...		19	2.23	21	25	31.0
30...		23	20.19	21	35	38.4
Dec. 1...		27	38.84	21	45	21.2
2...		31	58.14	21	54	38.9
3...		36	18.07	22	3	31.2
4...		40	38.59	22	11	57.9
5...		44	59.70	22	19	58.7
6...		49	21.36	22	27	33.5
7...		53	43.54	22	34	42.0
8...		58	6.21	22	41	23.9
9...	17	2	29.34	22	47	38.9
10...		6	52.90	—22	53	26.9

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1910	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″	Date.—1910	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Dec. 11...	17	11	16.86	−22	58	47.8	Dec. 22...	17	59	59.02	−23	27	8.3
12...		15	41.20	23	3	41.4	23...	18	4	25.60	23	26	54.4
13...		20	5.89	23	8	7.5	24...		8	52.20	23	26	12.1
14...		24	30.89	23	12	6.1	25...		13	18.79	23	25	1.5
15...		28	56.18	23	15	36.9	26...		17	45.33	23	23	22.8
16...		33	21.73	23	18	39.8	27...		22	11.76	23	21	15.8
17...		37	47.53	23	21	14.8	28...		26	38.06	23	18	40.5
18...		42	13.53	23	23	21.8	29...		31	4.20	23	15	37.0
19...		46	39.70	23	25	0.7	30...		35	30.15	23	12	5.5
20...		51	6.03	23	26	11.5	31...		39	55.86	23	8	6.3
21...		55	32.48	23	26	54.0	Jan. 1...	18	44	21.30	−23	3	39.4

THE SUN'S SEMIDIAMETER, EQUATORIAL HORIZONTAL PARALLAX AND LOGARITHM OF EARTH'S RADIUS VECTOR.
(GREENWICH—MEAN NOON)

1910.	Sun's Semidiameter. ′	″	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax. ″	Logarithm of Earth's Radius Vector.	1910.	Sun's Semidiameter. ′	″	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax. ″	Logarithm of Earth's Radius Vector.
Jan. 1	16	17.9	8.95	9.9926689	July 10	15	45.7	8.66	0.0071761
11	16	17.6	8.95	9.9927767	20	15	46.3	8.66	0.0069259
21	16	17.0	8.94	9.9930653	30	15	47.2	8.67	0.0065159
31	16	15.8	8.93	9.9935907	Aug. 9	15	48.5	8.68	0.0059089
Feb. 10	16	14.1	8.92	9.9943249	19	15	50.3	8.70	0.0051042
20	16	12.2	8.90	9.9951878	29	15	52.3	8.71	0.0041890
March 2	16	9.9	8.87	9.9962199	Sept. 8	15	54.6	8.73	0.0031334
12	16	7.3	8.85	9.9973725	18	15	57.2	8.76	0.0019576
22	16	4.7	8.83	9.9985573	28	15	59.8	8.78	0.0007592
April 1	16	1.9	8.81	9.9998082	Oct. 8	16	2.6	8.81	9.9995121
11	15	59.1	8.78	0.0010670	18	16	5.4	8.83	9.9982517
21	15	56.5	8.76	0.0022490	28	16	8.0	8.86	9.9970785
May 1	15	54.0	8.73	0.0033913	Nov. 7	16	10.5	8.88	9.9959643
11	15	51.7	8.70	0.0044351	17	16	12.8	8.90	9.9949488
21	15	49.8	8.69	0.0053108	27	16	14.6	8.92	9.9941247
31	15	48.2	8.68	0.0060649	Dec. 7	16	16.1	8.93	9.9934520
June 10	15	46.9	8.67	0.0066443	17	16	17.2	8.94	9.9929631
20	15	46.1	8.66	0.0070003	27	16	17.7	8.95	9.9927307
30	15	45.7	8.65	0.0071927	31	16	17.8	8.95	9.9926954

Pole Star.

MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

1910 Day of Month.	January. Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	February. Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	March. Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	April. Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	May. Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	June. Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 43 53	1 10 11	4 43 26	1 10 10	2 52 54	1 10 14	12 50 47	1 10 22	10 48 57	1 10 32	8 47 24	1 10 38
11	6 4 25	1 10 10	4 3 57	1 10 11	2 13 29	1 10 16	12 11 26	1 10 25	10 9 44	1 10 34	8 8 14	1 10 39
21	5 24 54	1 10 10	3 24 29	1 10 12	1 34 5	1 10 19	11 28 13 P.M.	1 10 29	9 30 31	1 10 36	7 29 5	1 10 40

1910 Day of Month.	July. Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	August. Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	September. Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	October. Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	November. Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	December. Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 49 56	1 10 40	4 50 33	1 10 38	2 49 7	1 10 30	12 51 27	1 10 19	10 45 41	1 10 8	8 47 34	1 9 57
11	6 10 48	1 10 40	4 11 23	1 10 36	2 9 55	1 10 27	12 12 11	1 10 16	10 6 20	1 10 4	8 8 4	1 9 54
21	5 31 40	1 10 39	3 32 13	1 10 33	1 30 42	1 10 24	11 28 57 P.M.	1 10 12	9 26 57	1 10 0	7 28 34	1 9 52

From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest eastern or western elongation can be easily computed from the formula:

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin p}{\cos l}$$

where A denotes the azimuth, p the polar distance, and l the latitude of the place.

DATE OF GREATEST ELONGATION.

To find the time of greatest eastern or western elongation, let H denote the hour angle, and l and p as before, then we shall have

$$\cos H = \tan p \tan l.$$

And the hour angle in *mean time* is

$$H_m = H^\circ \times 0.0664846.$$

This quantity, H_m, added to or subtracted from the time of transit given above, according to the elongation required, will give the *mean time* of the *greatest* elongation at any place whose north latitude is l.

Thermometers.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°.	
76	95	203	WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
− 0.9	− 1.1	30	
− 4	− 5	23	
− 5.3	− 6.7	20	
− 8	−10	14	
− 9.8	−12.2	10	
−12	−15	5	
−14.2	−17.8	0	ZERO Fahr.
−16	−20	− 4	
−20	−25	−13	
−24	−30	−22	
−28	−35	−31	
−32	−40	−40	

Rules for Foretelling the Weather.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A RAPID rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

The above printed rules are in use by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of New York.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

CRITICAL WINDS.	Clear Hours.	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours.
South to Southwest	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

SUNSET COLORS.—A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain.

HALO (SUN DOGS).—By halo we mean the large circles, or parts of circles, about the sun or moon. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm.

CORONA.—By this term we mean the small colored circles frequently seen around the sun or moon. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather.

RAINBOWS.—A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather.

SKY COLOR.—A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

FOGS.—Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon.

VISIBILITY.—Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain.

FROST.—The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

OBJECTS VISIBLE AT SEA-LEVEL IN CLEAR WEATHER.

The following table shows the distance at sea-level at which objects are visible at certain elevations:

ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.
1	1.31	30	7.25	90	12.25
5	2.96	35	7.83	100	13.23
6	3.24	40	8.37	150	16.22
7	3.49	45	8.87	200	18.72
8	3.73	50	9.35	300	22.91
9	3.96	60	10.25	500	29.58
10	4.18	70	11.07	1,000	33.41
20	5.92	80	11.83	1 mile	96.10
25	6.61				

BOSTON PUBL

Normal Temperature and Rainfall

TABLE SHOWING THE NORMAL TEMPERATURE FOR JANUARY AND JULY, AND THE NORMAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS IN EACH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, ALSO THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES EVER REPORTED FROM EACH OF SAID STATIONS, TO JANUARY 1, 1909.

(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1910.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Temperature: Mean. January.	Temperature: Mean. July.	Temperature: Extremes. Highest.	Temperature: Extremes. Lowest.	Mean Annual Precipitation, Rain and Melted Snow (inches).
Ala.	Birmingham	45	80	98	2	49.5
	Mobile	50	80	102	− 1	62.0
	Montgomery	48	81	107	− 5	51.2
Ariz.	Flagstaff	27	65	93	−20	23.0
	Phœnix	50	90	119	12	7.9
	Yuma	55	91	118	22	3.1
Ark.	Fort Smith	38	81	107	−15	41.3
	Little Rock	41	81	106	−12	49.9
Cal.	Fresno	45	82	115	20	9.7
	Los Angeles	53	67	109	28	15.6
	Red Bluff	45	82	115	18	25.0
	Sacramento	46	72	110	19	20.1
	San Diego	54	67	101	32	10.0
	San Francisco	50	57	101	29	22.3
Col.	Denver	29	72	105	−29	14.0
	Grand Junction	25	79	104	−16	8.5
	Pueblo	29	74	104	−27	12.0
Conn.	New Haven	27	72	100	−14	47.2
D. C.	Washington	33	77	104	−15	43.5
Florida	Jacksonville	54	81	104	10	53.2
	Jupiter	64	81	96	24	60.2
	Key West	69	84	100	41	38.7
	Pensacola	52	81	103	7	56.2
	Tampa	57	80	96	19	53.1
Georgia	Atlanta	42	78	100	− 8	49.4
	Augusta	46	80	105	3	47.9
	Savannah	50	80	105	8	50.3
Idaho	Boisé	29	73	111	−28	12.7
	Pocatello	25	71	102	−20	12.9
Illinois	Cairo	35	79	106	−16	41.7
	Chicago	24	72	103	−23	33.3
	Springfield	26	76	107	−24	37.0
Indiana	Indianapolis	28	76	106	−25	41.5
Iowa	Des Moines	20	76	109	−30	32.4
	Dubuque	18	75	106	−32	34.0
	Keokuk	24	77	108	−27	35.1
Kansas	Concordia	24	78	106	−25	27.5
	Dodge	27	78	108	−26	20.8
	Wichita	30	79	106	−22	30.6
Ky.	Louisville	34	79	107	−20	44.3
La.	New Orleans	53	81	102	7	57.4
	Shreveport	46	82	107	− 5	45.7
Maine	Eastport	20	60	93	−21	43.3
	Portland	22	68	98	−17	42.5
Md.	Baltimore	33	77	104	− 7	43.2
Mass.	Boston	27	71	102	13	43.4
Mich.	Alpena	19	66	98	−27	33.2
	Detroit	24	72	101	−24	32.2
	Marquette	16	65	108	−27	32.6
	Port Huron	22	69	99	−25	30.6
Minn.	Duluth	10	66	99	−41	29.9
	Moorhead	3	69	102	−48	24.9
	St. Paul	12	72	104	−41	28.7
Miss.	Vicksburg	47	80	101	− 1	53.7
Mo.	Kansas City	26	78	106	−22	37.3
	St. Louis	31	79	107	−22	37.2
	Springfield	31	76	106	−29	44.6
Mont.	Havre	14	68	108	−55	13.7
	Helena	20	67	103	−42	12.8
Mont.	Kalispell	20	64	96	−28	16.9
	Miles City	14	73	111	−49	13.2
Neb.	North Platte	21	74	107	−35	18.9
	Omaha	20	76	106	−32	30.7
	Valentine	18	73	106	−38	22.5
Nevada	Winnemucca	29	72	104	−28	8.4
N. C.	Charlotte	40	79	102	− 5	49.2
	Hatteras	46	79	93	8	60.8
	Wilmington	46	79	103	5	51.0
N. Dak.	Bismarck	7	70	106	−44	17.6
	Williston	6	69	107	−49	15.1
N. H.	Concord	21	69	95	−23	40.1
N. J.	Atlantic City	32	72	99	− 7	40.8
	Cape May	34	73	96	− 7	40.8
N. Mex.	Roswell	39	79	104	−29	15.8
	Santa Fé	28	69	97	−13	14.5
N. Y.	Albany	22	72	100	−24	36.4
	Binghamton	23	70	96	−26	32.9
	Buffalo	25	70	95	−14	37.3
	New York City	30	74	100	− 6	44.6
	Oswego	24	70	100	−23	36.2
Ohio	Cincinnati	32	78	105	−17	37.3
	Columbus	29	75	104	−20	36.9
	Toledo	26	74	102	−16	30.6
Okla.	Oklahoma	35	80	104	−17	31.7
Oregon	Portland	39	66	102	− 2	45.1
	Roseburg	41	66	106	− 6	34.4
Pa.	Erie	26	72	94	−16	38.6
	Philadelphia	32	76	103	− 6	41.2
	Pittsburgh	31	75	103	−20	36.4
R. I.	Block Island	31	68	89	− 4	44.4
S. C.	Charleston	49	81	104	7	52.1
S. Dak.	Huron	10	72	108	−43	21.1
	Pierre	14	75	110	−40	16.6
	Yankton	16	75	107	−34	25.4
Tenn.	Chattanooga	41	78	101	−10	50.7
	Memphis	40	81	104	− 9	50.3
	Nashville	38	79	104	−13	48.5
Texas	Abilene	43	82	110	− 6	24.7
	Amarillo	34	76	105	−16	22.6
	El Paso	44	80	113	− 5	9.8
	Galveston	53	83	98	8	47.1
	Palestine	46	82	104	− 6	43.0
	San Antonio	51	82	108	4	26.8
Utah	Salt Lake City	29	76	102	−20	16.0
Vt.	Burlington	16	68	97	−27	31.6
	Northfield	15	67	95	−35	33.8
Va.	Lynchburg	36	77	102	− 6	43.4
	Norfolk	40	78	102	2	49.5
Wash.	Seattle	39	64	96	11	36.6
	Spokane	27	69	104	−30	18.8
	Walla Walla	33	74	113	−17	17.7
W. Va.	Elkins	29	70	94	−21	42.8
	Parkersburg	31	76	102	−27	40.2
Wis.	La Crosse	15	73	104	−43	31.2
	Milwaukee	20	70	100	−25	31.4
Wyo.	Cheyenne	26	67	100	−38	13.6
	Lander & Washakie	17	68	100	−54	13.9

The minus (−) sign indicates temperature below zero.

Temperature and Rainfall of Foreign Cities.

Cities.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	Cities.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	Cities.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.
Alexandria	69.0	10	Florence	59.2	41	Naples	60.3	30
Algiers	64.3	27	Frankfort	50.0	...	Nice	58.0	29
Amsterdam	49.9	....	Geneva	52.7	32	Odessa	48.0	....
Archangle	33.0	....	Genoa	61.1	47	Para	81.0	71
Astrakhan	50.1	6	Glasgow	49.8	44	Paris	51.3	22
Athens	63.0	....	Hamburg	47.0	....	Peking	53.0	27
Bagdad	74.0	....	Havana	79.1	91	Port Said	..	2
Barcelona	63.0	....	Hong Kong	73.0	101	Prague	50.2	14
Berlin	48.2	24	Honolulu	75.0	....	Quebec	40.3	....
Bermuda	72.0	55	Iceland	39.0	30	Quito	60.9	....
Berne	46.0	46	Jerusalem	62.6	16	Rio de Janeiro	77.2	29
Birmingham	48.2	....	Lima	73.3	...	Rome	60.5	31
Bombay	81.3	75	Lisbon	61.4	27	Rotterdam	51.0	23
Bordeaux	57.0	30	London	50.8	25	San Domingo	81.3	108
Brussels	50.0	29	Lyons	53.0	28	Shanghai	59.0	....
Budapest	51.9	17	Madeira	66.0	25	Smyrna	60.0	24
Buenos Ayres	62.8	....	Madrid	58.2	9	St. Petersburg	39.6	17
Cairo	72.2	....	Malta	66.0	20	Stockholm	42.3	20
Calcutta	82.4	76	Manchester	48.8	36	Sydney	63.8	49
Canton	71.0	39	Manila	78.4	....	The Hague	52.6	....
Cape Town	62.0	23	Maranham	....	277	Tobolsk	32.0	....
Cayenne	....	116	Marseilles	58.3	23	Trieste	55.0	43
Cherrapongee*	...	610	Melbourne	57.0	29	Valdivia	52.0	106
Christiania	41.5	....	Mexico	60.9	....	Valparaiso	64.0	....
Constantinople	56.5	....	Milan	55.1	38	Venice	55.4	....
Copenhagen	46.6	19	Montevideo	62.0	44	Vera Cruz	77.0	180
Delhi	77.0	24	Montreal	44.6	....	Vienna	51.0	19
Dublin	50.1	29	Moscow	40.0	....	Warsaw	56.2	....
Edinburgh	47.1	38	Munich	48.4	....			

* In Southwestern Assam. It is the wettest place in the world. In 1861 the rainfall there reached 905 inches.

NOTE—The mean annual temperature of the globe is 50° Fahr. The average rainfall is 36 inches.

Greatest Altitude in Each State.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet	State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.
Alabama	Cheawha Mt. (Talladega Co)	2,407	Montana	Granite Peak	12 834
Alaska	Mt. McKinley	20,464	Nebraska	S. W. Corner	5 300
Arizona	San Francisco Peak	12,611	Nevada	Wheeler Peak	13 058
Arkansas	Magazine Mt	2,800	N. Hampshire.	Mt. Washington	6 290
California	Mt. Whitney	14.501	New Jersey	High Point	1.800
Colorado	Mt. Elbert	14.436	New Mexico	Two miles N. Truchas Peak	13,306
Connecticut	Bear Mt	2.355	New York	Mt. Marcy (Adirondacks)	5,344
Delaware	2 Summits, n, Brandywine.	440	North Carolina	Mt. Mitchell	6,711
D. of Columbia	Fort Reno	421	North Dakota	So. part Bowman Co.	3.500
Florida	Mt. Pleasant Stn	301	Ohio	Bellefontaine	1,540
Georgia	Brasstown Bald Mt	4.768	Oklahoma	S. W. Corner	4 700
Idaho	Hyndman Peak	12.078	Oregon	Mt. Hood	11.225
Illinois	Charles Mound	1.257	Pennsylvania	Blue Knob	3.136
Indiana	Randolph County	1 285	Rhode Island	Durfee Hill	805
Iowa	Five miles S. E. of Sibley,	1 670	South Carolina	Sassafras Mt	3 548
Kansas	N. of Arkansas River	4 135	South Dakota	Harney Peak	7.240
Kentucky	Big Black Mt (Harlan Co.)	4.100	Tennessee	Guyot	6.636
Louisiana	Summits in W. Parishes.	400	Texas	El Capitan	8.690
Maine	Katahdin, Mt	5.268	Utah	Emmons Peak	13 428
Maryland	Great Backbone Mt	3.400	Vermont	Mt. Mansfield	4,406
Massachusetts	Mt. Greylock	3 505	Virginia	Mt. Rogers (Grayson Co.)	5,719
Michigan	Porcupine Mt	2,023	Washington	Mt. Rainier	14.363
Minnesota	Misquah Hills	2 230	West Virginia	Spruce Mt. (Pendleton Co.)	4.860
Mississippi	Holly Springs	602	Wisconsin	Rib Hill (Marathon Co.)	1.940
Missouri	Tom Sauk Mt	1.800	Wyoming	Mt. Gannett	13.785

The lowest point of dry land in the United States is in Death Valley, Cal., 278 feet below sea level.

NOTE.—The above table was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Geographic Branch of the United States Geological Survey. It should be stated in connection with this table that it presents only points whose heights are matters of record, and that in several cases in the high mountain region of the far West and the Pacific Slope it is well known that there are higher points within the State or Territory whose heights are not yet known with accuracy, and consequently cannot be given.

This table was revised by the United States Geological Survey to September 1, 1909.

BOSTON

Weather Flags

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

No. 1. White Flag.

Clear or fair weather.

No. 2. Blue Flag.

Rain or snow.

No. 3. White and Blue Flag.

Local rain or snow.

No. 4. Black Triangular Flag.

Temperature.

No. 5. White Flag with black square in centre.

Cold wave.

When number 4 is placed above number 1, 2, or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late Spring and early Fall the cold-wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.
Two long	Rain or snow.
Three long	Local rain or snow.

Blasts.	Indicate.
One short	Lower temperature.
Two short	Higher temperature.
Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

As far as practicable the forecast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable, they are furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts be sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the central stations of their respective States, which are as follows:

Alabama, Montgomery.
Arizona, Phœnix.
Arkansas, Little Rock.
California, San Francisco
Colorado, Denver.
Florida, Jacksonv
Georgia, Atlanta.
Idaho, Boise.
Illinois, Springfield.
Indiana, Indianapolis.
Iowa, Des Moines.
Kansas, Topeka.
Kentucky, Louisville.
Louisiana, New Orleans.
Maryland, Baltimore (for Delaware and Maryland).
Massachusetts, Boston (for New England).
Michigan, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Vicksburg.
Missouri, Columbia.
Montana, Helena.
Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada, Reno.
New Jersey, Atlantic City.
New Mexico, Santa Fé.
New York, Ithaca.
North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota, Bismarck.
Ohio, Columbus.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
Oregon, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
South Carolina, Columbia.
South Dakota, Huron.
Tennessee, Nashville.
Texas, Galveston.
Utah, Salt Lake City.
Virginia, Richmond.
Washington, Seattle.
West Virginia, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Cheyenne.

The Ancient and Modern Year.

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

Storm and Hurricane Warnings

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

STORM WARNINGS.

Northeasterly winds. Southeasterly winds. Northwesterly winds. Southwesterly winds. Red, black centre.

Storm Warnings.—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected.

The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind; red, easterly (from northeast to south); white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light below a red light westerly winds.

Hurricane Warnings.—Two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, and also one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and Northern Atlantic Coast.

Velocity of Winds in the United States.

AVERAGE hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes. (Prepared by W. L. Moore, Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and revised to January 1, 1909, for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.
Abilene, Texas	11	66	El Paso, Texas	5	78	Philadelphia, Pa	10	75
Albany, N. Y	6	70	Fort Smith, Ark	5	66	Pittsburgh, Pa	6	67
Alpena, Mich	9	72	Galveston, Texas	10	*84	Portland, Me	5	61
Atlanta, Ga	9	60	Havre, Mont	11	76	Red Bluff, Cal	7	60
Bismarck, N. D	8	74	Helena, Mont	6	60	Rochester, N. Y	11	78
Boisé, Idaho	4	55	Huron, S. D	10	69	St. Louis, Mo	11	80
Boston, Mass	11	72	Jacksonville, Fla	6	70	St. Paul, Minn	7	102
Buffalo, N. Y	11	90	Keokuk, Iowa	8	60	St. Vincent, Minn.†	9	72
Charlotte, N. C.	5	55	Knoxville, Tenn	5	84	Salt Lake City, Utah	5	66
Chattanooga, Tenn	6	60	Leavenworth, Kan.†	7	66	San Diego, Cal	6	40
Chicago, Ill	9	84	Louisville, Ky	7	60	San Francisco, Cal	9	60
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	59	Lynchburg, Va	4	50	Santa Fé, N. M	6	53
Cleveland, Ohio	9	73	Memphis, Tenn	6	75	Savannah, Ga	7	80
Custer, Mont.†	7	72	Montgomery, Ala	5	54	Spokane, Wash	4	52
Denver, Col	7	75	Nashville, Tenn	6	75	Toledo, Ohio	9	72
Detroit, Mich	9	76	New Orleans, La	7	60	Vicksburg, Miss	6	60
Dodge City, Kan	11	75	New York City, N.Y.	9	80	Washington, D. C	5	66
Dubuque, Iowa	5	60	North Platte, Neb	9	96	Wilmington, N. C	7	68
Duluth, Minn	7	78	Omaha, Neb	8	64			
Eastport, Me	9	78	Palestine, Texas	8	60			

*Anemometer blew away, at a velocity of 84 miles per hour, September, 1900. †Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.	DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.
Perceptible	1	88	1.47	.005	High wind	30	2.640	44.0	4.428
Just perceptible	2	176	2.93	.020		35	3.080	51.3	6.027
	3	264	4.4	.044	Very high wind	40	3,520	58.6	7.872
Gentle breeze	4	352	5.87	.079		45	3,960	66.0	9.963
	5	440	7.33	.123	Storm	50	4,400	73.3	12.300
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14.67	.492	Great storm	60	5,280	88.0	17.712
	15	1,320	22.0	1.107		70	6,160	102.7	24.108
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29.3	1.968	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	31.488
	25	2,200	36.6	3.075		100	8,800	146.6	49.200

Loss by Lightning in the United States.

THE Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture in October, 1900, issued a bulletin giving these facts: In 1899 the total number of strokes of lightning which caused damage was 5,527; number of buildings injured, 6,256; value of property lost, $3,016,520; number of deaths by lightning during the year, 563; number of persons injured, 820; number of live stock killed in the fields, 4,251; value, $129,955. These are the latest available statistics.

The Chronicle Fire Tables record 3,012 fires caused by lightning in the United States in 1902, the property loss occasioned thereby being $3,396,810. These are the latest reported statistics on the subject.

BOSTON PUBLIC

High-Tide Tables.

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide-Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the WORLD ALMANAC).

Eastern Standard Time.

1910.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	12 14	12 17	12 48	12 44	11 6	11 43	11 44	.....	.....	12 21	1 31	2 24
2	1 6	1 10	1 35	1 26	11 38	.....	12 30	12 40	12 54	1 34	2 39	3 30
3	1 57	2 5	2 29	2 20	12 26	12 20	1 31	1 54	2 5	2 53	3 45	4 30
4	2 46	3 0	3 22	3 31	1 20	1 14	2 45	3 23	3 16	4 4	4 51	5 28
5	3 33	3 50	4 16	4 36	2 22	2 27	3 58	4 40	4 24	5 2	5 51	6 21
6	4 12	4 37	5 8	5 30	3 30	3 57	5 0	5 33	5 25	5 56	6 50	7 14
7	4 58	5 20	5 56	6 20	4 35	5 5	5 55	6 24	6 19	6 45	7 44	8 4
8	5 40	6 0	6 42	7 6	5 30	6 0	6 46	7 10	7 10	7 33	8 39	8 55
9	6 20	6 38	7 26	7 48	6 22	6 48	7 32	7 55	8 0	8 20	9 33	9 45
10	7 1	7 17	8 8	8 33	7 7	7 31	8 18	8 40	8 50	9 9	10 28	10 38
11	7 42	8 0	8 53	9 18	7 53	8 15	9 3	9 33	9 41	9 59	11 24	11 30
12	8 23	8 45	9 36	10 3	8 36	9 2	9 50	10 14	10 35	10 50	.....	12 21
13	9 5	9 31	10 21	10 53	9 20	9 45	10 40	11 5	11 34	11 46	12 26	1 20
14	9 50	10 20	11 8	11 45	10 4	10 32	11 39	.....	.....	12 40	1 25	2 17
15	10 38	11 13	11 59	.....	10 51	11 24	12 2	12 49	12 50	1 51	2 27	3 11
16	11 27	.....	12 44	1 2	11 45	.....	1 10	2 10	1 58	3 7	3 25	4 0
17	12 10	12 23	1 2	2 22	12 22	12 51	2 21	3 31	3 5	4 0	4 21	4 46
18	1 11	1 25	3 4	3 47	1 28	2 18	3 36	4 39	4 9	4 50	5 13	5 28
19	2 18	2 37	4 12	5 2	2 44	3 45	4 40	5 30	5 5	5 33	6 0	6 6
20	3 24	3 52	5 13	6 3	3 56	4 57	5 36	6 11	5 55	6 11	6 37	6 40
21	4 25	5 2	6 8	6 55	5 0	5 53	6 24	6 49	6 37	6 46	7 10	7 16
22	5 24	6 5	6 58	7 38	5 57	6 38	7 6	7 22	7 15	7 20	7 39	7 51
23	6 19	7 0	7 45	8 18	6 45	7 17	7 41	7 51	7 45	7 50	8 9	8 28
24	7 9	7 59	8 27	8 55	7 27	7 53	8 13	8 23	8 10	8 20	8 45	9 6
25	7 57	8 37	9 5	9 30	8 5	8 25	8 40	8 50	8 34	8 51	9 28	9 45
26	8 43	9 20	9 42	10 3	8 40	8 55	9 1	9 11	9 1	9 25	10 10	10 28
27	9 27	10 2	10 12	10 33	9 12	9 23	9 24	9 48	9 39	10 2	11 0	11 15
28	10 10	10 44	10 40	11 5	9 34	9 51	9 54	10 25	10 21	10 46	11 54	.....
29	10 50	11 23	.....	.....	9 57	10 18	10 34	11 6	11 11	11 33	12 5	12 51
30	11 28	.....	.....	.....	10 23	10 56	11 23	11 56	.....	12 10	1 0	1 53
31	12 5	12 6	.....	.....	10 53	11 38	.....	.....	12 29	1 15	.....	.....

1910.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	2 1	2 57	4 8	4 43	6 18	6 28	6 46	7 0	7 30	7 55	7 32	8 0
2	3 9	4 0	5 21	5 44	7 9	7 19	7 27	7 14	8 5	8 26	8 3	8 20
3	4 20	5 0	6 26	6 40	7 53	8 6	8 2	8 23	8 34	8 53	8 33	8 44
4	5 30	5 59	7 23	7 33	8 35	8 49	8 39	9 0	9 4	9 15	9 7	9 18
5	6 32	6 53	8 15	8 23	9 14	9 30	9 11	9 30	9 36	9 43	9 43	10 0
6	7 32	7 46	9 1	9 11	9 52	10 8	9 43	9 58	10 11	10 23	10 25	10 54
7	8 26	8 39	9 46	9 55	10 29	10 43	10 13	10 23	10 51	11 10	11 11	11 48
8	9 19	9 29	10 30	10 39	11 4	11 19	10 51	10 54	11 40	.....	.....	12 3
9	10 10	10 18	11 10	11 21	11 40	11 42	11 31	11 37	12 10	12 37	12 52	1 4
10	11 0	11 6	11 51	.....	.....	12 21	.....	12 19	1 19	1 40	1 57	2 7
11	11 49	11 55	12 1	12 35	12 21	1 0	12 31	1 5	2 2[illegible]	2 46	3 0	3 13
12	.....	12 39	12 41	1 19	1 7	2 3	1 41	2 20	3 34	3 51	4 0	4 15
13	12 44	1 27	1 20	2 6	2 10	2 4	2 58	3 25	4 29	4 46	4 55	5 15
14	1 35	2 17	2 4	2 59	3 20	4 5	4 5	4 25	5 21	5 40	5 48	6 13
15	2 29	3 6	3 6	3 54	4 37	5 1	5 0	5 21	6 10	6 31	6 40	7 7
16	3 24	3 54	4 14	4 44	5 30	5 51	5 59	6 10	6 58	7 22	7 30	8 2
17	4 20	4 40	5 11	5 34	6 19	6 40	6 36	6 58	7 47	8 13	8 22	8 56
18	5 10	5 24	6 0	6 20	7 3	7 25	7 22	7 45	8 36	9 5	9 13	9 53
19	5 54	6 7	6 46	7 5	7 49	8 10	8 9	8 31	9 27	10 2	10 7	10 51
20	6 35	6 41	7 30	7 50	8 31	8 53	8 55	9 20	10 21	11 3	11 2	11 52
21	7 14	7 30	8 12	8 31	9 19	9 38	9 45	10 11	11 18	.....	.....	12 00
22	7 53	8 19	8 56	9 18	10 5	10 25	10 36	11 9	12 12	12 22	12 53	1 0
23	8 31	8 59	9 40	9 58	10 55	11 16	11 34	.....	1 22	1 31	1 54	2 5
24	9 16	9 31	10 26	10 41	11 50	.....	12 19	12 39	2 30	2 37	2 50	3 8
25	10 0	10 15	11 15	11 30	12 17	12 51	1 38	1 50	3 30	3 42	3 13	4 8
26	10 45	10 59	.....	12 10	1 32	2 1	2 52	3 0	4 23	4 38	4 30	5 5
27	11 35	11 46	12 22	1 9	2 56	3 15	3 58	4 5	5 7	5 30	5 14	5 48
28	.....	12 30	1 25	2 14	4 11	4 21	4 53	5 2	5 47	6 14	5 54	6 30
29	12 38	1 28	2 46	3 24	5 11	5 20	5 39	5 54	6 25	6 55	6 31	7 2
30	1 38	2 31	4 10	4 31	6 3	6 14	6 19	6 39	6 59	7 27	7 5	7 31
31	2 48	3 39	5 20	5 32	.....	.....	6 56	7 19	.....	.....	7 38	7 57

HIGH-TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The local time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9	31	New Haven, Ct.	add	3	1
Annapolis, Md.	add	8	57	New London, Ct.	add	1	22
Atlantic City, N. J.	sub.		20	Newport, R. I.	sub.		22
Baltimore, Md.	add	10	52	Norfolk, Va.	add		58
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2	46	Norwich, Ct.	add	2	0
Beaufort, S. C.	sub.		8	Old Point Comfort, Va.	add		39
Block Island, R. I.	sub.		34	Philadelphia, Pa.	add	5	41
Boston, Mass.	add	3	22	Plymouth, Mass.	add	3	12
Bridgeport, Ct.	add	3	2	Point Lookout, Md.	add	4	49
Bristol, R. I.	sub		14	Portland, Me.	add	3	10
Cape May, N. J.	add		10	Portsmouth, N. H.	add	3	16
Charleston, S. C.	sub.		42	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	add	3	51
Eastport, Me.	add	3	0	Providence, R. I.	add		7
Fernandina, Fla.	sub.		18	Richmond, Va.	add	8	48
Gloucester, Mass.	add	2	55	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	sub.		25
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.	add	1	53	Rockland, Me.	add	3	1
Isles of Shoals, N. H.	add	3	11	Rockport, Mass.	add	2	50
Jacksonville, Fla.	add		37	Salem, Mass.	add	3	9
Key West, Fla.	add	1	24	Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub.		32
League Island, Pa.	add	5	23	Savannah, Ga.	add		7
Marblehead, Mass.	add	3	2	Southport (Smithville), N. C.	sub.		43
Nahant, Mass.	add	3	2	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3	36
Nantucket, Mass.	add	4	21	Washington, D. C.	add	12	1
Newark, N. J.	add		54	Watch Hill, R. I.	add		42
New Bedford, Mass.	sub.		10	West Point, N. Y.	add	2	47
Newburyport, Mass.	add	3	16	Wilmington, N. C.	add	1	0

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 20 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

PLACES.	Feet.	Inches.	Places.	Feet.	Inches.	Places.	Feet.	Inches.
Baltimore, Md.	1	3	New London, Ct.	3	9	San Diego, Cal.	3	7
Boston, Mass.	9	8	New Orleans, La.	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	7
Charleston, S. C.	5	1	Newport, R. I.	9	8	San Francisco, Cal.	4	9
Eastport, Me.	18	2	New York, N. Y.	4	4	Savannah, Ga.	6	5
Galveston, Tex.	1	1	Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	5	Seattle, Wash.	12	2
Key West, Fla.	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	0	Tampa, Fla.	2	2
Mobile, Ala.	1	2	Portland, Me.	9	1	Washington, D. C.	2	9

Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 218 inches. Lowest tide at Galveston, Tex., 13 inches.

Area of the Great Lakes of the United States.

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Greatest length in miles	390	345	270	250	190
Greatest breadth in miles	160	84	105	60	52
Greatest depth in feet	900	1,800	1,000	204	412
Area in square miles	32,000	22,400	23,000	10,000	6,700
Drainage in square miles	85,000	70,040	74,000	39,680	29,760
Height above sea-level in feet	600	578	574	564	234
Latitude, degrees north	46° 45'	41° 15'	43° 20'	41° 20'	43° 10'
	48° 50'	45° 55'	46° 10'	42° 50'	44° 10'
Longitude, degrees west	84° 30'	84° 40'	80° 10'	78° 35'	76° 20'
	92° 15'	87° 08'	84° 30'	83° 10'	79° 50'
Boundary line in miles	300	None	220	200	160
United States shore line in miles	955	1,320	510	370	230

Periodic Comets.

NAME.	Perihelion Passage.	Period (Years).	Perihel. Dist. Earth's Orbit=1.	Eccentricity.	NAME.	Perihelion Passage.	Period (Years).	Perihel. Dist. Earth's Orbit=1.	Eccentricity.
Encke	1885, Mar. 7	3.3	0.34	0.846	Biela	1882, Sept. 23	6.6	0.86	0.755
Tempel	1881, Nov. 20	5.2	1.34	0.553	D'Arrest	1884, Jan. 13	6.7	1.33	0.626
Barnard	1890, Feb. 17	5.4	1.28	0.582	Faye	1881, Jan. 22	7.6	1.74	0.549
Tempel-Swift	1886, May 9	5.5	1.07	0.656	Tuttle	1885, Sept. 11	13.8	1.02	0.821
Brorsen	1879, Mar. 30	5.5	0.59	0.810	Pons-Brooks	1884, Jan. 25	71.5	0.77	0.955
Winnecke	1886, Sept. 4	5.8	0.88	0.727	Olbers	1887, Oct. 8	72.6	1.20	0.931
Tempel	1885, Sept. 25	6.5	2.07	0.405	Halley	1835, Nov. 15	76.4	0.59	0.967

The Geological Strata.

THE strata composing the earth's crust is divided by most geologists into two great classes: 1. Those generally attributed to the agency of water. 2. To the action of fire; which may be subdivided as follows: (*a*) Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline (sedimentary or fossiliferous rocks; metamorphic or unfossiliferous). (*b*) Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline (volcanic, as basalt; plutonic, as granite).

The geological record is classified into five main divisions or periods: 1. The Archæan, lifeless and dawn of life. 2. The Palæozoic (ancient life). 3. The Mesozoic (middle life). 4. The Cenozoic (recent life). 5. Quaternary, the age in which man's first appearance is indicated.

Periods.		Eras.		Series.	Subdivisions.
Quaternary Period.	Age of Primeval Man.	Quaternary or Post Tertiary.		3. Recent. 2. Champlain. 1. Glacial.	Pleistocene.
Cenozoic Period.	Age of Mammals.	Tertiary Era.		4. Pliocene. 3. Miocene. 2. Oligocene. 1. Eocene.	English Crag. Upper Molasse. Rupelian and Tongrian of Belgium.
Mesozoic Period.	Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous Era.		4. Laramie. 3. Colorado. 2. Dakota. 1. Lower.	Upper Chalk. Lower Chalk. Chalk Marl. Gault. Neocomian. Lower Greensand.
		Jura-Trias.	Jurassic	3. Purbeck. 2. Oölite. 1. Lias.	Wealden. Purbeck, Portland, Kimmeridge. Oxford Oölites. Lower or Bath Oölite. 1. Lower Lias. 2. Marlstone. 3. Upper Lias.
			7. Triassic.	4. Rhætic. 3. Upper. 2. Middle. 1. Lower.	Kössen beds, Dachstein beds; Alpine Trias, in part. Keuper. Muschelkalk Bunter-Sandstein.
Palæozoic Period.	Age of Coal Plants.	Carboniferous Era.		3. Permian. 2. Carboniferous. 1. Subcarboniferous.	2. Magnesian Limestone. 1. Lower Red Sandstone, or Rothliegendes. 3. Upper Coal-Measures. 2. Lower Coal-Measures. 1. Millstone Grit. Lower Carboniferous. Mountain Limestone.
	Age of Fishes.	Devonian Era.		5. Catskill and Chemung. 4. Portage. 3. Hamilton. 2. Coniferous. 1. Oriskany.	Catskill Red Sandstone. Chemung. Portage. Genesee Slate. Hamilton beds. Marcellus Shale. Upper Helderberg, Schoharie, Grit. Oriskany Sandstone. } Old Red Sandstone.
	Age of Invertebrates.	Upper Silurian.		3. Lower Helderberg. 2. Onondaga. 1. Niagara.	Lower Helderberg. Onondaga Salt Group. Salina beds. Water Lime. 3. Niagara Group. Wenlock Group. 2. Clinton Group. } Upper 1. Medina Sandstone. } Llandovery.
		Lower Silurian.		3. Trenton. 2. Chazy. 1. Calciferous.	3. Hudson River beds. Cincinnati Group. Lower Llandovery. 2. Utica Shales. 1. Trenton Limestone. Caradoc and Bala Limestone. Black River Limestone. Chazy Limestone. { Calciferous Sandrock. Magnesian stone.
		Cambrian.			Lower, Middle, and Upper Cambrian.
Archæan Period.			Eozoic (dawn of life). Azoic (lifeless).		1. Laurentian. Huronian.

Races of Mankind.

THE following is compiled from the arrangement by Ethnologist Figuier and others:

WHITE RACE.

European Branch.	Teutonic Family	Scandinavians, Germans, English.
	Latin Family	French, Spaniards, Italians, Moldo-Wallachians.
	Slavonian Family	Russians, Finns, Bulgarians, Servians, Magyars, Croats, Tchecks, Poles, Lithuanians.
Aramean Branch.	Greek Family	Greeks, Albanians.
	Libyan Family	Egyptians, Berbers.
	Semitic Family	Arabs, Jews, Syrians.
	Persian Family	Persians, Afghans, Kurds, Armenians, Ossetines.
	Georgian Family	Georgians.
	Circassian Family	Circassians, Mingrelians.

YELLOW RACE.

Hyperborean Branch.	Lapp Family	Samoiede, Kamtschadale, Esquimau, Tenissian, Jukaghirite, and Koriak Families.
Mongolian Branch.	Mongol Family	Mongols, Kalmucks, Buriats.
	Tunguse Family	Tunguses, Manchus.
	Turk Family	Turcomans, Kirghis, Nogays, Osmanlis.
	Yakut Family	Yakuts.
Sinaic Branch.	Chinese Family	Chinese.
	Japanese Family	Japanese.
	Indo-Chinese Family	Burmese, Siamese.

BROWN RACE.

Hindoo Branch.	Hindoo Family	Sikhs, Jats, Rajpoots, Mahrattas, Bengalese, Cingalese.
	Malabar Family	Malabars, Tamals, Telingas.
Ethiopian Branch.	Abyssinian Family	Abyssinians, Berabras, Gallas.
	Fellan Family	Fellans.
Malay Branch.	Malay Family	Malays, Javanese, Battas, Bougis, Maccassars, Dyaks, Togals.
	Polynesian Family	Maoris, Tongas, Tahitians, Pomotouans, Marquesans, Sandwichians.
	Micronesian Family	Ladrone, Caroline, and Mulgrave Islanders.

RED RACE.

Southern Branch.	Andian Family	Quichuas (or Incas), Antis, Andians, Araucanians.
	Pampean Family	Patagonians, Puelches, Charruas, Tobas, Moxas, Abipons, etc.
	Guarani Family	Guaranis, Bocotudos.
Northern Branch.	Southern Family	Aztecs, Mayas, Lencas, Othomis, Tarascas, etc.
	Northeastern Family	Cherokees, Hurons, Iroquois, Sioux, Apaches, Comanches, Creeks, etc.
	Northwestern Family	Chinooks, Digger Indians, Nootkans, etc.

BLACK RACE.

Western Branch.	Caffre Family	
	Hottentot Family	
	Negro Family	
Eastern Branch	Papuan Family	Fijians, New Caledonians, etc.
	Andaman Family	Andamans, Australians.

The American Indian.

THE annual reports of the various Indian superintendents showed as of June 30, 1909, that the Indian population was 299,293, distributed in the several States as follows:

Arizona	37,236	Kansas	1,351	New Mexico	18,627	South Dakota	20,221
California	19,942	Maine	410	New York	5,455	Texas	470
Colorado	806	Michigan	6,743	North Carolina	1,896	Utah	1,777
Florida	358	Minnesota	10,008	North Dakota	7,990	Washington	8,484
Idaho	4,073	Montana	10,426	Oklahoma	117,370	Wisconsin	10,031
Indiana	243	Nebraska	3,744	Oregon	3,680	Wyoming	1,670
Iowa	352	Nevada	5,870	South Carolina	60	Total	299,293

The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, were $9,253,347; The expenditures from 1789 to 1909, inclusive, have been $474,163,917.

The appropriation made by Congress for Indian schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, was $4,008,825. The Government supports 109 boarding schools, and 194 day schools. In addition to these there are 59 mission schools conducted by various churches and religious societies.

The five civilized tribes, Oklahoma—Cherokee, 41,805; Chickasaw, 11,055; Choctaws, 26,771; Creeks, 18,714; Seminoles, 3,124. Total 101,469.

This total of 101,469 includes 23,382 colored freedmen and 2,604 intermarried whites.

Pueblos of New Mexico	9,188
Six Nations, St. Regis, and other Indians of N. Y.	5,455
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	1,896
Indians under control of the War Department, prisoners of war (Apaches at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.)	248

A Table of Principal American Rivers.

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Talapoosa, Ala	Mobile River	175
Alleghany	Allegany Co., N. Y	Ohio River	460
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Maine	Atlantic Ocean	140
Appalachicola	Junction of Chattahooches and Flint R Ga	Gulf of Mexico	110
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col	Mississippi River	2170
Black	Adirondack Lakes, N. Y	Lake Ontario	126
Black Warrior	Formed by Locus and Mulberry, Forks, Ala	Tombigbee River	300
Brazos	Highlands, Texas	Gulf of Mexico	750
Cape Fear	Junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, N. C	Atlantic Ocean	250
Chattahoochee	Alleghany Mountains, Ga	Appalachicola River	430
Chowan	Moit and Meherin, N. C	Albemarle Sound	250
Colorado	Llano Estacado, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	690
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah	Gulf of Colorado	1360
Columbia	Lewis's and Clark's Fork	Pacific Ocean	750
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, Vt	Long Island Sound	410
Coosa	Junction of Oostenaula and Etowah Rivers, Ga	Alabama River	275
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky	Ohio River	560
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y	Delaware Bay	300
Des Moines	Lake Shetek, Minn	Mississippi River	400
Flint	Alleghany Mountains, Ga	Appalachicola River	275
Genesee	Allegany County, N. Y	Lake Ontario	145
Gila	Sierra Madre Mountains, N. M	Colorado River	650
Grand	Southern Iowa	Missouri River	200
Grand	Highlands, Mich	Lake Michigan	280
Grande del Norte	Rocky Mountains, Col	Gulf of Mexico	1800
Great Pedee	Yadkin River, N. C	Atlantic Ocean	375
Green	Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	520
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y	New York Bay	280
Housatonic	Taghanic Mountains, Mass	Long Island Sound	150
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis	Mississippi River	435
James	Jackson and Pastur Rivers, Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Kalamazoo	Highlands, Mich	Lake Michigan	200
Kanawha	Junction of Greenbrier and New Rivers, Va	Ohio River	400
Kansas	Smoky Hill River, Kan	Missouri River	600
Kaskaskia	Grand Prairie, Ill	Mississippi River	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	160
Kentucky	"Forks" Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	300
Lewis's Fork	Rocky Mountains, Ore	Columbia River	750
Menominee	Junction Brule and Mequacumecum Rivers, Wis	Green Bay	160
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Eastern Dakota	Mississippi River	334
Mississippi	Itasca Lake, Minn	Gulf of Mexico	3160
Missouri	Rocky Mountains, junction of Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin Rivers, Mont	Mississippi River	3100
Mobile	Junction of Tombigbee and Ala. R., Ala	Gulf of Mexico	50
Mohawk	Oneida County, N. Y	Hudson River	135
Monongahela	Rich Mountains, W. Va	Ohio River	300
Nebraska	Junction of Sweet Water and North Fork, Wyo	Missouri River	1260
Neenah	Highlands, Wis	Green Bay	180
Neuse	Table-lands, N. C	Pamlico Sound	250
Ocmulgee	Alleghany Mountains, Ga	Altamaha River	250
Ohio	Junction of Alleghany and Monon R., Pa	Mississippi River	950
Osage	Osage County, Kan	Missouri River	460
Penobscot	East, Seboeis Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	270
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, Md	Chesapeake Bay	380
Red	Llano Estacado, Tex	Mississippi River	1600
Red (of the North)	Pine Lake, Minn	Winnipeg Lake	700
Roanoke	Dan and Staunton, Va	Albemarle Sound	255
Rock	Koshkonong Lake, Wis	Mississippi River	330
Sabine	Highlands, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	460
Sacramento	Junction of North and South Fork, Sierra Madre Mountains, Cal	Bay of San Francisco	450
Saginaw	Highlands, Mich	Lake Huron	110
St. Croix	Ontonagon Ridge, Wis	Mississippi River	200
St. Francis	Highlands, Mo	Mississippi River	460
St. John	Everglades, Fla	Atlantic Ocean	230
St. Joseph	Highlands, Ind	Lake Michigan	260
St. Mary	Okefinokee Swamp, Ga	Atlantic Ocean	100
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal	Bay of San Francisco	330
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree, N. C	Atlantic Ocean	350
Savannah	Alleghany Mountains S. C	Atlantic Ocean	335
Scioto	Table-lands, O	Ohio River	200
Susquehanna	E. Branch, Otsego Lake, N. Y	256	
	W. Branch, Alleghany Mountains, N. Y	Susquehanna River 208	
	Main, Junction of East and West	Chesapeake Bay 153	
	Branches, Pa		617
Tallapoosa	Alleghany Mountains, Ga	Alabama River	175
Tennessee	" " N. C	Ohio River	1200
Tombigbee	" " Miss	Mobile River	475
Trinity	Highlands, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	530
Wabash	Table-lands, O	Ohio River	520
Washita	Potean Hills, Ark	Red River	450
White	Boston Mountains, Ark	Arkansas River	650
Willamette	Cascade, Ore	Columbia River	250
Wisconsin	Ontonagon Ridge, Wis	Mississippi River	400
Yazoo	Junction of Coldwater and Tallahatchee Rivers, Miss	Mississippi River	540
Yellowstone	National Park, Yellowstone Lake	Missouri River	1000

Facts About the Earth.

According to Clark, the equatorial semi-diameter is 20,926,202 feet=3963.296 miles, and the polar semi-diameter is 20,854,895 feet=3950.738 miles. One degree of latitude at the pole=69.407 miles. One degree of latitude at the equator=68.704 miles.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants. Number	Inhabitants. Per Sq. Mile.	Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants. Number.	Inhabitants. Per Sq. Mile.
Africa	11,514,000	127,000,000	11.00	Australasia	3,288,000	5,200,000	1.58
America, N..	6,446,000	115,000,000	17.80	Europe.	3,555,000	380,200,000	106.90
America, S..	6,837,000	45,000,000	6.50	Polar Reg...	4,888,800	300,000	0.07
Asia	14,710,000	850,000,000	57.70	Total..	51,238,800	1,522,700,000	29.60

The above estimate is based upon one made by Ernest George Ravenstein, F.R.G.S., the geographer and statistician in 1890, with the additions in population since that date in the Americas and Australasia bringing it down to 1910.

Ravenstein's estimate of the earth's fertile region, in square miles, is 28,269,200; steppe, 13,901,000; desert, 4,180,000; polar regions, 4,888,800.

The population of the earth at the death of the Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall.*

The area and cubic contents of the earth, according to the data of Clark, given above, are: Surface, 196,971,984 square miles; cubic contents, 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

Murray (Challenger expedition) states the greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean at 27,366 feet. Pacific Ocean, 30,000 feet; Indian Ocean, 18,582 feet; Southern Ocean, 25,200 feet. Arctic Ocean, 9,000 feet. The Atlantic Ocean has an area, in square miles, of 24,536,000: Pacific Ocean, 50,309,000; Indian Ocean, 17,084,000; Arctic Ocean, 4,781,000; Southern Ocean, 30,592,000. The highest mountain is believed to be Deodhunga or Everest, one of the Himalayas, 29,002 feet.

For population of the earth according to creed, see Religious Statistics.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

(Based on estimate by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., Edinburgh, revised to 1910.)

Race.	Location.	Number.	Race.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white)	Europe, Persia, etc.....	625,000,000	Hottentot and Bushman (black)....	South Africa	150,000
Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown)	Greater part of Asia.....	630,000,000	Malay and Polynesian (brown).....	Australasia & Polynesia	35,000,000
Semitic or Hamitic (white).....	North Africa, Arabia.....	65,000,000	American Indian (red).....	North & So. America.....	15,000,000
Negro and Bantu (black).....	Central Africa....	150,000,000	Total.....	.....	1,520,150,000

The human family is subject to fifty principal governments. As to their form they may be classified as follows: *Absolute monarchies*, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, China, Korea, Morocco, Siam; *Limited monarchies*, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, British Empire, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Spain, Turkey; *Republics*, Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela. Besides these are the undefined despotisms of Central Africa, and a few insignificant independent States.

The average duration of human life is about 33 years. One-quarter of the people on the earth die before age 6, one-half before age 16, and only about 1 person of each 100 born lives to age 65.

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Languages.	Number of Persons Spoken by. 1801.	Number of Persons Spoken by. 1901.	Proportion of the Whole. 1801.	Proportion of the Whole. 1901.	Languages.	Number of Persons Spoken by. 1801.	Number of Persons Spoken by. 1901.	Proportion of the Whole. 1801.	Proportion of the Whole. 1901.
English	20,520,000	130,300,000	12.7	29.2	Portuguese	7,480,000	15,000,000	4.7	3.3
French	31,450,000	52,100,000	19.4	11.7	Russian.....	30,770,000	85,000,000	19.0	19.0
German.....	30,320,000	84,200,000	18.7	18.8					
Italian	15,070,000	34,000,000	9.3	7.6	Total	161,800,000	447,100,000	100.0	100.0
Spanish	26,190,000	46,500,000	16.2	10.4					

These estimates (that for 1801 being by Mulhall) exhibit the superior growth of the English language in the last century.

Latitude and Longitude Table.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC.

	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Acapulco, Mex	16 50 56 N.	6 39 41.8 W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38 S.	9 14 20.3 E.
Aden, Arabia	12 46 40 N.	2 59 55.8 E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13 N.	4 55 6.8 W.
Algiers*	36 47 50 N.	0 12 11.4 E.
Allegheny, Pa.*	40 27 42 N.	5 20 2.9 W.
Alexandria, Egypt	31 11 43 N.	1 59 26.7 E.
Amherst, Mass.*	42 22 17 N.	4 50 4.7 W.
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	42 16 48 N.	5 34 55.2 W.
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 54 N.	5 5 56.5 W.
Antipodes Island	49 42 0 S.	11 54 52.3 E.
Apia, Samoa	13 48 56 S.	11 26 59.7 E.
Archangel, Russia	64 32 6 N.	2 42 14.0 E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35.4 W.
Aspinwall, S. A., Lt	9 22 9 N.	5 19 39.0 W.
Astoria, Ore	46 11 19 N.	8 15 18.8 W.
Athens, Greece*	37 58 21 N.	1 34 54.9 E.
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 1 N.	11 32 49.6 E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 0 37 S.	2 34 8.4 W.
Baltimore, Md	39 17 48 N.	5 6 26.0 W.
Batavia, Java	6 7 40 S.	7 7 13.7 E.
Belize, Honduras	17 29 20 N.	5 52 46.7 W.
Belle Isle, Lt	51 53 0 N.	3 41 29.5 W.
Berlin, Prussia*	52 30 17 N.	0 53 34.9 E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24 N.	4 19 18.3 W.
Bombay*	18 53 45 N.	4 51 15.7 E.
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45 N.	0 28 23.3 E.
Bordeaux, France*	44 50 17 N.	0 2 5.4 W.
Boston State House	42 21 28 N.	4 44 15.3 W.
Bridgetown, Barbados	13 5 42 N.	3 58 29.3 W.
Brussels, Belgium*	50 51 10 N.	0 17 28.6 E.
Buenos Ayres	34 36 30 S.	3 53 28.9 W.
Calcutta	22 33 25 N.	5 53 20.7 E.
Callao, Peru, Lt	12 4 3 S.	5 9 3.0 W.
Cambridge, Eng.*	52 12 52 N.	0 0 22.7 E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48 N.	4 44 31.0 W.
Canton, China	23 6 35 N.	7 33 46.3 E.
Cape Cod, Mass., Lt	42 2 21 N.	4 40 14.6 W.
C. Hatteras, N. C., Lt	35 15 14 N.	5 2 5.0 W.
Cape Henry, Va., Lt	36 55 29 N.	5 4 2.0 W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41 S.	4 29 5.0 W.
Cape May, N. J., Lt	38 55 56 N.	4 59 50.7 W.
Cape Good Hope, Lt	34 21 12 S.	1 13 58.0 E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30 N.	11 11 56.8 W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt	32 41 44 N.	5 19 32.0 W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I	46 13 55 N.	4 12 27.5 W.
Cherbourg, France	49 38 54 N.	0 6 32.5 W.
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 1 N.	5 50 26.7 W.
Christiania, Nor.*	59 54 44 N.	0 42 53.8 E.
Cincinnati, O.*	39 8 19 N.	5 37 41.3 W.
Clinton, N. Y.*	43 3 17 N.	5 1 37.4 W.
Colombo, Ceylon	6 55 40 N.	5 19 21.9 E.
Constantinople	41 0 30 N.	1 56 3.7 E.
Copenhagen*	55 41 13 N.	0 50 18.8 E.
Demerara (Geo'town Lt)	6 49 20 N.	3 52 46.0 W.
Denver, Col.*	39 40 36 N.	6 59 47.6 W.
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13 N.	0 25 21.1 W.
Edinburgh*	55 57 23 N.	0 12 43.1 W.
Esquimault, B. C., Lt	48 25 40 N.	8 13 47.1 W.
Father Point, Que., Lt	48 31 25 N.	4 33 49.2 W.
Fayal, Azores	38 32 9 N.	1 54 16.0 W.
Fernandina, Fla	30 40 18 N.	5 25 51.1 W.
Florence, Italy*	43 46 4 N.	0 45 1.5 E.
Funchal, Madeira	32 38 4 N.	1 7 35.6 W.
Galveston, Tex	29 18 17 N.	6 19 9.7 W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59 N.	0 24 36.8 E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43 N.	0 17 10.6 W.
Gibraltar	36 6 30 N.	0 21 23.3 W.
Greenwich, Eng.*	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0 —
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 38 N.	4 14 21.1 W.
Hamburg, Ger.*	53 33 7 N.	0 39 53.8 E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15 N.	4 49 7.9 W.
Havana, Cuba	23 9 21 N.	5 29 26.0 W.
Hobart Town, Tas	42 53 25 S.	9 49 20.5 E.
Hong Kong, China*	22 18 12 N.	7 36 41.9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55 N.	10 31 28.0 W.
Key West, Fla., Lt	24 32 58 N.	5 27 12.3 W.
Kingston, Jamaica	17 57 41 N.	5 7 10.7 W.
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31 N.	0 36 44.7 W.
Liverpool*	53 24 5 N.	0 12 17.3 W.
Madison, Wis.*	43 4 37 N.	5 57 37.8 W.
Madras, India*	13 4 8 N.	5 20 59.4 E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30 N.	0 14 45.4 W.
Manila, Lt	14 35 25 N.	8 3 50.0 E.
Marseilles*	43 18 18 N.	0 21 34.6 E.
Melbourne, Vic.*	37 49 53 S.	9 39 54.1 E.
Mexico (city)*	19 26 2 N.	6 36 26.7 W.
Monrovia, Liberia	6 19 5 N.	0 43 15.7 W.
Montreal, Que.*	45 30 17 N.	4 54 18.7 W.
Moscow*	55 45 20 N.	2 30 17.2 E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 24 N.	8 6 34.1 W.
Munich*	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.1 E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 51 N.	4 6 42.7 W.
Naples*	40 51 46 N.	0 57 1.8 E.
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 8 54 N.	5 47 12.0 W.
Nassau, Bahamas	25 5 37 N.	5 9 27.8 W.
Natal, S. Africa*	29 50 47 S.	2 4 1.2 E.
New Haven, Ct.*	41 18 36 N.	4 51 42.1 W.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46 N.	6 0 13.9 W.
New York (Colu. Col.)*	40 45 23 N.	4 55 53.6 W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12.2 E.
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yd)	36 49 33 N.	5 5 11.0 W.
North Cape	71 11 0 N.	1 42 40.0 E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42 N.	6 12 35.8 W.
Odessa, Russia*	46 28 37 N.	2 3 2.2 E.
Ogden, Utah*	41 13 8 N.	7 27 59.6 W.
Oxford, Eng. (Univ.)*	51 45 34 N.	0 5 0.4 W.
Panama, Colombia	8 57 6 N.	5 18 8.8 W.
Para, Brazil	1 26 59 S.	3 14 0.0 W.
Paris, France*	48 50 12 N.	0 9 20.9 E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt	30 20 47 N.	5 49 14.1 W.
Pernambuco, Brazil, Lt.	8 3 22 S.	2 19 27.8 W.
Port au Prince, Hayti	18 33 54 N.	4 49 28.0 W.
Philadelphia, Pa.*	39 57 7 N.	5 0 38.5 W.
Point Barrow†	71 27 0 N.	10 25 0.0 W.
Portland, Me	43 39 28 N.	4 41 1.2 W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 8 46 S.	3 49 57.7 E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt	31 15 45 N.	2 9 15.5 E.
Port Spain, Trinidad	10 38 39 N.	4 6 2.5 W.
P. Stanley, Falkland Is.	51 41 10 S.	3 51 26.0 W.
Prague, Bohemia*	50 5 19 N.	0 57 40.3 E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58 N.	4 58 37.5 W.
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46 N.	4 45 37.5 W.
Quebec, Que.*	46 47 59 N.	4 44 52.6 W.
Richmond, Va	37 32 16 N.	5 9 44.0 W.
Rio de Janeiro*	22 54 24 S.	2 52 41.4 W.
Rochester, N. Y.*	43 9 17 N.	5 10 21.8 W.
Rome, Italy*	41 53 54 N.	0 49 55.6 E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47 N.	7 6 48.7 E.
San Diego, Cal	32 43 6 N.	7 48 38.7 W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt	40 27 40 N.	4 56 0.6 W.
San Francisco, Cal.*	37 47 28 N.	8 9 42.8 W.
San Juan de Porto Rico	18 28 56 N.	4 24 29.8 W.
Santiago de Cuba	20 0 16 N.	5 3 22.0 W.
Savannah, Ga	32 4 52 N.	5 24 21.7 W.
Seattle, Wash	47 35 54 N.	8 9 19.9 W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 42 N.	8 5 55.7 E.
Singapore, India	1 17 11 N.	6 55 25.0 E.
St. Helena Island	15 55 0 S.	0 22 52.0 W.
St. John's, Newfo'land	47 34 2 N.	3 30 43.6 W.
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 4 N.	6 0 49.1 W.
St. Petersburg, Russia*	59 56 30 N.	2 1 13.5 E.
Stockholm*	59 20 33 N.	1 12 14.0 E.
Suakim, E. Africa, Lt	19 7 0 N.	2 29 16.6 E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41 S.	10 4 49.5 E.
Tokio, Japan*	35 39 17 N.	9 18 58.0 E.
Tunis (Goletta Lt.)	36 48 36 N.	0 41 14.5 E.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 5 10 N.	0 20 31.7 E.
Valparaiso, Chile	33 1 53 S.	4 46 34.8 W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10 N.	0 49 22.1 E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt	19 12 29 N.	6 24 31.8 W.
Victoria, B. C., Lt	48 25 26 N.	8 13 33.8 W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55 N.	1 5 21.5 E.
Warsaw, Russia*	52 13 6 N.	1 24 7.4 E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 15 N.	5 8 15.7 W.
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 18 1 S.	11 39 6.5 E.
West Point, N. Y.*	41 23 22 N.	4 55 50.6 W.
Williamstown, Mass.*	42 42 30 N.	4 52 50.4 W.
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 24 N.	9 18 36.9 E.
Zanzibar (E. Consulate)	6 9 43 S.	2 36 44.7 E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a light-house. † Highest latitude in U. S. territory.

Table of Magnetic Declinations,

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1910—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE BETWEEN 1905 AND 1910 FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (—) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

State or Territory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1910	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Ala.	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	2 52 E	+ 1
	Mobile	30 42	88 3	4 34 E	+ 1
	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	4 0 E	+ 1
Alaska	Sitka	57 3	135 20	30 14 E	+ 3
	Kodiak	57 48	152 24	24 6 E	— 2
	St. Michael	63 29	162 1	21 16 E	— 4
	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	17 30 E	— 4
	Kiska	51 59	182 28	7 42 E	— 6
Ariz.	Prescott	34 34	112 30	14 16 E	+ 3
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 21 E	+ 3
	Nogales	31 20	110 56	13 6 E	+ 3
Ark.	Little Rock	34 44	92 16	6 54 E	+ 2
Cal.	Sacramento	38 34	121 30	17 3 E	+ 4
	San Francisco	37 48	122 25	17 58 E	+ 4
	Los Angeles	34 4	118 15	15 28 E	+ 4
	San Diego	32 43	117 12	15 03 E	+ 3
Col.	Denver	39 45	105 0	14 24 E	+ 2
Conn.	Hartford	41 46	72 40	10 56W	+ 3
	New Haven	41 18	72 55	10 21W	+ 3
Del.	Dover	39 9	75 31	6 58W	+ 3
Dist. of Col.	Washington	38 53	77 0	5 16W	+ 4
Florida	Tallahassee	30 26	84 17	2 15 E	0
	Jacksonville	30 20	81 39	1 8 E	— 1
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 23 E	— 2
Georgia	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 35 E	— 1
	Savannah	32 5	81 5	0 33 E	— 1
Idaho	Boisé	43 37	116 12	19 24 E	+ 3
Illinois	Springfield	39 50	89 39	4 13 E	— 1
	Chicago	41 54	87 37	3 48 E	— 1
Indiana	Indianapolis	39 47	86 8	1 16 E	— 1
	Fort Wayne	41 3	85 3	0 3 E	— 1
Iowa	Des Moines	41 36	93 36	8 2 E	+ 1
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	6 2 E	+ 1
Kansas	Topeka	39 2	95 43	9 21 E	+ 2
	Ness City	38 28	99 54	11 26 E	+ 2
Ky.	Lexington	38 4	84 30	0 27 E	— 1
	Paducah	37 5	88 37	4 20 E	0
	Louisville	38 15	85 46	1 13 E	— 1
La.	Baton Rouge	30 27	91 11	6 4 E	+ 2
	New Orleans	30 0	90 5	5 39 E	+ 2
	Shreveport	32 30	93 45	7 9 E	+ 2
Maine	Bangor	44 48	68 48	17 37W	+ 2
	Portland	43 39	70 17	15 6W	+ 3
	Eastport	44 54	66 59	19 26W	+ 2
Md.	Annapolis	38 59	76 29	6 10W	+ 4
	Baltimore	39 16	76 35	6 15W	+ 4
Mass.	Boston	42 22	71 4	13 11W	+ 3
	Pittsfield	42 27	73 17	11 31W	+ 3
Mich.	Lansing	42 44	84 32	0 24W	+ 2
	Detroit	42 21	83 3	1 34W	+ 2
	Marquette	46 33	87 22	2 3 E	— 1
Minn.	St. Paul	44 58	93 5	8 47 E	+ 1
	Duluth	46 46	92 4	12 27 E	+ 1
Miss.	Jackson	32 19	90 12	6 7 E	+ 1
	Oxford	34 22	89 33	5 42 E	+ 1
Mo.	Jefferson City	38 35	92 9	7 44 E	+ 2
	St. Louis	38 38	90 16	5 19 E	+ 2
	Kansas City	39 7	94 38	9 14 E	+ 2
Mon.	Helena	46 37	112 2	20 1 E	+ 3
Neb.	Lincoln	40 49	96 42	10 23 E	+ 2
	Omaha	41 16	95 58	9 49 E	+ 2
Nevada	Carson City	39 10	119 46	17 16 E	+ 3
	Eureka	39 31	115 58	17 3 E	+ 3
N. H.	Concord	43 12	71 29	12 51W	+ 3
N. J.	Trenton	40 13	74 44	8 21W	+ 3
N. Mex.	Santa Fé	35 41	105 57	13 1 E	+ 3
N. Y.	Albany	42 40	73 45	11 21W	+ 3
	New York	40 43	74 0	9 21W	+ 3
	Ithaca	42 27	76 29	7 40W	+ 3
	Buffalo	42 55	78 54	6 26W	+ 2
N. C.	Raleigh	35 47	78 38	2 45W	+ 3
	Wilmington	34 13	77 56	2 26W	+ 3
N. Dak.	Bismarck	46 48	100 47	14 34 E	+ 2
	Pembina	48 58	97 14	11 34 E	+ 2
Ohio	Columbus	40 0	83 0	1 5W	+ 2
	Cleveland	41 30	81 42	3 38W	+ 2
	Cincinnati	39 8	84 25	1 3W	+ 2
Okla.	Atoka	34 24	96 9	8 34 E	+ 2
	Guthrie	35 53	97 25	9 44 E	+ 2
Oregon	Portland	45 31	122 41	23 1 E	+ 4
Pa.	Harrisburg	40 16	76 53	6 48W	+ 3
	Philadelphia	39 58	75 10	7 58W	+ 3
	Allegheny	40 29	80 1	4 14W	+ 2
R. I.	Providence	41 50	71 24	12 21W	+ 3
S. C.	Columbia	34 0	81 2	0 4W	+ 1
	Charleston	32 47	79 56	0 48W	+ 2
S. Dak.	Pierre	44 22	100 22	13 9 E	+ 2
	Yankton	42 53	97 25	11 26 E	+ 2
Tenn.	Nashville	36 9	86 48	3 47 E	0
	Knoxville	35 58	83 55	0 16W	+ 1
	Memphis	35 8	90 3	5 25 E	0
Tex.	Austin	30 17	97 44	8 29 E	+ 2
	San Antonio	29 27	98 28	9 6 E	+ 2
	Houston	29 47	95 20	8 4 E	+ 2
	Galveston	29 18	94 47	7 36 E	+ 2
	El Paso	31 46	106 29	12 17 E	+ 3
Utah	Salt Lake	40 46	111 54	16 56 E	+ 3
	Ogden	41 13	112 0	17 53 E	+ 3
Vt.	Montpelier	44 15	72 32	14 26W	+ 3
	Burlington	44 28	73 12	13 1W	+ 3
Va.	Richmond	37 32	77 26	4 11W	+ 3
	Norfolk	36 52	76 17	4 51W	+ 3
	Lynchburg	37 25	79 9	2 51W	+ 3
Wash.	Olympia	47 2	122 54	23 32 E	+ 3
	Walla Walla	46 4	118 21	21 51 E	+ 3
W. Va.	Charleston	38 21	81 38	2 34W	+ 3
	Wheeling	40 3	80 44	1 32W	+ 2
Wis.	Madison	43 4	89 25	4 55 E	0
	Milwaukee	43 4	87 53	3 30 E	0
	L Crosse	43 50	91 14	5 30 E	0
Wyo.	Cheyenne	41 8	104 49	15 7 E	+ 2

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine	N. E. Corner	..	..	21 W	..	Alaska	N. E. Corner	..	..	40 E	..

DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba	Havana	23 8	82 22	2 45 E	— 3	Haw'n Islands	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	10 39 E	+ 1
	Santiago	20 0	75 50	1 9 E	— 3		Hilo	19 44	155 05	8 52 E	+ 1
Porto Rico	San Juan	18 29	66 7	1 52W	+ 6	Philippines	Manila	14 35	120 58	0 55 E	0
	Ponce	17 58	66 40	1 42W	+ 6						

Opening and Closing of Navigation

ON THE HUDSON RIVER AND THE ERIE CANAL, AND OPENING OF LAKE ERIE NAVIGATION.

Navigation of the Hudson River.			Navigation of the Erie Canal.			Opening of Lake Erie.*
River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Navigable Days.	
Mar. 6, 1825	Dec. 13, 1825	283	April 12, 1825	Dec. 5	238	.....
Feb. 25, 1826	Dec. 13, 1826	302	April 26, 1826	Dec. 18	243	.....
Mar. 20, 1827	Nov. 25, 1827	251	April 22, 1827	Dec. 18	241	April 21, 1827
Feb. 8, 1828	Dec. 23, 1828	220	Mar. 27, 1828	Dec. 20	269	April 1, 1828
April 1, 1829	Jan. 14, 1830	286	May 2, 1829	Dec. 17	230	May 10, 1829
Mar. 15, 1830	Dec. 25, 1830	283	April 30, 1830	Dec. 17	242	May 5, 1830
Mar. 15, 1831	Dec. 6, 1831	262	April 16, 1831	Dec. 1	230	May 8, 1831
Mar. 25, 1832	Dec. 21, 1832	289	April 25, 1832	Dec. 21	241	April 27, 1832
Mar. 21, 1833	Dec. 13, 1833	277	April 19, 1833	Dec. 12	238	April 23, 1833
Feb. 29, 1834	Dec. 15, 1834	291	April 17, 1834	Dec. 12	240	April 6, 1834
Mar. 25, 1835	Nov. 30, 1835	268	April 15, 1835	Nov. 30	230	May 3, 1835
April 4, 1836	Dec. 7, 1836	244	April 25, 1836	Nov. 26	216	April 27, 1836
Mar. 27, 1837	Dec. 14, 1837	261	April 20, 1837	Dec. 9	234	May 16, 1837
Mar. 19, 1838	Nov. 25, 1838	257	April 11, 1838	Nov. 25	228	March 31, 1838
Mar. 25, 1839	Nov. 18, 1839	286	April 20, 1839	Dec. 16	241	April 11, 1839
Feb. 25, 1840	Nov. 5, 1840	285	April 20, 1840	Dec. 9	228	April 27, 1840
Mar. 24, 1841	Nov. 19, 1841	256	April 24, 1841	Nov. 30	221	April 14, 1841
Feb. 4, 1842	Nov. 28, 1842	308	April 20, 1842	Nov. 28	222	March 7, 1842
April 13, 1843	Dec. 10, 1843	242	May 1, 1843	Nov. 30	214	May 6, 1843
Mar. 18, 1844	Dec. 17, 1844	278	April 18, 1844	Nov. 26	222	March 14, 1844
Feb. 24, 1845	Dec. 3, 1845	283	April 15, 1845	Nov. 29	228	April 3, 1845
Mar. 18, 1846	Dec. 14, 1846	275	April 16, 1846	Nov. 25	234	April 11, 1846
April 7, 1847	Dec. 25, 1847	263	May 1, 1847	Nov. 30	214	April 23, 1847
Mar. 22, 1848	Dec. 27, 1848	292	May 1, 1848	Dec. 9	223	April 9, 1848
Mar. 19, 1849	Dec. 26, 1849	286	May 1, 1849	Dec. 5	219	March 25, 1849
Mar. 10, 1850	Dec. 17, 1850	282	April 22, 1850	Dec. 11	234	March 25, 1850
Feb. 25, 1851	Dec. 14, 1851	293	April 15, 1851	Dec. 5	235	April 2, 1851
Mar. 28, 1852	Dec. 23, 1852	270	April 20, 1852	Dec. 16	239	April 20, 1852
Mar. 23, 1853	Dec. 21, 1853	274	April 20, 1853	Dec. 20	245	April 14, 1853
Mar. 17, 1854	Dec. 8, 1854	266	May 1, 1854	Dec. 3	217	April 29, 1854
Mar. 27, 1855	Dec. 20, 1855	268	May 1, 1855	Dec. 10	224	April 21, 1855
April 11, 1856	Dec. 14, 1856	248	May 5, 1856	Dec. 4	214	May 2, 1856
Feb. 27, 1857	Dec. 27, 1857	303	May 6, 1857	Dec. 15	223	April 27, 1857
Mar. 20, 1858	Dec. 17, 1858	273	April 28, 1858	Dec. 8	225	April 15, 1858
Mar. 13, 1859	Dec. 10, 1859	273	April 15, 1859	Dec. 12	242	April 7, 1859
Mar. 6, 1860	Dec. 14, 1860	283	April 25, 1860	Dec. 12	232	April 17, 1860
Mar. 5, 1861	Dec. 23, 1861	294	May 1, 1861	Dec. 10	224	April 13, 1861
April 4, 1862	Dec. 19, 1862	259	May 1, 1862	Dec. 10	224	April 15, 1862
April 3, 1863	Dec. 11, 1863	252	May 1, 1863	Dec. 9	223	April 3, 1863
Mar. 11, 1864	Dec. 12, 1864	277	April 30, 1864	Dec. 8	223	April 13, 1864
Mar. 22, 1865	Dec. 16, 1865	270	May 1, 1865	Dec. 12	226	April 26, 1865
Mar. 20, 1866	Dec. 15, 1866	270	May 1, 1866	Dec. 12	226	April 28, 1866
Mar. 26, 1867	Dec. 8, 1867	257	May 6, 1867	Dec. 20	229	April 21, 1867
Mar. 24, 1868	Dec. 5, 1868	252	May 4, 1868	Dec. 7	217	April 19, 1868
April 5, 1869	Dec. 9, 1869	248	May 6, 1869	Dec. 10	218	May 1, 1869
Mar. 31, 1870	Dec. 17, 1870	261	May 10, 1870	Dec. 8	213	April 16, 1870
Mar. 12, 1871	Nov. 29, 1871	263	April 24, 1871	Dec. 1	220	April 1, 1871
April 7, 1872	Dec. 9, 1872	247	May 13, 1872	Dec. 1	202	May 6, 1872
April 16, 1873	Nov. 22, 1873	221	May 15, 1873	Dec. 5	205	April 29, 1873
Mar. 19, 1874	Dec. 12, 1874	269	May 5, 1874	Dec. 5	215	April 18, 1874
April 13, 1875	Nov. 29, 1875	229	May 18, 1875	Nov. 30 (by ice)	197	May 12, 1875
April 1, 1876	Dec. 2, 1876	245	May 4, 1876	Dec. 1	211	May 4, 1876
Mar. 30, 1877	Dec. 31, 1877	277	May 8, 1877	Dec. 7	214	April 17, 1877
Mar. 14, 1878	Dec. 20, 1878	282	April 15, 1878	Dec. 7	237	March 24, 1878
April 4, 1879	Dec. 20, 1879	261	May 8, 1879	Dec. 6	212	April 24, 1879
Mar. 5, 1880	Nov. 25, 1880	265	April 16, 1880	Nov. 21 (by ice)	220	March 19, 1880
Mar. 21, 1881	Jan. 2, 1882	287	May 12, 1881	Dec. 8	211	May 1, 1881
Mar. 8, 1882	Dec. 4, 1882	272	April 11, 1882	Dec. 7	241	March 26, 1882
Mar. 29, 1883	Dec. 15, 1883	261	May 7, 1883	Dec. 1	208	May 4, 1883
Mar. 25, 1884	Dec. 19, 1884	269	May 6, 1884	Dec. 1	209	April 25, 1884
April 7, 1885	Dec. 13, 1885	250	May 11, 1885	Dec. 1	205	May 2, 1885
Mar. 30, 1886	Dec. 3, 1886	248	May 1, 1886	Dec. 1	214	April 26, 1886
April 9, 1887	Dec. 20, 1887	256	May 7, 1887	Dec. 1	208	April 17, 1887
April 8, 1888	Dec. 14, 1888	251	May 10, 1888	Dec. 3	207	April 10, 1888
Mar. 19, 1889	Open all Winter	286	May 1, 1889	Nov. 30	214	April 10, 1889
Open all Winter	Dec. 3, 1890	237	April 28, 1890	Nov. 30	216	March 31, 1890
Mar. 22, 1891	Dec. 24, 1891	277	May 5, 1891	Dec. 5	215	April 13, 1891
April 1, 1892	Dec. 22, 1892	266	May 1, 1892	Dec. 5	219	April 14, 1892
April 1, 1893	Dec. 6, 1893	250	May 3, 1893	Nov. 30	212	April 15, 1893
Mar. 18, 1894	Dec. 24, 1894	282	May 1, 1894	Nov. 30	214	April 28, 1894
April 2, 1895	Dec. 9, 1895	252	May 3, 1895	Dec. 5	216	April 4, 1895
April 17, 1896	Dec. 10, 1896	246	May 1, 1896	Dec. 1	214	April 19, 1896
April 29, 1897	Dec. 7, 1897	223	May 8, 1897	Dec. 1	208	April 6, 1897
Mar. 14, 1898	Dec. 12, 1898	274	May 7, 1898	Dec. 10	218	March 25, 1898
Mar. 29, 1899	Dec. 28, 1899	275	April 26, 1899	Dec. 1	219	April 27, 1899
April 9, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900	246	April 25, 1900	Dec. 1	220	April 22, 1900
Mar. 28, 1901	Dec. 1, 1901	248	May 7, 1901	Nov. 30	207	April 20, 1901
Mar. 17, 1902	Dec. 8, 1902	266	April 24, 1902	Dec. 4	224	April 9, 1902
Mar. 14, 1903	Dec. 2, 1903	263	May 2, 1903	Nov. 28	210	April 6, 1903
April 4, 1904	Dec. 4, 1904	244	May 5, 1904	Nov. 26	205	May 10, 1904
April 3, 1905	Dec. 15, 1905	257	May 3, 1905	Nov. 28	209	April 22, 1905
Mar. 22, 1906	Dec. 5, 1906	260	May 2, 1906	Nov. 28	211	April 15, 1906
Mar. 29, 1907	Dec. 6, 1907	253	May 1, 1907	Dec. 10	224	April 6, 1907
Mar. 27, 1908	Dec. 18, 1908	271	May 5, 1908	Nov. 30	210	April 26, 1908
Mar. 15, 1909	.....	...	May 15, 1909	.....	...	April 22, 1909

* At Buffalo. The record in the above table is kept by the State Superintendent of Public Works.

Metric System of Weights and Measures.

THE METRIC SYSTEM has been adopted by Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru, etc., and except Russia and Great Britain, where it is permissive, by all European nations. Various names of the preceding systems are, however, frequently used: In Germany, ½ kilogram = 1 pound; in Switzerland, 3-10 of a metre = 1 foot, etc. If the first letters of the prefixes *deka, hecto, kilo, myria*, from the Greek, and *deci, centi, mili*, from the Latin, are used in preference to our plain English, 10, 100, etc., it is best to employ capital letters for the multiples and small letters for the subdivisions, to avoid ambiguities in abbreviations: 1 dekametre or 10 metres = 1 dm.; 1 decimetre or 1-10 of a metre = 1 dm.

The METRE, unit of length, is nearly the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian, of the distance between Equator and Pole. The International Standard Metre is, practically, nothing else but a length defined by the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium bar at 0° Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Paris, France.

The LITRE, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a metre and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

The GRAM, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a metre, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866, when Congress enacted as follows:

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system, and the tables may lawfully be used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The following are the tables annexed to the above:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Myriametre	10,000 metres.	6.2137	miles.
Kilometre	1,000 metres.	0.62137	mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
Hectometre	100 metres.	328	feet 1 inch.
Dekametre	10 metres.	393.7	inches.
Metre	1 metre.	39.37	inches.
Decimetre	1-10 of a metre.	3.937	inches.
Centimetre	1-100 of a metre.	0.3937	inch.
Millimetre	1-1000 of a metre.	0.0394	inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Hectare	10,000 square metres.	2.471	acres.
Are	100 square metres.	119.6	square yards.
Centare	1 square metre.	1,550	square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
Names.	Number of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kilolitre or stere.	1,000	1 cubic metre	1.308 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre	100	1-10 of a cubic metre	2 bush. and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekalitre	10	10 cubic decimetres	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Litre	1	1 cubic decimetre	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre	1-10	1-10 of a cubic decimetre.	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill.
Centilitre	1-100	10 cubic centimetres	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338 fluid ounce.
Millilitre	1-1000	1 cubic centimetre	0.061 cubic inch	0.27 fluid dram.

METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of What Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Miller or tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic metre	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectolitre	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 litres	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo	1,000	1 litre	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimetres	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimetre	15.432 grains.
Decigram	1-10	1-10 of a cubic centimetre	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	1-100	10 cubic millimetres	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	1-1000	1 cubic millimetre	0.0154 grain

TABLES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO CUSTOMARY UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS AND THE REVERSE.

From the legal equivalents are deduced the following tables for converting United States weights and measures:

METRIC TO CUSTOMARY. CUSTOMARY TO METRIC.

Linear Measure.

Metres=Ins.	*Metres=Feet.*	*Metres=Yards.*	*Kilometres=Miles.*	*Ins.=Centimetres*	*Feet=Metres.*	*Yards=Metres.*	*Miles=Kilometres.*
1 = 39.37	1 = 3.28083	1 = 1.093611	1 = 0.62137	1 = 2.54	1 = 0.304801	1 = 0.914402	1 = 1.60935
2 = 78.74	2 = 6.56167	2 = 2.187222	2 = 1.24274	2 = 5.08	2 = 0.609601	2 = 1.828804	2 = 3.21869
3 = 118.11	3 = 9.84250	3 = 3.280833	3 = 1.86411	3 = 7.62	3 = 0.914402	3 = 2.743205	3 = 4.82804
4 = 157.48	4 = 13.12333	4 = 4.374444	4 = 2.48548	4 = 10.16	4 = 1.219202	4 = 3.657607	4 = 6.43739
5 = 196.85	5 = 16.40417	5 = 5.468056	5 = 3.10685	5 = 12.70	5 = 1.524003	5 = 4.572009	5 = 8.04674
6 = 236.22	6 = 19.68500	6 = 6.561667	6 = 3.72822	6 = 15.24	6 = 1.828804	6 = 5.486411	6 = 9.65608
7 = 275.59	7 = 22.96583	7 = 7.655278	7 = 4.34959	7 = 17.78	7 = 2.133604	7 = 6.400813	7 = 11.26543
8 = 314.96	8 = 26.24667	8 = 8.748989	8 = 4.97096	8 = 20.32	8 = 2.438405	8 = 7.315215	8 = 12.87478
9 = 354.33	9 = 29.52750	9 = 9.842500	9 = 5.59233	9 = 22.86	9 = 2.743205	9 = 8.229616	9 = 14.48412

Square Measure.

Square Centimetres = Square Inches.	*Square Metres = Square Feet.*	*Square Metres = Square Yards.*
1 = 0.155	1 = 10.764	1 = 1.196
2 = 0.310	2 = 21.528	2 = 2.392
3 = 0.465	3 = 32.292	3 = 3.588
4 = 0.620	4 = 43.055	4 = 4.784
5 = 0.775	5 = 53.819	5 = 5.980
6 = 0.930	6 = 64.583	6 = 7.176
7 = 1.085	7 = 75.347	7 = 8.372
8 = 1.240	8 = 86.111	8 = 9.568
9 = 1.395	9 = 96.874	9 = 10.764

Cubic Measure.

Cubic Metres = Cubic Feet.	*Cubic Feet = Cubic Metres.*
1 = 35.314	1 = 0.02832
2 = 70.629	2 = 0.05663
3 = 105.943	3 = 0.08495
4 = 141.258	4 = 0.11327
5 = 176.572	5 = 0.14159
6 = 211.887	6 = 0.16990
7 = 247.201	7 = 0.19822
8 = 282.516	8 = 0.22654
9 = 317.830	9 = 0.25485

Square Measure.

Square Inches = Square Centimetres	*Square Feet = Square Metres.*	*Square Yards = Square Metres.*
1 = 6.452	1 = 0.09290	1 = 0.836
2 = 12.903	2 = 0.18581	2 = 1.672
3 = 19.354	3 = 0.27871	3 = 2.508
4 = 25.806	4 = 0.37161	4 = 3.344
5 = 32.257	5 = 0.46452	5 = 4.181
6 = 38.709	6 = 0.55742	6 = 5.017
7 = 45.160	7 = 0.65032	7 = 5.853
8 = 51.612	8 = 0.74323	8 = 6.689
9 = 58.063	9 = 0.83613	9 = 7.525

Liquid Measure.

Centilitres = Fluid Ounces.	*Litres = Quarts.*	*Litres = Gallons.*
1 = 0.338	1 = 1.0567	1 = 0.26417
2 = 0.676	2 = 2.1134	2 = 0.52834
3 = 1.014	3 = 3.1700	3 = 0.79251
4 = 1.352	4 = 4.2267	4 = 1.05668
5 = 1.691	5 = 5.2834	5 = 1.32085
6 = 2.028	6 = 6.3401	6 = 1.58502
7 = 2.367	7 = 7.3968	7 = 1.84919
8 = 2.705	8 = 8.4534	8 = 2.11336
9 = 3.043	9 = 9.5101	9 = 2.37753

Dry Measure.

Hectolitres = Bushels.	*Bushels = Hectolitres*
1 = 2.8377	1 = 0.35239
2 = 5.6754	2 = 0.70479
3 = 8.5132	3 = 1.05718
4 = 11.3509	4 = 1.40957
5 = 14.1887	5 = 1.76196
6 = 17.0264	6 = 2.11436
7 = 19.8642	7 = 2.46675
8 = 22.7019	8 = 2.81914
9 = 25.5396	9 = 3.17154

Liquid Measure.

Fluid Ounces = Centilitres	*Quarts = Litres.*	*Gallons = Litres.*
1 = 2.957	1 = 0.94636	1 = 3.78543
2 = 5.914	2 = 1.89272	2 = 7.57087
3 = 8.872	3 = 2.83908	3 = 11.35630
4 = 11.829	4 = 3.78544	4 = 15.14174
5 = 14.786	5 = 4.73180	5 = 18.92717
6 = 17.744	6 = 5.67816	6 = 22.71261
7 = 20.701	7 = 6.62452	7 = 26.49804
8 = 23.659	8 = 7.57088	8 = 30.28348
9 = 26.616	9 = 8.51724	9 = 34.06891

METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHT (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Centi-grams = Grains.	Kilo-grams = Ounces Av'd'ps.	Kilo-grams = Pounds Av'd'ps.	Metric Tons = Long Tons.	Grains = Centi-grams.	Ounces Av'd'ps = Grams.	Pounds Av'd'ps = Kilo-grams.	Long Tons = Metric Tons.
1=0.1543	1= 35.274	1= 2.20462	1=0.9842	1= 6.4799	1= 28.3495	1=0.45359	1=1.0161
2=0.3086	2= 70.548	2= 4.40924	2=1.9684	2=12.9598	2= 56.6991	2=0.90719	2=2.0321
3=0.4630	3=105.822	3= 6.61386	3=2.9526	3=19.4397	3= 85.0486	3=1.36078	3=3.0482
4=0.6173	4=141.096	4= 8.81849	4=3.9368	4=25.9196	4=113.3981	4=1.81437	4=4.0642
5=0.7716	5=176.370	5=11.02311	5=4.9210	5=32.3995	5=141.7476	5=2.26796	5=5.0803
6=0.9259	6=211.644	6=13.22773	6=5.9052	6=38.8793	6=170.0972	6=2.72156	6=6.0963
7=1.0803	7=246.918	7=15.43235	7=6.8894	7=45.3592	7=198.4467	7=3.17515	7=7.1124
8=1.2346	8=282.192	8=17.63697	8=7.8736	8=51.8391	8=226.7962	8=3.62874	8=8.1284
9=1.3889	9=317.466	9=19.84159	9=8.8578	9=58.3190	9=255.1457	9=4.08233	9=9.1445

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED.

The following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible for THE WORLD ALMANAC by omitting such denominations as are not in practical, everyday use in the countries where the system is used exclusively.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM.

Length.—The denominations in practical use are millimetres (mm.), centimetres (cm.), metres (m.), and kilometres (km.).

10 mm. = 1 cm.; 100 cm. = 1 m.; 1,000 m. = 1 km. NOTE.—A decimetre is 10 cm.

Weight.—The denominations in use are grams (g.), kilos* (kg.), and tons (metric tons).

1,000 g. = 1 kg.; 1,000 kg. = 1 metric ton.

Capacity.—The denominations in use are cubic centimetres (c. c.) and litres (l.).

1,000 c. c. = 1 l. NOTE.—A hectolitre is 100 l. (seldom used).

Relation of capacity and weight to length: A cubic decimetre is a litre, and a litre of water weighs a kilo.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

A metre is about a yard; a kilo is about 2 pounds; a litre is about a quart; a centimetre is about ⅓ inch; a metric ton is about same as a ton; a kilometre is about ⅝ mile; a cubic centimetre is about a thimbleful; a nickel weighs about 5 grams.

PRECISE EQUIVALENTS.

1 acre	= .40	hectar	.4047	1 mile	= 1.6	kilometres	1.609
1 bushel	= 35	litres	35.24	1 millimetre	= .039	inch	.0394
1 centimetre	= .39	inch	.3937	1 ounce (av'd)	= 28	grams	28.35
1 cubic centimetre	= .061	cubic inch	.0610	1 ounce (Troy)	= 31	grams	31.10
1 cubic foot	= .028	cubic metre.	.0283	1 peck	= 8.8	litres	8.809
1 cubic inch	= 16	cubic cent.†	16.39	1 pint	= .47	litre	.4732
1 cubic metre	= 35	cubic feet	35.31	1 pound	= .45	kilo	.4536
1 cubic metre	= 1.3	cubic yards	1.308	1 quart (dry)	= 1.1	litres	1.101
1 cubic yard	= .76	cubic metre	.7645	1 quart (liquid)	= .95	litre	.9464
1 foot	= 30	centimetres	30.48	1 sq. centimetre	= .15	sq. inch	.1550
1 gallon	= 3.8	litres	3.785	1 sq. foot	= .093	sq. metre	.0929
1 grain	= .065	gram	.0648	1 sq. inch	= 6.5	sq. c'timetr's.	6.452
1 gram	= 15	grains	15.43	1 sq. metre	= 1.2	sq. yards	1.196
1 hectar	= 2.5	acres	2.471	1 sq. metre	= 11	sq. feet	10.76
1 inch	= 25	millimetres	25.40	1 sq. yard	= .84	sq. metre	.8361
1 kilo	= 2.2	pounds	2.205	1 ton (2,000 lbs.)	= .91	metric ton	.9072
1 kilometre	= .62	mile	.6214	1 ton (2,240 lbs.)	= 1	metric ton	1.017
1 litre	= .91	quart (dry)	.9081	1 ton (metric)	= 1.1	ton (2,000 lbs.)	1.102
1 litre	= 1.1	quarts (liq'd)	1.057	1 ton (metric)	= .98	ton (2,240 lbs.)	.9842
1 metre	= 3.3	feet	3.281	1 yard	= .91	metre	.9144

* Contraction for kilogram. † Centimetres.

Minimum Weights of Produce.

THE following are minimum weights of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States:

	Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.
Wheat	60 lbs.	White Potatoes	60 lbs.	Hungarian Grass Seed	50 lbs.
Corn, in the ear	70 "	Sweet Potatoes	55 "	Timothy Seed	45 "
Corn, shelled	56 "	Onions	57 "	Blue Grass Seed	44 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips	55 "	Hemp Seed	44 "
Buckwheat	48 "	Dried Peaches	33 "	Salt (see note below).	
Barley	48 "	Dried Apples	26 "	Corn Meal	48 "
Oats	32 "	Clover Seed	60 "	Ground Peas	24 "
Peas	60 "	Flax Seed	56 "	Malt	34 "
White Beans	60 "	Millet Seed	50 "	Bran	20 "
Castor Beans	46 "				

SALT.—Weight per bushel as adopted by different States ranges from 50 to 80 pounds Coarse salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 80 pounds, and in Illinois at 50 pounds per bushel. Fine salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 62 pounds, in Kentucky and Illinois at 55 pounds per bushel.

Measures and Weights of Great Britain.

THE measures of length and the weights are nearly, practically, the same as those in use in the United States. The English ton is 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton of the United States. The English hundredweight is 112 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The metre has been legalized at 39.37079 inches, but the length of 39.370432 inches, as adopted by France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia, is frequently used.

The Imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1,836: 10 lbs. of water = 277.123 cubic inches.

The English statute mile is 1,760 yards or 5.280 feet. The following are measures of capacity:

Names.	Pounds of Water.	Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States Equivalents.
4 gills = 1 pint	1.25	34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints = 1 quart	2.5	69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts = 1 pottle	5	138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles = 1 gallon	10	277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons = 1 peck	20	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks = 1 bushel	80	2218.19	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels = 1 coomb	320	8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
2 coombs = 1 quarter	640	17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

(Dry measure)

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 450 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead, 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 pounds, aluminum, 163 pounds.

Stone—A measure of weight (avoirdupois) usually equal to half of the quarter of 28 pounds, or one-eighth hundredth weight of 112 pounds (termed the horseman's weight); for butcher's meal, one-fourteenth of a hundred pounds.

Domestic Weights and Measures.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5.280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariner's Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ℥, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; f ℥, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; as, ℥ss, half an ounce; ℥ i, one ounce; ℥ iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

(Also used in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.)

26,000,000	square varas (square of 5,099	varas) = 1 league and 1 labor	= 4,605.5	acres.
1,000,000	square varas (square of 1,000	varas) = 1 labor	= 177.136	acres.
25,000,000	square varas (square of 5,000	varas) = 1 league	= 4,428.4	acres.
12,500,000	square varas (square of 3,535.5	varas) = ½ league	= 2,214.2	acres.
8,333,333	square varas (square of 2,886.7	varas) = ⅓ league	= 1,476.13	acres.
6,250,000	square varas (square of 2,500	varas) = ¼ league	= 1,107.1	acres.
7,225,600	square varas (square of 2,688	varas)	= 1,280	acres.
3,612,800	square varas (square of 1,900.8	varas) = 1 section	= 640	acres.
1,806,400	square varas (square of 1,344	varas) = ½ section	= 320	acres.
903,200	square varas (square of 950.44	varas) = ¼ section	= 160	acres.
451,600	square varas (square of 672	varas) = ⅛ section	= 80	acres.
225,800	square varas (square of 475	varas) = 1-16 section	= 40	acres.
5,645.376	square varas (square of 75.137	varas) = 4,840 square yards	= 1	acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177⅛), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33⅓ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE PHILIPPINES

1 pulgada (12 linea)	= .927 inch.		1 libra (16 onzo)	= 1.0144 lb. av.
1 pie	= 11.125 inches.		1 arroba	= 25.360 lb. av.
1 vara	= 33.375 inches.		1 catty (16 tael)	= 1.394 lb. av.
1 gantah	= .8796 gallon.		1 pecul (100 catty)	= 139.482 lb. av.
1 caban	= 21.991 gallons.			

Knots and Miles.

THE **Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet.
The **British Admiralty Knot** or **Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet.
The **Statute Knot** is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot	= 1.151 miles	4 knots =	4.606 miles	20 knots =	23.030 miles	600 feet	= 1 cable
2 knots	= 2.303 miles	5 knots =	5.757 miles	25 knots =	28.787 miles	10 cables	= 1 knot
3 knots	= 3.454 miles	10 knots =	11.515 miles	6 feet	= 1 fathom		

Ancient Greek and Roman Weights and Measures,

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minæ) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic chœnix = nearly 1⅙ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1⅙ pints.
The chus = a little over 6⅔ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5⅔ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.
The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6⅙ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4030 ft.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3.58 + cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = $35.80+.
The denarius = 14.35 + cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39 + cents.
The drachma = 14.35 + cents.*
The mina (100 drachmæ) = $14.35+.
The talent (60 minæ) = $861.00+.
The Greek stater = aureus (same as the Roman †) = $3.58,79.
The stater = daricus = $7.16,66.

*The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. † Did not remain, at all periods, at this value, but this is the value indicated by Tacitus.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Pwt.	Gr.
The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel	0	0	0	12
The Bekah, half a Shekel	0	0	5	0
The Shekel	0	0	10	0
The Maneh, 60 Shekels	2	6	0	0
The Talent, 50 manehs, or 3,000 Shekels	125	0	0	0

Electrical Units.

NAME.	Symbol.	Unit of	How Obtained.	CGS*	Equivalent.
Ohm	R	Resistance	The electrical resistance of a column of mercury 106 centimetres long and of 1 square millimetre section.	10^9	1 true ohm = 1.0112 British Association ohms.
Ampère	C	Current	Is that current of electricity that decomposes .0 009324 gramme of water per second.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver per second.
Volt	E	Electromotive force	One ampère of current passing through a substance having 1 ohm of resistance = 1 volt.	10^8	.926 of a standard Daniel Cell.
Coulomb	Q	Quantity	A current of 1 ampère during 1 second of time.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver.
Farad	K	Capacity	The capacity that a current of 1 ampère for 1 second (=1 coulomb) charges it to potential of 1 volt.	10^9	2.5 knots of D. U. S. cable.
Microfarad	"		1-millionth of farad.	10^{15}	
Watt	Pw.	Power	Power of 1 ampère current passing through resistance of 1 ohm.	10^7	.0013405 $\left(\text{or } \frac{1}{746}\right)$ of a horse power.
Jou	W.j.	Work	Is the work done by 1 watt of electrical power in 1 second.	10^7	.238 unit of heat (Therm).

*C. G. S. = Electro-magnetic units. Consult technical works in electricity.

Foreign Moneys.

English Money: 4 farthings = 1 penny (*d*); 12 pence = 1 shilling (*s*); 20 shillings = 1 pound (£). 21 shillings = one guinea; 5 shillings = one crown.
French Money: 10 centimes = 1 decime; 10 decimes = 1 franc.
German Money: 100 pfennig = 1 mark.
Russian Money: 100 copecks = 1 ruble.
Austro-Hungarian Money: 100 kreutzer = 1 florin.
For United States equivalents, see table of "Value of Foreign Coins in U. S. Money."

Table of Geometrical Progression.

(WHEREBY any questions of Geometrical Progression and of Double Ratio may be solved by Inspection, the Number of Terms not exceeding 56.)

1	1	15	16384	29	268435456	43	4398046511104
2	2	16	32768	30	536870912	44	8796093022208
3	4	17	65536	31	1073741824	45	17592186044416
4	8	18	131072	32	2147483648	46	35184372088832
5	16	19	262144	33	4294967296	47	70368744177664
6	32	20	524288	34	8589934592	48	140737488355328
7	64	21	1048576	35	17179869184	49	281474976710656
8	128	22	2097152	36	34359738368	50	562949953421312
9	256	23	4194304	37	68719476736	51	1125899906842624
10	512	24	8388608	38	137438953472	52	2251799813685248
11	1024	25	16777216	39	274877906944	53	4503599627370496
12	2048	26	33554432	40	549755813888	54	9007199254740992
13	4096	27	67108864	41	1099511627776	55	18014398509481984
14	8192	28	134217728	42	2199023255552	56	36008797018963968

ILLUSTRATIONS—The 13th power of 2=8192. and the the 8th root of 256=2.

The English Mile

COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norwg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile.....	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
French Kilometer.....	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile.....	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.....	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.....	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0 520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.....	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile.....	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile.....	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.....	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

Standard Newspaper Measure.

THE Standard Newspaper Measure, as recognized and now in general use is 13 ems pica. The standard of measurement of all sizes of type is the "em quad," not the letter "m."

The basis of measurements adopted by the International Typographical Union is the lower-case alphabet, from "a" to "z" inclusive, and the ems used are the same body as the type measured.

4½ Point.....18 ems	7 Point.....14 ems	10 Point.....13 ems
5 Point.....17 ems	8 Point.....14 ems	11 Point.....13 ems
5½ Point.....16 ems	9 Point.....13 ems	12 Point.....13 ems
6 Point.....15 ems		

Simple Interest Table.

(Showing at Different Rates the Interest on $1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on $100 from 1 Day to 1 Year)

TIME.	4 PER CENT.			5 PER CENT.			6 PER CENT.			7 PER CENT.			8 PER CENT.		
	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.
One Dollar 1 month.....	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	6
" 2 "	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
" 3 "	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	5	..	1	7	..	2	..
" 6 "	..	2	..	.	2	5	.	3	..	..	3	5	..	4	..
" 12 "	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..
One Hundred Dollars 1 day...	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	6	..	1	9	..	2	2
" " 2 " ..	..	2	2	..	2	7	..	3	2	..	3	8	..	4	4
" " 3 " ..	..	3	4	..	4	1	..	5	..	..	5	8	..	6	7
" " 4 " ..	..	4	5	..	5	3	..	6	6	..	7	7	..	8	9
" " 5 " ..	.	5	6	..	6	9	..	8	2	..	9	7	..	11	1
" " 6 " ..	..	6	7	..	8	3	..	10	..	..	11	6	..	13	3
" " 1 month	..	33	4	..	41	6	..	50	..	..	58	3	..	66	7
" " 2 "	..	66	7	..	83	2	1	..	..	1	16	6	1	33	3
" " 3 "	1	..	..	1	25	..	1	50	..	1	75	.	2	..	..
" " 6 "	2	.	..	2	50	..	3	..	..	3	50	..	4	..	..
" " 12 "	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	..

Compound Interest Table.

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR FOR 100 YEARS.

Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.
$1	100	1	$2.70,5	$1	100	4½	$81.58,9	$1	100	10	$13,780.66
1	100	2	7.24,5	1	100	5	131.50,1	1	100	11	34,064.34,6
1	100	2½	11.81,4	1	100	6	339.30,5	1	100	12	83,521.82,7
1	100	3	19.21,8	1	100	7	867.72,1	1	100	15	1,174,302.40
1	100	3½	31.19,1	1	100	8	2,199.78,4	1	100	18	15,424,106.40
1	100	4	50.50,4	1	100	9	5,529.04,4	1	100	24	2,198,720.200

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest.			Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest.		
		Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.			Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
1	100 years.	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.966
2½	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9.328
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	7.383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7.018
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

Monthly Wage Table.*

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38
1 month	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
2	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
3	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00
4	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00
5	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
6	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96 00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00
7	70.00	77.00	84.00	91.00	98.00	105.00	112.00	119.00	126.00	133.00	140.00
8	80.00	88.00	96.00	104.00	112.00	120.00	128.00	136.00	144.00	152.00	160.00
9	90.00	99.00	108.00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180.00
10	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00
11	110.00	121.00	132.00	143.00	154.00	165.00	176.00	187.00	198.00	209.00	220.00
1 year	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	204.00	216.00	228.00	240.00

*Six working days in the week.

Roman and Arabic Numerals.

I	1	XI	11	XXX	30	CCCC	400
II	2	XII	12	XL	40	D	500
III	3	XIII	13	L	50	DC	600
IV	4	XIV	14	LX	60	DCC	700
V	5	XV	15	LXX	70	DCCC	800
VI	6	XVI	16	LXXX or XXC	80	CM	900
VII	7	XVII	17	XC	90	M	1000
VIII	8	XVIII	18	C	100	MM	2000
IX	9	XIX	19	CC	200	MCMIX	1909
X	10	XX	20	CCC	300		

Specific Gravity.*

Liquids.		*Timber.*		*Sundries.*		*Metals and Stones.*	
Water	100	Cork	24	Indigo	77	Granite	273
Sea-water	103	Poplar	38	Ice	92	Diamond	353
Dead Sea	124	Fir	55	Gunpowder	93	Cast iron	721
Alcohol	84	Cedar	61	Butter	94	Tin	729
Turpentine	99	Pear	66	Clay	120	Bar iron	779
Wine	100	Walnut	67	Coal	130	Steel	783
Urine	101	Cherry	72	Opium	134	Brass	840
Cider	102	Maple	75	Honey	145	Copper	895
Beer	102	Ash	84	Ivory	183	Silver	1,047
Woman's milk	102	Beech	85	Sulphur	203	Lead	1,135
Cow's "	103	Mahogany	106	Marble	270	Mercury	1,357
Goat's "	104	Oak	117	Chalk	279	Gold	1,926
Porter	104	Ebony	133	Glass	289	Platina	2,150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F. is 1,000 ounces Avoirdupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, Avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus:—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

*Compared with water.

Freezing, Fusing, and Boiling Points.

Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.
Bromine freezes at	— 17.6°	— 22°,	— 7.6°	Silver fuses at	800°	1,000°	1,832°
Olive oil freezes at	8	10	50	Sodium fuses at	76.5	95.6	204
Quicksilver freezes at	— 31.5	— 39.4	— 39	Sulphur fuses at	92	115	239
Water freezes at	0	0	32	Tin fuses at	182	228	442
Bismuth metal fuses at	211	264	507	Zinc fuses at	329.6	412	773
Copper fuses at	963	1,204	2,200	Alcohol boils at	63	74.4	167
Gold fuses at	1,105	1,380	2,518	Bromine boils at	50	63	145
Iron fuses at	1,230	1,538	2,800	Ether boils at	28.4	35.5	96
Lead fuses at	260	325	617	Iodine boils at	140	175	347
Potassium fuses at	50	62.5	144.5	Water boils at	80	100	212

Authorities vary on some of these points. The best are given.

Height and Weight of Men.

TABLE OF AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MALES, BASED ON ANALYSIS OF 74,162 ACCEPTED APPLICANTS FOR LIFE INSURANCE AS REPORTED TO THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

Height.	Age. 15–24	Age. 25–29	Age. 30–34	Age. 35–39	Age. 40–44	Age. 45–49	Age. 50–54	Age. 55–59	Age. 60–64	Age. 65–69
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
5 feet	120	125	128	131	133	134	134	134	131	....
5 feet 1 inch	122	126	129	131	134	136	136	136	134	....
5 feet 2 inches	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138	137	....
5 feet 3 inches	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141	140	140
5 feet 4 inches	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145	144	143
5 feet 5 inches	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149	148	147
5 feet 6 inches	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153	153	151
5 feet 7 inches	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158	158	156
5 feet 8 inches	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163	163	162
5 feet 9 inches	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	168	168	168
5 feet 10 inches	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	173	174	174
5 feet 11 inches	159	164	169	173	175	177	177	178	180	180
6 feet	165	170	175	179	180	183	182	183	185	185
6 feet 1 inch	170	177	181	185	186	189	188	189	189	189
6 feet 2 inches	176	184	188	192	194	196	194	194	192	192
6 feet 3 inches	181	190	195	200	203	204	201	198	....	....

A Height and Weight Table compiled by a Committee of the Medical Section of the National Fraternal Congress, 1900, which is the analysis of 133,940 applications of selected risks, in a few instances differed very slightly from the above.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF WOMEN.

The following table gives the relative height and weight of women, all ages. The weight of ordinary clothing, however, is included:

Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.
5 feet	115	98	132	5 feet 7 inches	145	123	167
5 feet 1 inch	120	102	138	5 feet 8 inches	148	126	170
5 feet 2 inches	125	106	144	5 feet 9 inches	155	131	179
5 feet 3 inches	130	111	150	5 feet 10 inches	160	136	184
5 feet 4 inches	135	115	155	5 feet 11 inches	165	138	190
5 feet 5 inches	140	119	161	6 feet	170	141	196
5 feet 6 inches	143	121	165				

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Water Measures.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch.....	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot....	6.0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches.....	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet....	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot (salt)...	64.3	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet....	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot (fresh)..	62.5	pounds.	1	imperial gallon....	10.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot.....	7.48052	U. S. gals.	11.2	imperial gallons...	112.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet.....	112.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons...	2240.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet.....	2240.0	pounds.	1	U. S. gallon	8.355	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch...	.02842	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons.....	112.0	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	268.8	U. S. gallons.....	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot....	49.10	pounds.				

NOTE.—The centre of pressure of a body of water is at two-thirds the depth from the surface.

THEORETICAL VELOCITY OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.

Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.
10	25.4	25	40.1	55	59.5	85	74.0
12	27.8	30	43.9	60	62.1	90	76.1
15	31.1	35	47.4	65	64.7	95	78.2
18	34.0	40	50.7	70	67.1	100	80.3
20	35.9	45	53.8	75	69.5	125	89.7
22	37.6	50	56.7	80	71.8	150	98.3

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS.

Height in Feet.	Pressure.	Height in Feet.	Pressure.	Height in Feet.	Pressure.	Height in Feet.	Pressure.
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

Temperature of Steam

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 14.7 DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE.

Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341.0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet per second.

Tensile Strength of Materials.

WEIGHT OF POWER REQUIRED TO TEAR ASUNDER ONE SQUARE INCH.

Materials.	Lbs. Avoir.	Materials.	Lbs. Avoir.	Materials.	Lbs. Avoir.	Materials.	Lbs. Avoir.
Brass.....	42,000	Iron, rivets, Am.....	53,300	Tin 10, Antimony 1...	11,000	Slate	12,000
" yellow.....	18,000	" " Eng.....	65,000	Zinc.....	3,500	Ash.....	14,000
Bronze, greatest.....	56,788	" Wire, Am.....	73.600	" sheet.....	16,000	Beech.....	11,500
" least.....	17,698	" Wrought wire...	103,000	Brick, fire.....	65	Cedar.....	11,400
Copper, bolt	36,800	Lead, cast.....	1,800	" inferior.	100	Chestnut, sweet.....	10,500
" cast Am.....	24,250	" milled.....	3,320	" well burned...	750	Cypress.....	6,000
" rolled.....	36,000	" wire.....	2,580	Cement, bluestone....	77	Deal, Christiana.....	12,400
" wire.....	61,200	Platinum, Wire.....	53,000	" hydraulic....	234	Elm.....	13,400
" wrought.....	34,000	Silver, cast.....	40,000	" Portland, 6 mo	414	Fir, strongest.....	12,000
Gold, cast.....	20,000	Steel, Am. Tool Co....	179,980	Chalk.....	118	Locust.....	20,500
Iron, cast, Low Moor, No. 2.....	14,076	" blistered, soft	104,000 / 133,000	Glass, crown.....	2,346	Mahogany.....	21,000
Iron, Cast Am.....	18,000 / 30,000	Steel, cast, maxi'm....	142,000	Gutta-percha.....	3,500	Maple.....	10,500
Iron, wrought, best Swedish bar.....	72,000	" " mean.....	88,657	Ivory.....	16,000	Oak, Am. white.....	11,500
Iron, bolts.....	52,250	" plates, crosswise	93,700	Leather belts.....	330	Pear.....	9,800
" hammered.....	53,913	" " length-wise.....	96,300	Limestone.....	670 / 2,800	Pine, Am. white.....	11,800
" mean of Am....	31,829	Steel, puddled, extreme.....	173,817	Marble, Italian.....	5,200	" pitch.....	12,000
" " Eng....	53,900	Steel, razor.....	150,000	" White.....	9,000	Poplar.....	7,000
" plates, boiler / American.....	48,000 / 62,000	Tin, Banca.....	2,122	Plaster of Paris.....	72	Spruce, white.....	10,290
		" cast, block.....	5,000	Rope, hemp, tarred...	15,000	Sycamore.....	13,000
				" manila.....	9,000	Teak.....	14,000
				" wire.....	37,000	Walnut.....	7,800
						Willow.....	13,000

Tensile Strength is the resistance of the fibres or particles of a body to separation. It is therefore proportional to their number, or to the area of its transverse section. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb of a tree.

Seed Planting in the United States.

(Compiled from reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

Kind of Crop.	Date of Planting.	Best Soil.	Amount of Manure per Acre.	Amount of Seed per Acre (1).	Weeks to Maturity.
NEW ENGLAND.					
Corn	May 10 to 30	Sandy or clay loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 12 qts	14-17
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Clay loam	18 tons	2 bush	20
Oats	Apr. to May	Strong loam	6 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	11-15
Barley	Apr. to June 20	Strong loam	7 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	10-15
Rye	Apr. to May, Sept.	Medium loam	7 to 8 tons	5 to 6 pecks	40
Buckwheat	June 1 to 20	Light loam	4 to 6 tons	1 to 1¼ bush	10-15
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	7 to 8 tons	8 to 16 qts	8-14
Potatoes	Apr. 15 to May 1	Rich loam	15 to 20 tons	8 to 20 bush	12-20
Turnips	July 1 to Aug. 3	Sandy loam	10 tons	1 lb	10
Mangels	Apr. 15 to May 5	Strong heavy loam	8 to 15 tons	4 to 6 lbs	17-22
Tobacco	Seed bed Apr.	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons		9-12
Hay					
MIDDLE STATES.					
Corn	Apr. 20 to May 30	Medium loam	8 to 12 tons manure	6 to 8 qts	16-18
Wheat	Sept. 20 to Oct. 20	Loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 bush	41-43
Oats	Mar. to May	Moist clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 to 2½ bush	16-17
Barley	Mar. to May	Clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 to 2½ bush	13-16
Rye	Sept. 1 to Oct. 1	Sand or gravel loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	1½ bush	40-43
Buckwheat	June to July	Loam	5 tons	½ to 1½ bush	8-10
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	8 tons	1½ bush	13-14
Potatoes	Mar. to May	Loam	10 to 18 tons	8 to 15 bush	14-22
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	10-15
Cabbage	Mar. to July	Clay or sandy loam	300 to 600 lbs. fer.	4 to 8 oz	8-15
Turnips	July	Loam		2 to 5 lbs	10-12
Mangels	May	Loam	10 to 20 tons	10 to 15 bush	15-18
Flax	May	Limestone loam		20 qts	8-10
Tobacco	Seed bed Mar.	Sandy loam	Commercial fer.		15-20
Hay, timothy	Aug. to Oct	Clay loam		6 to 8 qts	
Hay, clover	Feb. to Apr.	Clay loam		6 qts	
CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.					
Corn	Apr. 1 to June 1	Black or sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	6 qts	16-20
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Strong loam	8 tons	2 bush	40-42
Oats	Apr. 1 to May 1	Clay loam	8 tons	2 to 3 bush	12-14
Barley	Fall or Spring (1).	Clay loam	8 tons	2 bush	11-13
Rye	Sept. 1 to 30	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	35-40
Buckwheat	June	Clay loam	5 tons	1 to 2 bush	10-12
White beans	May 10 to June 10.	Clay loam	8 tons	1½ bush	12
Potatoes	Mar. 15 to June 1	Sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	5 to 10 bush	10-20
Turnips	July 15 to Aug. 30.	Loam or muck	8 to 10 tons	1 to 6 lbs	10-16
Mangels	Apr. 1 to May 15	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons	6 to 8 lbs	22-24
Flax	Mar. 15 to May 15.	Loam	10 to 15 tons	2 to 3 pecks	15-20
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar.	Sandy loam	8 to 10 tons	Oz. to 6 sq. rd.	15-18
Hay	Apr. to May	Clay loam	10 tons	8 to 15 lbs	
SOUTHERN STATES.					
Cotton	Feb. to May 15	Sandy loam (2)		1 to 3 bush	20-30
Corn	Feb. to June	Rich loam	10 bush. cot. seed	8 qts	18-20
Wheat	Sept. to Nov	Clay loam (2)	8 tons	2 bush	43
Oats	Feb., May, Sept.	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	17
Barley	Apr. to May	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	17
Rye	Sept. to Oct.	Clay loam (2)	10 tons	1½ bush	4[illegible]
White beans	Mar. to May	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	7-8
Cabbage	Oct., Mar. to May.	Light loam	6 to 10 tons	¼ to ½ lbs	14
Watermelons	Mar. 1 to May 10	Rich, light loam	5 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 to 7 lbs	16-20
Onions	Feb. 1 to Apr. 10	Loam or muck			16-24
Potatoes	Jan., Feb. to Apr.	Light loose loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 10 bush	11-15
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	12-15
Pumpkins	Apr. 1 to May 1	Rich, light loam		4 to 7 lbs	17-20
Tomatoes	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19	Rich, sandy loam		4 to 9 oz	14-20
Turnips	Feb., Aug., Apr.	Rich, light loam		2 to 6 lbs	8-12
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar.	Sandy loam	8 to 15 tons	oz. to 6 sq. rd.	18-20
Cow peas	May 1 to July 15	Sandy loam	200 to 300 lbs. phos.	2 to 5 pecks	6-8

(1) The standard varieties of seed planted in the several sections of the United States are as follows: Corn—New England, leaming, sanford, flint; Middle States, leaming, white dent, yellow dent; Central and Western States, leaming, sanford, flint, white dent; Southern States, hickory king, goardseed, Cox prolific. Wheat—Middle States, fultz; Central and Western States, fultz, poole, fife; Southern States, fulcaster. Oats—New England, white; Middle States, white, black; Central and Western States, gray Norway, silver mine, Russian; Southern States, Texas rustproof. Barley—Middle States, mansbury; Southern States, Tennessee Winter. Rye—New England, white; Middle States, white, Winter; Central and Western States, Winter; Southern States, excelsior Winter. Buckwheat—Middle States, silver hull; Central and Western States, silver hull. Potatoes—New England, green mountain, carmen 3, rose; Middle States, rose, carmen 3, rural 2; Central and Western States, hebron, rural, early rose, early Ohio. Tobacco—Central and Western States, yellow prior, Spanish, white burley. Hay, clover—Middle States, medium red. Sweet Potatoes—Middle States, yellow Jersey; Southern States, yellow Jersey. Cotton—Southern States, Texas stormproof. Spring wheat is to some extent grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and many other States. It matures in eighteen to twenty weeks.

(2) In Texas the black loam is a good soil for cotton, corn, wheat and most other field crops.

Constitution of the United States.

Preamble.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Legislative powers.

SECTION I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

SECTION II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

Vacancies, how filled.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers, how appointed.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senate.

SECTION III. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification of Senators.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

President of the Senate.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Senate a court for trial of impeachments.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in case of conviction.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Elections of Senators and Representatives.

SECTION IV. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

Meeting of Congress.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Organization of Congress.

SECTION V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Rule of proceedings.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Journals of each House.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Adjournment of Congress.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Pay and privileges of members.

SECTION VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Other offices prohibited.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Revenue bills.

SECTION VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

How bills become laws.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

Approval and veto powers of the President.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers vested in Congress.

SECTION VIII. 1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Immigrants, how admitted.

SECTION IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas corpus.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct taxes.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Regulations regarding customs duties.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Moneys, how drawn.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of nobility prohibited.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Powers of States defined.

SECTION X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Executive power, in whom vested.

SECTION I. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Electors.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Proceedings of electors.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]*

Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

Time of choosing electors.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

Qualifications of the President.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Provision in case of his disability.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Salary of the President.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath of the President.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Duties of the President.

SECTION II. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

May make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May fill vacancies.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

May make recommendations to and convene Congress.

SECTION III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

How officers may be removed.

SECTION IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Judicial power, how invested.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

To what cases it extends.

SECTION II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules respecting trials.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason defined.

SECTION III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How punished.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and records.

SECTION I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privileges of citizens.

SECTION II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Executive requisitions.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Laws regulating service or labor.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

New States, how formed and admitted.

SECTION III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Power of Congress, over public lands.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican government guaranteed.

SECTION IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Validity of debts recognized.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

Supreme law of the land defined.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath; of whom required and for what.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of the Constitution.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Religion and free speech.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to bear arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

Soldiers in time of peace.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of search.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Capital crimes and arrest therefor.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to speedy trial.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Trial by jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Enumeration of rights.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Reserved rights of States.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial power.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

Electors in Presidential elections.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Vice-President.

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery prohibited.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

ARTICLE XIV.

Protection for all citizens.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Rebellion against the United States.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The public debt.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Right of suffrage.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.
Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

I. to X. inclusive were declared in force December 15, 1791.
XI. was declared in force January 8, 1798.
XII., regulating elections, was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, which rejected it. It was declared in force September 28, 1804.
XIII. The emancipation amendment was ratified by 31 of the 36 States; rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, not acted on by Texas; conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi. Proclaimed December 18, 1865.
XIV. Reconstruction amendment was ratified by 23 Northern States; rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States, and not acted on by California. The 10 Southern States subsequently ratified under pressure. Proclaimed July 28, 1868.
XV. Negro citizenship amendment was not acted on by Tennessee, rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. Proclaimed March 30, 1870.

The National Flag.

THE official flag of the United States bears forty-six white stars in a blue field, arranged in six rows—the first, third, fourth and sixth rows having eight stars each, and the other two rows seven stars each. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "American Jack" is the "union" or blue field of the flag. The Revenue Marine Service flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. Prior to 1871 it bore an eagle in the union of the pennant, which was then substituted by thirteen blue stars in a white field, but the eagle and stars are still retained in the flag. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

IN ORDER TO SHOW PROPER RESPECT FOR THE FLAG THE FOLLOWING CEREMONY SHOULD BE OBSERVED:

It should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

At "retreat," sunset, civilian spectators should stand at "attention" and uncover during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Military spectators are required by regulation to stand at "attention" and give the military salute.

When the National colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise and stand at attention and uncover.

When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning it should be hoisted to full staff at the conclusion of the funeral.

In placing the flag at half staff, it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff, it should be first raised to the top.

On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and full staff from noon to sunset.—*Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.*

Declaration of Independence.

IN CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776.

THE unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America. When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth; the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life. Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—*Continued.*

Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Name.	Colony.	Occupation.	Born.	Birthplace.	Died.	Age.
Adams, John	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	Oct. 19, 1735	Braintree, Mass	July 4, 1826	92
Adams, Samuel	Mass. Bay	Merchant	Sep. 22, 1722	Boston, Mass	Oct. 3, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah	N. Hamp	Physician	Nov 1729	Amesbury, Mass	May 19, 1795	67
Braxton, Carter	Virginia	Planter	Sep. 10, 1736	Newington, Va	Oct. 10, 1797	62
Carroll, Charles	Maryland	Lawyer	Sep. 20, 1737	Annapolis, Md	Nov. 14, 1832	96
Chase, Samuel	Maryland	Lawyer	Apr. 17, 1741	Somerset Co., Md	June 19, 1811	71
Clark, Abraham	N. Jersey	Lawyer	Feb. 15, 1726	Elizabethtown, N. J.	Sept 1794	69
Clymer, George	Penn	Merchant	Jan. 24, 1739	Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 23, 1813	75
Ellery, William	Rhode Isl	Lawyer	Dec. 22, 1727	Newport, R. I	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Floyd, William	New York	Farmer	Dec. 17, 1734	Setauket, N. Y	Aug. 1, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin	Penn	Printer	Jan. 17, 1706	Boston, Mass	Apr. 17, 1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass. Bay	Merchant	July 17, 1744	Marblehead, Mass	Nov. 23, 1814	71
Gwinnett, Button	Georgia	Merchant	1732	England	May 27, 1777	45
Hancock, John	Mass. Bay	Merchant	Jan. 12, 1737	Braintree, Mass	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Hall, Lyman	Georgia	Physician	1731	Ct	1784	53
Harrison, Benj	Virginia	Farmer	1740	Berkeley, Va	Apr. 1791	51
Hart, John	N. Jersey	Farmer	1715	Hopewell, N. J	1780	65
Hewes, Joseph	N. Carolina	Lawyer	1730	Kingston, N. J	Nov 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thos	S. Carolina	Lawyer	1746	St. Luke's, S. C	Mar 1809	63
Hooper, Wm	N. Carolina	Lawyer	June 17, 1742	Boston, Mass	Oct. 1790	49
Hopkins, Steph	Rhode Isl	Farmer	Mar. 7, 1707	Scituate, Mass	July 13, 1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis	N. Jersey	Lawyer	1737	Philadelphia, Pa	May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Sam'l	Ct	Lawyer	July 3, 1732	Windham, Ct	Jan. 5, 1796	64
Jefferson, Thos	Virginia	Lawyer	Apr. 13, 1743	Shadwell, Va	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry	Virginia	Soldier	Jan. 20, 1732	Stratford, Va	June 19, 1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Virginia	Farmer	Oct. 14, 1734	Stratford, Va	Apr 1797	63
Lewis, Francis	New York	Merchant	March, 1713	Llandaff, Wales	Dec. 30, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip	New York	Merchant	Jan. 15, 1716	Albany, N. Y	June 12, 1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thos	S. Carolina	Lawyer	Aug. 5, 1749	Pr. George's Co. S. C	1779	30
M'Kean, Thos	Delaware	Lawyer	Mar. 19, 1734	New London, Pa	June 24, 1817	84
Middleton, Arthur	S. Carolina	Lawyer	1743	Middleton Pl., S. C	Jan. 1, 1788	44
Morris, Lewis	New York	Farmer	1726	Morrisania, N. Y.	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Morris, Robert	Penn	Merchant	Jan. 20, 1734	Lancashire, Eng	May 8, 1806	73
Morton, John	Penn	Surveyor	1724	Ridley, Pa	Apr. 1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thos	Virginia	Statesman	Dec. 26, 1738	York, Va	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Paca, William	Maryland	Lawyer	Oct. 31, 1740	Wye Hall, Md	1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	1731	Boston, Mass	May 11, 1814	84
Penn, John	N. Carolina	Lawyer	May 17, 1741	Caroline Co., Va	Sept. 1788	48
Read, George	Delaware	Lawyer	1734	Cecil Co., Md	1798	64
Rodney, Cæsar	Delaware	General	1730	Dover, Del	1783	53
Ross, George	Penn	Lawyer	1730	Newcastle, Del	July 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin	Penn	Physician	Dec. 24, 1745	Berberry, Pa	Apr. 19, 1813	68
Rutledge, Edward	S. Carolina	Lawyer	Nov 1749	Charleston, S. C	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Sherman, Roger	Ct	Shoemaker	Apr. 19, 1721	Newton, Mass	July 23, 1793	73
Smith James	Penn	Lawyer	1710	Ireland	July 11, 1806	96
Stockton, Richard	N. Jersey	Lawyer	Oct. 1, 1730	Princeton, N. J	Feb. 28, 1781	51
Stone, Thos	Maryland	Lawyer	1742	Pointoin Manor, Md	Oct. 5, 1787	45
Taylor, Geo	Penn	Physician	1716	Ireland	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew	N. Hamp	Physician	1714	Ireland	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George	Georgia	Lawyer	1740	Frederick Co., Va	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William	Ct	Sailor	1730	Kittery, Me	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Williams, William	Ct	Statesman	Apr. 8, 1731	Lebanon, Ct	Aug. 2, 1811	81
Wilson, James	Penn	Lawyer	1742	St. Andrews, Scot	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John	N. Jersey	Minister	Feb. 5, 1722	Yester, Scot	Nov. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver	Ct	Physician	Nov. 26, 1726	Windsor, Ct	Dec. 1, 1797	72
Wythe, George	Virginia	Lawyer	1726	Elizabeth Co., Va	June 8, 1806	80

Washington's Farewell Address.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ADDRESS COUNSELLING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.—CONFINEMENT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS, AND AVOIDANCE OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(To the People of the United States on His Approaching Retirement from the Presidency.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of America, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

ENCROACHMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change or usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, and partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of times and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

ENTANGLEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts

of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the fav are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

PARTING COUNSELS.

In offering to you, my countrymen these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which hitherto has marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

United States, September 17, 1796. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech.

(*Address at the Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, November* 19, 1863.)

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"THE Monroe doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895 on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said:

"It (the Monroe doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

Acts of the Sixtieth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

The principal bills of a public nature which became laws during the second session of the Sixtieth Congress, beginning December 7, 1908, and ending March 4, 1909 were:

Chapter 7. An act for the relief of citizens of Italy. The act appropriated $800,000 to enable the President to procure and distribute among the suffering and destitute people of Italy, victims of the earthquake, provisions, clothing, medicines, &c. [January 5, 1909.]

Chapter 55. An act granting a franking privilege to Frances F. Cleveland and Mary Lord Harrison. [February 1, 1909.]

Chapter 82. An act to provide for the deduction of hatchways and water-ballast space from the gross tonnage of vessels.. [February 6, 1909.]

Chapter 100. An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medical purposes. [February 6, 1909.]

Chapter 131. An act to promote the administration of justice in the Navy. The act provides for navy deck courts for the trial of enlisted men. [February 16, 1909.]

Chapter 144. An act to amend the laws of the United States relating to the registration of trade marks. [February 18, 1909.]

Chapter 146. An act for the organization of the militia in the District of Columbia. [February 18, 1909.]

Chapter 160. An act to provide for an enlarged homestead. [February 18, 1909.]

Chapter 224. An act relating to the use, control and ownership of lands in the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama. [February 27, 1909.]

Chapter 264. An act to provide for the repair, maintenance and preservation of public works on rivers, harbors and for other purposes. [March 3, 1909.]

Chapter 265. An act to correct the records and authorize the re-enlistment of certain officers and enlisted men belonging to companies B, C and D of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry who were discharged without honor under special orders No. 266, War Department, November 9, 1906, and the restoration to them of all rights of which they have been deprived on account thereof. [March 3, 1909.]

Chapter 1,064. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to co-operate through the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries with the Fish Commissioner of the State of North Carolina in making surveys of the waters of North Carolina where fishing is prohibited by law. [March 4, 1909.]

Chapter 320. An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, [March 4, 1909.]

Chapter 321. An act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States. [March 4, 1909.]

Joint Resolution No. 3. For a special Lincoln postage stamp. [January 22, 1909.]

Joint Resolution No. 4. To enable the States of Mississippi and Louisiana to agree upon a boundary line and to determine the jurisdiction of crimes committed on the Mississippi River and adjacent territory. [January 26, 1909.]

Joint Resolution No. 5. To enable the States of Mississippi and Arkansas to agree upon a boundary line and to determine the jurisdiction of crimes committed on the Mississippi River and adjacent territory. [January 26, 1909.]

Joint Resolution No. 7. To enable the States of Tennessee and Arkansas to agree upon a boundary line and to determine the jurisdiction of crimes on the Mississippi River and adjacent territory. [February 4, 1909.]

Joint Resolution No. 10. Relating to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and making February 12, 1909, a legal holiday. [February 11, 1909.]

Joint Resolution No. 20. To authorize the Secretary of State to invite the Governments of France and Great Britain to participate in the proposed tricentenary celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain by Samuel de Champlain. [February 27, 1909.]

Joint Resolution No. 26. To create a joint committee to consider the revision and classification of the laws of the United States. [March 4, 1909.]

Joint Resolution No. 27. Authorizing the selection of a site and the erection of a pedestal for the Alexander Hamilton memorial in Washington, D. C. [March 4, 1909.]

Joint Resolution No. 28. Concerning and relating to the treaty between the United States and Russia. [March 4, 1909.]

Joint Resolution No. 29. Authorizing the President of the United States to invite the International Congress of Applied Chemistry to hold its eighth meeting in the United States of America in the year 1912. [March 4, 1909.]

Acts of the Sixty-first Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

The principal bills of a public nature which became laws during the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, beginning December 7, 1908, and ending March 4, 1909, were:

An act making appropriations for the Thirteenth Decennial Census. [June 29, 1909.]

An act to provide for the thirteenth and subsequent Decennial Censuses.

An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States. The new Tariff act. [August 5, 1909.]

An act to raise revenue for the Philippine Islands. [August 5, 1909.]

United States Customs Duties.

A TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED, GIVING RATES AT ENTRY BY THE NEW TARIFF ACT OF 1909, COMPARED WITH THE DINGLEY TARIFF ACT OF 1897.

(The following table covers only the articles of principal importance imported into the United States. The Tariff Act of 1909 contains 480 paragraphs each relating to an article or a group of articles.)
(ad val.—ad valorem; n.s.p.f.—not specially provided for; n.e.—not enumerated.)

*In the entire Silk Schedule the classification was so changed in the new law as to make tabulated comparison with the classifications under the Dingley Law impracticable. In general increases were made.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under.	
	Dingley Law. of 1897.	New Law of 1909.
SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.		
Alcoholic compounds, n.s.p.f.	60c. lb. and 45 p.c. ad. val.	60c. lb. and 25 p.c. ad. val.
Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils and all combinations of the foregoing	25 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Ammonia, carbonite of	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Drugs	1¼ c lb.and 10 p.c. ad val.	1¼ c.lb. and 10 p.c ad. val.
Glue, value not above 10c. per lb	2½c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Oil, castor, gals	35c. gal.	35c. gal.
Oil, cod liver, gals	15c. gal.	15c. gal.
Oil, olive in bottles, etc., gals	50c. gal.	50c. gal.
Oil, whale, gals	8c. gal.	8c. gal.
Opium, crude and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia, lbs	$1 lb.	$1.50 lb.
Phosphorus, lbs	18c. lb.	18c. lb.
Perfumery, cosmetics, containing alcohol	60c. lb. and 45 p.c. ad val.	60c. lb. and 50 p.c. ad. val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, not containing alcohol	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Soap, Castile	1¼c. lb.	1¼c. lb.
Soap, perfumed toilet	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Soda, bicarbonate of	¾c. lb.	5-8c. lb.
SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.		
Cement, Roman, Portland, in barrels and sacks, lbs	8c. 100 lbs.	8c. 100 lbs.
Earthenware, porcelain, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, common	25 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, plain and cut, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, plain and cut, undecorated	55 p.c. ad val.	55 p.c. ad val.
Marble, in block	65c. cubic foot.	65c. cubic foot.
Marble, manufactures of, except for jewelry	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Sponges	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Sulphur, refined	$8 ton.	$4 ton.
Sumac, ground	3-10c. lb.	3-10c. lb.
SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Iron ore, tons	40c. ton.	15c. ton.
Iron in pigs, wrought and cast, tons	$4 ton.	$1 ton.
Iron, bar	6-10c. lb.	6-10c. lb.
Automobiles and finished parts not including tires	45 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Cast iron pipe, lbs	4 1-10c. lb.	¼c. lb.
Nails, horseshoe	2¼c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Copper plates, lbs	2½c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens	12c. gross.	12c. gross.
Table and kitchen utensils, metal	40 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Tin plates	1½c. lb.	1 2-10c. lb.
Pins, not jewelry	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Iron, manufactures of	45 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Timber	1c. cubic foot.	½c. cubic foot.
Lumber, boards, planks, not planed	$1 per 1,000 feet.	50c. per 1,000 feet.
Lumber, finished on four sides	$4 per 1,000 feet.	$2.75 per 1,000 ft.
Staves	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Shingles	30c. per 1,000.	50c. per 1,000.
Wood, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Sugar (not above No. 16 Dutch standard) beet	95c. lb. to 1.68, 5c. lb.	95c. lb. to $1.68, 5c. lb.
Sugar (same) cane	95c. lb. to 1.75, 5c. lb.	95c. lb. to $1.75, 5c. lb.
Molasses, not above 40 degrees	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Maple sugar	4c. lb.	4c. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Sugar candy, valued at more than 15 cents per pound	50c. ad val.	50c. ad val.
SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Tobacco, unmanufactured, lbs	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.
Snuff, lbs	55c. lb.	55c. lb.
Cigars and cigarettes	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under. Dingley Law of 1897.	New Law of 1909.
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.		
Cattle, one year old or over, valued over $14 per head	27½ p.c. ad val.	27½ p.c. ad val.
Horses, mules, valued at $150 or less	$30 head.	$30 head.
Horses, mules, valued at over $150	25 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Barley, bushel	30c. bushel.	30c. bushel.
Barley malt, bushel	45c. bushel.	45c. bushel.
Oats, bushel	15c. bushel.	15c. bushel.
Rice, cleaned, bushel	2c. lb.	2c. lb.
Rye, bushel	10c. bushel.	10c. bushel.
Butter and cheese, and substitutes for	6c. lb.	6c. lb.
Eggs, n.s.p.f., doz	5c. dozen.	5c. dozen.
Hay	$4 ton.	$4 ton.
Honey	20c. gallon.	20c. gallon.
Hops	12c. lb.	16c. lb.
Potatoes	25c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Seeds, castor, flaxseed	25c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Fish, mackerel, halibut, salmon, fresh	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fish, smoked, salted	n.e.	¾c. lb.
Fruits, apples, peaches	25c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Fruits, preserved	2c. lb.	2c. lb.
Fruits, oranges, grapefruit	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fruits, lemons	1c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Fruits, pineapples in bulk	$7 per 1,000.	$8 per 1,000.
Salt, in sacks and barrels	12c. 100 lbs.	11c. 100 lbs.
Salt, in bulk	8c. 100 lbs.	7c. 100 lbs.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS AND WINES.		
Alcohol, proof, gallons	$2.25 gal.	$2.60 gal.
Brandy, gin, whiskey, cordials, proof, gallons	$2.25 gal.	$2.60 gal.
Wines, champagne, quarts	$8 per doz.	$9.60 per doz.
Wines, still, in casks	40c. gallon.	45c. gallon.
Wines, still, in bottles, quarts	$1.60 per doz.	$1.85 per doz.
Malt liquors, in bottles, jugs, gallons	40c. gallon.	45c. gallon.
Mineral waters, in bottles, quarts	30c. doz.	30c. doz.
SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton thread, according to numbers uncolored	3c. lb. to 35c. lb.	2½c. lb. to 28c. lb.
Cotton thread, colored, bleached, according to numbers	6c. lb. to 81c. lb.	6c. lb. to 67c. lb.
Cotton cloth, square yards	1c. sq. yard to 8c. sq. yard.	1c. sq. yard to 8c. sq. yard.
Cotton handkerchiefs	4¼c. sq. yard and 10 p.c. ad val.	4¼c. sq. yard and 10 p.c. ad val.
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Cotton hosiery, pairs	50c. doz. to $2 doz & 15 p.c. ad val.	70c. doz. to $2 doz & 15 p.c. ad val.
Cotton shirts, drawers, dozen	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. & 35 p.c. ad val.	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. & 35 p.c. ad val.
Cotton, plushes, sq. yards	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val.	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Flax, yarns, fine	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Flax, straw	$5 ton.	$5 ton.
Mattings for floors	3c. sq. yard.	3½c. sq. yard.
Lace manufactures	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Wool, class 1	10c. lb. to 33c. lb.	10c. lb. to 33c. lb.
Wool, class 2	11c. lb. to 12c. lb.	11c. lb. to 12c. lb.
Wool, class 3	3c. lb. to 7c. lb.	3c. lb. to 7c. lb.
Blankets	22c. lb. & 30 p.c. ad val. to 44c. lb. & 55 p.c. ad val.	22c. lb. & 30 p.c. ad val. to 44c lb. & 55 p.c. ad val.
Dress goods, women's and children's	7c. sq. yard & 50 p.c. ad val. to 11c. sq. yard & 55 p.c. ad val.	7c. sq. yard & 50 p.c. ad val. to 11c. sq. yard & 55 p.c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made	44c. lb. & 60 p.c. ad val.	44c. lb. & 60 p.c. ad val.
Carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs	90c. per sq. yard 40 p.c. ad val.	10c. sq. foot & 40 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE L—SILK AND SILK GOODS.		
Silk, spun in skeins*	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, wearing apparel	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Silk, yarns	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.
SCHEDULE M—PULP, PAPER AND BOOKS.		
Wood pulp, ground	1-12c. lb.	1-12c. lb.
Wood pulp, chemical	1-6c. lb.	1-6c. lb.
Printing paper	3-10c. lb. to 8-10c. lb.	3-10c. lb. to 8-10c. lb.
Books, pamphlets	25 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Paper, manufacturers of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under. Dingley Law. of 1897.	New Law of 1909.
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
Agricultural implements	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Beads	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Brushes	40 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Bristles	7½c. lb.	7½c. lb.
Coal, bituminous	67c. ton	45c. ton.
Coke	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Toys	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Feathers	15 p.c. ad val. to 50 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val. to 60 p.c. ad val.
Furs, dressed	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Furs, wearing apparel	n.e.	50 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Hides of cattle†	15 p.c. ad val.	Free.
Leather, manufactures of	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Boots and shoes	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Gloves	$1.75 doz. to $5.80 doz.	$1.25 doz. to $5.80 doz.
Gutta Percha	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Musical instruments	45 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Paintings and statuary	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Umbrellas	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.

†See note following Free List.

THE FREE LIST.

The following is a list of the principal articles imported, which are put on the Free List by the Tariff of 1909. There are 236 articles in the list:

Aconite, agates, unmanufactured; albumen, n.s.p.f.; amber and ambergris, ammonia, sulphate of; arsenic, analine salts, animals for breeding, exhibition or racing purposes; articles of growth or manufacture of the U. S. returned; barks, quinine; beeswax; birds, land and water fowl; bismuth; books, maps, music, engravings, bound or unbound, and charts, printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and publications issued for subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents of foreign governments; books and pamphlets in raised print, used exclusively by the blind; books, maps, music, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, for the use of any society or institution solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes; books, libraries, furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, used abroad by them not less than one year; bristles, crude; bullion, gold and silver; camphor, crude; chalk, crude; coal, anthracite; coal tar, crude; cocoa, coffee; coins, copper ore; cotton and cotton waste. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, including glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set. Drugs, crude, n.s.p.f.; fans, common palm leaf, not ornamented; fish, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice, caught in fresh waters by citizens of the United States, and all other fish, the products of American fisheries; furs, undressed; glass, enamel, white, for watch and clock dials; guano, manures; hides (see note); ice; India rubber, crude; indigo; iodine, crude; iridium; ivory tusks; kyanite or cyanite; leeches; life boats and life saving apparatus; lithographic stones, not engraved; manuscripts; medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles accepted as honorary distinctions; meerschaum, unmanufactured; minerals, crude, n.s.p.f.; models of inventions; needles, hand, sewing and darning; newspapers and periodicals; nuts, Brazil nuts, cream nuts, cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut meat or copra, not prepared; nux vomica; oakum; oil cake; oils, almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris; anise or anise seed, aniline, only for manure, bergamot, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, cocoanut, (not refined and deodorized), cottonseed, croton, fennel, ichthyol, jasmine, juniper, lavender; lemon, limes, mace; naroli or orange flower; liquid and solid primal flower essences not compounded; nut oil or oil of nuts, olive oil prepared solely for mechanical or industrial purposes by denaturing or process rendering it unfit for any edible use, attar of roses, palm, rosemary, thyme, red or white valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined, including kerosene, benzine, gasoline, naphtha, and similar oils produced from petroleum.

Ores of gold, silver and nickel; paper stock, crude, of every description; paraffin, parchment and vellum. Personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, specially imported for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes. Phosphates, crude; platinum, unmanufactured; potash, crude. Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time of arrival, of persons emigrating to the United States. Quinia, sulphate of and salts of cinchona bark; radium; statuary and casts for art and educational purposes only; sausages, bologna. Seeds, anise, canary, caraway, cauliflower, cotton, cummin, fennel, hemp, hoarhound, mangelwurzel, mustard, rape, sugar beet, sorghum or sugar cane for seed; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible and n.s.p.f. Shrimps and other shellfish; silk, raw; silk cocoons and silkworm eggs; skeletons and other preparations for anatomy; spices, when unground; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied; stamps, foreign postage; stone and sand, n.s.p.f.; sulphur, lac or precipitated; sulphuric acid; tapioca, cassava; tar and pitch of wood; tea; teeth, natural. Tin ore, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated. Provided, all but tin ore shall pay 4c. lb. when mines of United States produce 1,500 tons of cassiterite and tin per year. Tobacco stems; turpentine, spirits of; turtles; vaccine virus; wax, vegetable or mineral; wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States not exceeding $100 in value. Wood, logs and round unmanufactured timber including pulp woods, n.s.p.f.; woods, in the log, rough or hewn only; works of art, and science, brought by professional artists or scientists arriving from abroad, temporarily for exhibition or imported in good faith for exhibition and not intended for sale; works of art productions of American artists residing temporarily abroad or other works of art imported expressly for public institutions; works of art, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury to have been in existence more than twenty years prior to the date of their importation; other works of art, (except rugs and carpets), which shall have been produced more than one hundred years prior to the date of importation.

NOTE—After the Tariff Law of 1909 was passed, but before it was signed by the President, the following concurrent resolution regarding hides was adopted:

Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, shall be admitted free of duty; provided, that on and after Oct. 1, 1909, grain, buff, or split leather shall pay a duty of 7½ per cent. ad valorem; that all boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value from cattle hides and cattle skins of whatever weight, of cattle of the bovine species, including calf skins, shall pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem; that harness, saddles, and saddlery, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, composed wholly or in chief value of leather, shall pay a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Corporation Tax Law

OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Being Section 38 of the Tariff Law of 1909.)

Section 38. That every corporation, joint stock company or association, organized for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company, now or hereafter organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory of the United States or under the Acts of Congress applicable to Alaska or the District of Columbia, or now or hereafter organized under the laws of any foreign country and engaged in business in any State or Territory of the United States or Alaska or in the District of Columbia, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business by such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, equivalent to one per centum upon the entire net income over and above five thousand dollars received by it from all sources during such year, exclusive of amounts received by it as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations or insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed; or if organized under the laws of any foreign country, upon the amount of net income over and above five thousand dollars received by it from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia during such year, exclusive of amounts so received by it as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section contained shall apply to labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, or to fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders, or associations, and dependents of such members, nor to domestic building and loan associations, organized and operated exclusively for the mutual benefit of their members, nor to any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

Second. Such net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of the income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, received within the year from all sources; (first), all the ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid within the year out of income in the maintenance and operation of its business and properties, including all charges such as rentals or franchise payments, required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property; (second), all losses actually sustained within the year and not compensated by insurance or otherwise, including a reasonable allowance for depreciation of property, if any, and in the case of insurance companies the sums other than dividends, paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve funds; (third), interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness not exceeding the paid-up capital stock of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, outstanding at the close of the year, and in the case of a bank, banking association or trust company, all interest actually paid by it within the year on deposits; (fourth), all sums paid by it within the year for taxes imposed under the authority of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, or imposed by the government of any foreign country as a condition to carrying on business therein; (fifth), all amounts received by it within the year as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed: *Provided*, That in the case of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized under the laws of a foreign country, such net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of its income received within the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and any of its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia; (first), all the ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid within the year out of earnings in the maintenance and operation of its business and property within the United States and its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, including all charges such as rentals or franchise payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property; (second), all losses actually sustained within the year in business conducted by it within the United States or its Territories, Alaska, or the District of Columbia not compensated by insurance or otherwise, including a reasonable allowance for depreciation of property, if any, and in the case of insurance companies the sums other

CORPORATION TAX LAW.—*Continued.*

than dividends, paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve funds; (third), interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness, not exceeding the proportion of its paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year which the gross amount of its income for the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and any of its Territories, Alaska and the District of Columbia bears to the gross amount of its income derived from all sources within and without the United States; (fourth), the sums paid by it within the year for taxes imposed under the authority of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof; (fifth), all amounts received by it within the year as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed. In the case of assessment insurance companies the actual deposit of sums with State or Territorial officers, pursuant to law, as additions to guaranty or reserve funds shall be treated as being payments required by law to reserve funds.

Third. There shall be deducted from the amount of the net income of each of such corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, ascertained as provided in the foregoing paragraphs of this section, the sum of five thousand dollars, and said tax shall be computed upon the remainder of said net income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, for the year ending December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and nine, and for each calendar year thereafter; and on or before the first day of March, nineteen hundred and ten, and the first day of March in each year thereafter, a true and accurate return under oath or affirmation of its president, vice-president, or other principal officer, and its treasurer or assistant treasurer, shall be made by each of the corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by this section, to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, has its principal place of business, or, in the case of a corporation, joint stock company or association or insurance company, organized under the laws of a foreign country, in the place where its principal business is carried on within the United States, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, setting forth; (first), the total amount of the paid-up capital stock of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, outstanding at the close of the year; (second), the total amount of the bonded and other indebtedness of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company at the close of the year; (third), the gross amount of the income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, received during such year from all sources, and if organized under the laws of a foreign country the gross amount of its income received within the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and any of its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia; also the amount received by such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, within the year by way of dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by this section; (fourth), the total amount of all the ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid out of earnings in the maintenance and operation of the business and properties of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, within the year, stating separately all charges such as rentals or franchise payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property and if organized under the laws of a foreign country the amount so paid in the maintenance and operation of its business within the United States and its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia; (fifth), the total amount of all losses actually sustained during the year and not compensated by insurance or otherwise, stating separately any amounts allowed for depreciation of property, and in the case of insurance companies the sums other than dividends, paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve funds; and in the case of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized under the laws of a foreign country, all losses actually sustained by it during the year in business conducted by it within the United States or its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, not compensated by insurance or otherwise, stating separately any amounts allowed for depreciation of property, and in the case of insurance companies the sums other than dividends, paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve fund; (sixth), the amount of interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness not exceeding the paid-up capital stock of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, outstanding at the close of the year, and in the case of a bank, banking association or trust company, stating separately all interest paid by it within the year on deposits; or in case of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized under the laws of a foreign country, interest so paid on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness not exceeding the proportion of its paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, which the gross amount of its income for the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and any of its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia bears to the gross amount of its income derived from all sources within and without the United States; (seventh), the amount paid by it within the year for taxes imposed under the authority

of the United States or any State or Territory thereof, and separately the amount so paid by it for taxes imposed by the government of any foreign country as a condition to carrying on business therein; (eighth), the net income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, after making the deductions in this section authorized. All such returns shall as received be transmitted forthwith by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Fourth. Whenever evidence shall be produced before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue which in the opinion of the commissioner justifies the belief that the return made by any corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, is incorrect, or whenever any collector shall report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that any corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, has failed to make a return as required by law, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require from the corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company making such return, such further information with reference to its capital, income, losses, and expenditures as he may deem expedient; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of such return or for the purpose of making a return where none has been made, is hereby authorized, by any regular appointed revenue agent specially designated by him for that purpose, to examine any books and papers bearing upon the matters required to be included in the return of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, and to require the attendance of any officer or employee of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, and to take his testimony with reference to the matter required by law to be included in such return, with power to administer oaths to such person or persons; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may also invoke the aid of any court of the United States having jurisdiction to require the attendance of such officers or employees and the production of such books and papers. Upon the information so acquired the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may amend any return or make a return where none has been made. All proceedings taken by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fifth. All returns shall be retained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who shall make assessments thereon; and in case of any return made with false or fraudulent intent, he shall add one hundred per centum of such tax, and in case of a refusal or neglect to make a return or to verify the same as aforesaid he shall add fifty per centum of such tax. In case of neglect occasioned by the sickness or absence of an officer of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, required to make said return, or for other sufficient reason, the collector may allow such further time for making and delivering such return as he may deem necessary, not exceeding thirty days. The amount so added to the tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the tax originally assessed unless the refusal, neglect, or falsity is discovered after the date for payment of said taxes, in which case the amount so added shall be paid by the delinquent corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, immediately upon notice given by the collector. All assessments shall be made and the several corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, shall be notified of the amount for which they are respectively liable on or before the first day of June of each successive year, and said assessments shall be paid on or before the thirtieth day of June, except in cases of refusal or neglect to make such return, and in cases of false or fraudulent returns, in which cases the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, upon the discovery thereof, at any time within three years after said return is due, make a return upon information obtained as above provided for, and the assessment made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue thereon shall be paid by such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company immediately upon notification of the amount of such assessment; and to any sum or sums due and unpaid after the thirtieth day of June in any year, and for ten days after notice and demand thereof by the collector, there shall be added the sum of five per centum on the amount of tax unpaid and interest at the rate of one per centum per month upon said tax from the time the same becomes due.

Sixth. When the assessment shall be made, as provided in this section, the returns, together with any corrections thereof which may have been made by the commissioner, shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and shall constitute public records and be open to inspection as such.

Seventh. It shall be unlawful for any collector, deputy collector, agent, clerk, or other officer or employee of the United States to divulge or make known in any manner whatever not provided by law to any person information obtained by him in the discharge of his official duty, or to divulge or make known in any manner not provided by law any document received, evidence taken, or report made under this section except upon the special direction of the President; and any offence against the foregoing provision shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Eighth. If any of the corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to make a return at the time or times hereinbefore specified in each year, or shall render a false or fraudulent return, such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Any person authorized by law to make, render, sign, or verify any return who makes any false or fraudulent return, or statement, with intent to defeat or evade the assessment required by this section to be made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, with the costs of prosecution.

All laws relating to the collection, remission, and refund of internal-revenue taxes, so far as applicable to and not consistent with the provisions of this section, are hereby extended and made applicable to the tax imposed by this section.

Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district within which any person summoned under this section to appear to testify or to produce books, as aforesaid, shall reside, to compel such attendance, production of books, and testimony by appropriate process.

Custom House Examination of Baggage.

THE following "Notice to Passengers" was issued by the Treasury Department August 13, 1909, and is still in force.

The customs laws and regulations require an examination of all the baggage and effects of passengers upon arrival in the United States from foreign countries. Before such examination can take place passengers are required by law to state what articles they are bringing with them that were obtained abroad. This information must be given upon forms provided for that purpose, which are entitled "Baggage Declaration and Entry."

Passengers should observe that there are two forms of declaration, one for residents and the other for non-residents. These forms will be distributed to passengers during the early part of the voyage by an officer of the ship. When a passenger has prepared and signed the declaration, the coupon at the bottom of the form should be detached and the form should be given to the officer of the ship designated to receive the same. Declarations spoiled in the preparation should not be destroyed by the passenger, but should be turned over to the purser, who will furnish a new blank to the passenger. After all the baggage and effects of the passenger are landed upon the pier, the coupon which has been retained by the passenger should be presented at the Inspectors' desk, whereupon an Inspector will be detailed to examine the baggage. Passengers must acknowledge in person, on the pier, their signatures to their declarations.

CLASSIFICATION OF PASSENGERS.

For the purpose of administration, passengers are divided into two classes, viz:

No. 1. Non-residents of the United States.

No. 2. Residents of the United States.

The divison of passengers into non-residents and residents in nowise affects citizenship.

Non-residents are:

(a) Actual residents of other countries.

(b) Persons who have been abroad continuously for two years or more who elect to declare as non-residents.

Residents are all persons who have been residents of the United States and who have been abroad less than two years.

WEARING APPAREL.

Residents of the United States must declare all wearing apparel, jewelry, and other articles, whether used or unused, on their persons, or in their baggage, which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise, with the foreign cost or value of same. They shall state, as well, all wearing apparel, jewelry, or other articles taken out of the United States, which have been remodelled or improved while abroad so as to increase their value, the said statement to include the cost of such improvement. If the articles so declared are for others, or to be used in business or for sale, these facts should be stated in the declaration.

Residents of the United States are allowed one hundred dollars' worth of articles at their present foreign value, free of duty, provided they are not for sale or to be used in business, and are properly declared. In the case of minors, the exemption of one hundred dollars' worth of articles obtained abroad is restricted to such articles as are for the bona fide use of such minor.

Use does not exempt from duty wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad, but due allowance will be made by appraising officers for wear or depreciation.

Residents of the United States may bring with them free of duty all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States which have not been remodelled or improved abroad so as to increase their value.

Residents of the United States must not deduct the one hundred dollars exemption from the value of their wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise. Such deduction will be made by customs officers on the pier.

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty only such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects actually accompanying the passenger and necessary and appropriate for his or her wear and use for the purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and are not intended for other persons nor for sale.

CIGARS.

All cigars and cigarettes must be declared, and are not included within the one hundred dollars exemption.

Each passenger is entitled to bring in free of duty and internal revenue tax 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.

The senior member of a family, if a passenger, may make entry for the entire family.

Ladies travelling alone should state the fact in their declarations and entries in order that an expeditious examination of their baggage may be made.

The exact number of pieces of baggage, including all trunks, valises, boxes, packages, and hand bags of all descriptions accompanying the passenger must be stated in the declaration.

Whenever practicable passengers should present the original receipted bills of foreign purchases.

DISSATISFACTION AND RE-EXAMINATION.

Passengers dissatisfied with values placed upon dutiable articles by the customs officers on the piers may demand a re-examination, but application therefor should be immediately made to the officers there in charge. If for any reason this course is impracticable, the packages containing the articles should be left in customs custody and application for re-appraisement made to the collector of customs, in writing, within two days after the original appraisement. No request for re-appraisement can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.

Upon application to the customs officer in charge on the pier, baggage intended for delivery at ports in the United States other than the port of arrival, or in transit through the United States to a foreign country, may be forwarded thereto without the assessment of duty at the port of arrival, by the various railroads and express companies, whose representatives will be found on the pier. Passengers desiring to have their baggage for-

BOSTON PUB.

warded in bond should indicate such intention and state the value thereof in their declaration before any examination of the baggage has been made.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES ON BAGGAGE.

Government officers are forbidden by law to accept anything but currency in payment of duties, but if requested, will retain baggage on the piers for twenty-four hours to enable the owner to secure the currency.

GRATUITIES TO OFFICERS FORBIDDEN.

Passengers are advised that to offer or give gratuities or bribes to customs officers is a violation of law, and customs officers who accept gratuities or bribes will be dismissed from the service.

Any discourtesy or incivility on the part of customs officers should be reported to the collector at the Custom-House, the deputy collector or the deputy surveyor at the pier, or to the Secretary of the Treasury.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Household effects of persons or families from foreign countries will be admitted free of duty if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person nor for sale.

Articles intended for other persons, for use in business, and household effects, must be so declared.

In order to secure prompt identification and thereby facilitate the passage through the customs upon return of valuable personal and household effects taken abroad by persons leaving the United States, the articles may be registered with the collector at the port of departure or the port at which the journey commences.

An act of Congress of 1897 expressly forbids the importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of seals taken in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, and unless the owner is able to establish by competent evidence and to the satisfaction of the collector that the garments are not prohibited they cannot be entered.

Interest Laws and Statutes of Limitations.

States and Territories.	Interest Laws.		Statutes of Limitations.			States and Territories.	Interest Laws.		Statutes of Limitations.		
	Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.		Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.
	Per ct.	Per ct.					Per ct.	Per ct.			
Alabama	8	8	20	6	3	Nebraska	7	10	5‡‡	5	4
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3	Nevada	7	Any rate.	6	4	4
Arizona	6	12	5	4	3	N. Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
California	7	Any rate.	5	4	4	New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
Colorado	8	Any rate.	20	6	6	New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4
Connecticut	6	6	(*o*)	(*e*)	6	New York	6	6††	20(*n*)	6	6§§
Delaware	6	6	10	6‖	3	North Carolina	6	6	10	3*	3
D. of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3	North Dakota	7	12	10	6	6§§
Florida	8	10	20	5‖	2	Ohio	6	8	15(*p*)	15	6
Georgia	7	8	7	6‖	4	Oklahoma	6	10	5(*h*)	5	3
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4	Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5	Pennsylvania	6	6	5(*f*)	6‖	6
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6	Rhode Island	6§	Any rate.	20	6	6
Iowa	6	8	20(*d*)	10	5	South Carolina	7	8	20	6	6
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3	South Dakota	7	12	10(*l*)	6	6
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5(*a*)	Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3	Texas	6	10	10‡‡	4	2
Maine	6	Any rate.	20	6(*c*)	6§§	Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3	Vermont	6	6	8	6	6§§
Massachusetts	6	Any rate	20	6	6	Virginia	6	6	20	5*	2¶
Michigan	5	7	10	6	6	Washington	6	12	6	6	3
Minnesota	7	10	10	6	6	West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3	Wisconsin	6	10	20(*n*)	6	6
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5	Wyoming	8	12	21	5	8
Montana	8	Any rate.	10(*b*)	8	5						

* Under seal, 10 years. † If made in State; if outside, 2 years. § Unless a different rate is expressly stipulated. ‖ Under seal, 20 years. ¶ Store accounts; other accounts 3 years; accounts between merchants 5 years. †† New York has by a recent law legalized any rate of interest on call loans of $5,000 or upward, on collateral security. ‡‡ Becomes dormant, but may be revived. §§ Six years from last item. (*a*) Accounts between merchants 2 years. (*b*) In courts not of record 5 years. (*c*) Witnessed 20 years. (*d*) Twenty years in Courts of Record; in Justice's Court 10 years. (*e*) Negotiable notes 6 years, non-negotiable 17 years. (*f*) Ceases to be a lien after that period. (*h*) On foreign judgments 1 year. (*i*) Is a lien on real estate for only 10 years. (*k*) And indefinitely by having execution issue every 5 years. (*l*) Ten years foreign, 20 years domestic. (*n*) Not of record 6 years. (*o*) No limit. (*p*) Foreign. Domestic 6 years.

Penalties for usury differ in the various States.

California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts (except on loans of less than $1,000), Montana, Nevada and Wyoming have no provisions on the subject.

Loss of *principal and interest* is the penalty in Arkansas and New York.

Loss of principal in Delaware and Oregon.

Loss of interest in Alabama, Alaska, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount if paid), North Dakota (double amount if paid), Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, and Hawaii.

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire (three times), New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. Loss of principal and interest in Rhode Island, also fine or imprisonment.

(*Revised December*, 1909, *at the New York Post-Office*, *for* THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

ALL mailable matter for transmission by the United States mails within the United States is divided into four classes, under the following regulations. (Domestic rates apply to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Tutuila, Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, the "Canal Zone," the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China).

First-Class Matter—This class includes letters, postal cards, "post cards," and anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or anything containing writing not allowed as an accompaniment to printed matter under class three.

Rates of letter postage to any part of the United States, its possessions, or the above-named countries, *two cents per ounce or fraction thereof.*

Rates on local or drop letters at free delivery offices, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where there is no free delivery by carriers, and the addressee cannot be served by rural free delivery carriers, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

Rates on **postal cards,** one cent (double or "reply" cards, two cents). Postal cards issued by the Post-Office Department may bear written, printed, or other additions as follows:

(*a*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line placed approximately one-third of the distance from the left end of the card; the space to the left of the line to be used for a message, etc., but the space to the right for the address only.

(*b*) Addresses upon postal cards may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

(*c*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*d*) Advertisements, illustrations, or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the face.

2. The addition to a postal card of matter other than as above authorized will subject the card, when sent in the mails, to postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing or the third-class rate if entirely in print. In either case the postage value of the stamp impressed upon the card will not be impaired.

3. Postal cards must be treated in all respects as sealed letters, except that when undeliverable to the addressee they may not be returned to the sender.

4. Postal cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel or other similar substances, are unmailable, except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes with proper postage attached, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Cards that have been spoiled in printing or otherwise will be redeemed from the *original purchasers* at 75 per cent. of their face value if unmutilated.

POST CARDS—(Private Mailing Cards)—bearing written or printed messages are transmissible in the mails:

Private mailing cards ("post cards") in the domestic mails must conform to the following conditions:

(*a*) A "post card" must be an unfolded piece of cardboard not exceeding approximately 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches, nor less than approximately 2¾ by 4 inches.

(*b*) It must in form and in the quality and weight of paper be substantially like the Government postal card.

(*c*) It may be of any color not interfering with a legible address and postmark.

(*d*) It may or may not, at the option of the sender, bear near the top of the face the words "post card."

(*e*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line; the left half to be used for a message, etc., but that to the right for the address only.

(*f*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card, and then only on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*g*) Advertisements and illustrations may appear on the back of the card and on the left half of the face.

2. Cards, without cover, conforming to the foregoing conditions are transmissible in the domestic mails (including the possessions of the United States) and to Cuba, Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China, at the postage rate of 1 cent each.

3. When post cards are prepared by printers and stationers for sale, it is desirable that they bear in the upper right hand corner of the face an oblong diagram containing the words "Place postage stamp here," and at the bottom of the space to the right of the verticle dividing line, the words "This space for the address."

4. Cards which do not conform to the conditions prescribed by these regulations are, when sent in the mails, chargeable with postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate, if wholly or partly in writing, or at the third-class rate, if entirely in print.

5. Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are *unmailable*, except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Rates on special delivery letters, ten cents on each letter in *addition* to the regular postage. This entitles the letter to immediate delivery by special messenger. Special delivery stamps are sold at post-offices, and must be affixed to such letters. Ordinary stamps to the value of ten cents affixed to a letter or other piece of mail will entitle it to special delivery if it is marked "Special Delivery." The delivery, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of the carrier routes. At non-carrier offices it extends to one mile from the post-office. Postmasters are not obliged to deliver beyond these limits, and letters addressed to places beyond must await delivery in the usual way, notwithstanding the special delivery stamp.

Prepayment by stamps invariably required. Postage on all letters should be *fully* prepaid, but if prepaid one full rate and no more, they will be forwarded, and the amount of deficient postage collected on delivery; if wholly unpaid, or prepaid with less than one full rate and deposited at a post-office, the addressee will be notified to remit postage; and if he fails to do so, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office; but they will be returned to the sender if he is located at the place of mailing, and if his address be printed or written upon them.

Letter rate is charged on typewriting and carbon or letter press copies thereof, and on all printed imitations or reproductions of typewriting or manuscript obtained by mechanical process unless such reproductions are presented at post-office windows in the minimum number of twenty identical copies separately addressed.

Letters and other matter prepaid at the letter rate—two cents an ounce or fraction thereof—(but no other class of mail matter) will be returned to the sender free, if a request to that effect is printed or written on the envelope or wrapper. The limit of weight is four pounds, except for a single book.

POSTAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

Prepaid letters will be forwarded from one post-office to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage. The direction on forwarded letters may be changed as many times as may be necessary to reach the person addressed. Nothing may be added to such letters except the forwarding address without subjecting them to new postage.

Second-Class Matter—This class includes all newspapers and periodicals exclusively in print that have been "Entered as second-class matter," and are regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, from a known office of publication and mailed by the publishers or news-agents to actual subscribers or as sample copies or to news agents for sale, and newspapers and publications of this class mailed by persons other than publishers. Also periodical publications of benevolent and fraternal societies, organized under the lodge system and having a membership of a thousand persons, and the publications of strictly professional, literary, historical, and scientific societies, and incorporated institutions of learning, trade unions, etc., provided only that these be published at stated intervals not less than four times a year, and that they be printed on and be bound in paper. Publishers who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the act are required to make formal application to the department through the postmaster at the place of publication, producing satisfactory evidence that the organizations, societies, and institutions represented come within the purview of the law, and that the object of the publications is to further the objects and purposes of the organizations.

Rates of postage to publishers, *one cent a pound or fractional part thereof*, prepaid in currency. Publications designed primarily for advertising or free circulation, or circulation at a nominal rate, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are excluded from the pound rate, and pay the third-class rate.

Publications sent to actual subscribers in the county where published are free, unless mailed for delivery at a letter-carrier office.

Rates of postage on second-class newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, mailed by others than the publishers or news agents, *one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.* It should be observed that the rate is one cent for each four ounces, not one cent for each paper contained in the same wrapper. This rate applies only when a complete copy is mailed. Parts of second-class publications or partial or incomplete copies are *third-class matter.* Second-class matter will be entitled to special delivery when special delivery stamps (or ten cents in ordinary stamps and the words "Special Delivery" placed on the wrapper) are affixed in addition to the regular postage.

Second-class matter must be so wrapped that it may be easily examined. The sender's name and address may be written in them or on the wrapper, also the words "sample copy" when sent as such, or "marked copy" when it contains a marked item or article. Typographical errors in the text may be corrected, but any other writing subjects the matter to letter postage.

Third-Class Matter—Mail matter of the third class includes printed books, pamphlets, engravings, circulars in print (or by the hectograph, electric-pen, or similar process when at least twenty identical copies, separately addressed, are mailed at post-office windows at one time), and other matter wholly in print, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

The rate on matter of this class is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof* payable by stamps affixed, unless 2,000 or more identical pieces are mailed under special permit when the postage at that rate may be paid in money.

Manuscript unaccompanied by proof-sheets must pay letter rates.

Third-class matter must admit of easy inspection, otherwise it will be charged letter rates on delivery. It must be fully prepaid, or it will not be despatched. New postage must be prepaid for forwarding to a new address or returning to senders.

The limit of weight is four pounds, except single books in separate packages, on which the weight is not limited. It is entitled, like matter of the other classes, to special delivery when special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage, or when ten cents in ordinary stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage and the words "Special Delivery" are placed on the wrapper.

Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper or envelope inclosing the same, or the tag or label attached thereto, the sender may write his own name, occupation, and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and may make marks other than by written words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may be placed upon the blank leaves or cover of any book, or printed matter of the third-class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon the wrapper or envelope of third-class matter, or the tag or label attached thereto, may be printed any matter mailable as third-class, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for the legible address and necessary stamps.

Fourth-Class Matter—Fourth-class matter is all mailable matter not included in the three preceding classes which is so prepared for mailing as to be easily withdrawn from the wrapper and examined. It embraces merchandise and samples of every description, and coin or specie.

Rate of postage, *one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof* (except seeds, roots, bulbs, cuttings, scions, and plants, the rate on which is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof*). This matter must be fully prepaid, or it will not be despatched. Postage must be paid by stamps affixed, unless 2,000 or more identical pieces are mailed at one time when the postage at that rate may be paid in stamps or money. New postage must be prepaid for forwarding or returning. The affixing of special delivery ten-cent stamps in addition to the regular postage entitles fourth-class matter to special delivery. (See remarks under "first-class matter.")

Articles of this class that are liable to injure or deface the mails, such as glass, sugar, needles, nails, pens, etc., must be first wrapped in a bag, box, or open envelope and then secured in another outside tube or box, made of metal or hard wood, without sharp corners or edges, and having a sliding clasp or screw lid, thus securing the articles in a double package. The public should bear in mind that the first object of the department is to transport the mails safely, and every other interest is made subordinate.

Such articles as poisons, explosives, or inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, or substances exhaling a bad odor will not be forwarded in any case.

Firearms may only be sent when it is apparent that they are harmless.

The regulations respecting the mailing of liquids are as follows: Liquids, not ardent, vinous, spirituous, or malt, cocaine or derivatives thereof, and not liable to explosion, spontaneous combustion, or ignition by shock or jar, and not inflammable (such as kerosene, naphtha, or turpentine), may be admitted to the mails for transportation within the United States. Samples of altar or communion wine are mailable. When in glass bottles, such bottles must be very strong and must be inclosed in a metal, wooden or papier-mache block or tube, and there must be provided between the bottle and the block or tube a cushion of cotton, felt or other absorbent. The block or tube must be of sufficient strength to resist rough handling and support the weight of the mails piled in bags. If of wood, it

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must be at least three-sixteenths of an inch thick in the thinnest part; if of papier-mache it must be at least five-thirty seconds of an inch thick for bottles holding from two to four ounces, and at least one-eighth of an inch thick for bottles holding two ounces or less. The block or tube must be rendered water-tight by an application of paraffin or other suitable substance, so that if the bottle be broken in transit the liquid will not escape or the tube become softened and allow the broken glass to be scattered in the mails. When inclosed in a tin cylinder, metal case, or tube, such cylinder, case, or tube should have a lid or cover so secured as to make the case or tube water tight, and should be securely fastened in a wooden or papier-mache block (open only at one end), and not less in thickness and strength than above described. Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles or samples in considerable quantities should submit a sample package, showing their mode of packing, to the postmaster at the mailing office, who will see that the conditions of this section are carefully observed. The limit of admissible liquids and oils is not exceeding four ounces, liquid measure.

Limit of weight of fourth-class matter (excepting liquids and single books), four pounds.

The name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from," also any marks, numbers, names, or letters for the purpose of description, such as prices, quantity, etc., may be written on the wrapper of fourth-class matter without additional postage charge. A request to the delivering postmaster may also be written asking him to notify the sender in case the package is not delivered.

Third or Fourth Class Matter Mailable Without Stamps—Under special permits postage may be paid in money for third or fourth class matter mailed in quantities of 2,000 or more *identical* pieces. For information concerning the regulations governing such mailings inquiry should be made of the postmaster.

Registration—All kinds of postal matter may be registered at the rate of *ten cents for each package* in addition to the regular rates of postage, to be fully prepaid by stamps. Each package must bear the name and address of the sender, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom addressed. Mail matter can be registered at all post-offices in the United States.

An indemnity—not to exceed $50 for any one registered piece, or the actual value of the piece, if it is less than $50—shall be paid for the loss of first-class registered matter mailed at and addressed to a United States post-office.

Domestic Money Orders—Domestic money orders are issued by money-order post-offices for any amount up to $100, at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding $2.50, 3 cents; over $2.50 to $5, 5 cents; over $5 to $10, 8 cents; over $10 to $20, 10 cents; over $20 to $30, 12 cents; over $30 to $40, 15 cents; over $40 to $50, 18 cents; over $50 to $60, 20 cents; over $60 to $75, 25 cents; over $75 to $100, 30 cents.

Stamped Envelopes—Embossed stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers of several denominations, sizes, and colors are kept on sale at post-offices, singly or in quantities, at a small advance on the postage rate. Stamps cut from stamped envelopes are valueless; but postmasters are authorized to give good stamps for stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers that may be spoiled in directing, if presented in a substantially whole condition.

Unmailable Matter—Unmailable domestic matter—that is, matter which is not admissible to the United States mails for delivery in the United States or in any of its possessions—includes:

1. All matter illegibly, incorrectly, or insufficiently addressed.
2. All transient second-class matter and all matter of the third or fourth class not wholly prepaid; and letters and other first-class matter not prepaid one full rate—2 cents.
3. All matter weighing over four pounds, except second-class matter, single books, and documents printed and circulated by authority of Congress.
4. All matter harmful in its nature, as poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, matches, live or dead (but not stuffed), animals, and reptiles, fruits or vegetables liable to decomposition, guano, or any article exhaling a bad odor, vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, cocaine or derivatives thereof and liquids liable to explosion, spontaneous combustion, or ignition by shock or jar, such as kerosene oil, naphtha, benzine, etc.
5. All obscene, lewd, or lascivious matter, and every article or thing intended, designed, or adapted for any indecent or immoral purpose, or for the prevention of conception or procuring abortion, or matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder or assassination.
6. Postal, post, or other cards mailed without wrappers and all matter bearing upon the outside cover or wrapper any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display, and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another.
7. Post cards, bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are unmailable, except as provided under "First Class Matter."
8. All matter concerning any lottery, so-called gift concert, or other enterprise of chance, or concerning schemes devised for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretenses.

Applications for the establishment of post-offices should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, accompanied by a statement of the necessity therefor. Instructions will then be given and blanks furnished to enable the petitioners to provide the department with the necessary information.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail matter may be sent free by legislative saving clauses, viz.:

1. All public documents printed by order of Congress, the Congressional Record and speeches contained therein, franked by Members of Congress, or the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House.
2. Seeds transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any Member of Congress, procured from that Department.
3. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, mailed only by officers of the same, and letters and parcels mailed by the Smithsonian Institution. All these must be covered by specially printed "penalty" envelopes or labels.
4. The Vice-President, Members and Members-elect and Delegates and Delegates-elect to Congress may frank any mail matter to any Government official or to any person correspondence, not over four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business.

All communications to Government officers and to Members of Congress are required to be prepaid by stamps unless inclosed in "penalty" envelopes furnished for replies.

Suggestions to the Public (*from the United States Official Postal-Guide*).—Mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars.

All mail matter at large post-offices is necessarily handled in great haste and should therefore in all cases be so PLAINLY addressed as to leave NO ROOM FOR DOUBT AND NO EXCUSE FOR ERROR on the part of postal employes. Names of States should be written in full (or their abbreviations very

POSTAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

distinctly written) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col.; Pa., Va., Vt.; Me., Mo., Md.; Ioa., Ind.; N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C.; Miss., Minn., Mass.; Nev., Neb.; Penn., Tenn., etc., when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several post-offices in different States.

Avoid as much as possible using envelopes made of flimsy paper, especially where more than one sheet of paper, or any other article than paper, is inclosed. Being often handled, and even in the mail-bags subject to pressure, such envelopes not infrequently split open, giving cause of complaint.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewelry in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin.

See that every letter or package bears the full name and post-office address of the writer, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always fully and plainly written or printed inside or on the envelopes. Persons who have large correspondence find it most convenient to use "special request envelopes;" but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by writing a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street mailing-box, or into the receptacle at a post-office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage, observe, also, particularly, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the address side of all mail matter.

The street and number (or box number) should form a part of the address of all mail matter directed to cities. In most cities there are many persons, and even firms, bearing the same name. Before depositing any package or other article for mailing, the sender should assure himself that it is wrapped and packed in the manner prescribed by postal regulations; that it does not contain *unmailable* matter nor exceed the limit of weight as fixed by law; and that it is fully prepaid and properly addressed.

It is unlawful to send an ordinary letter by express or otherwise outside of the mails unless it be inclosed in a Government-stamped envelope. It is also unlawful to inclose a letter in an express package unless it pertains wholly to the contents of the package.

It is forbidden by the regulations of the Post-Office Department for postmasters to give to any person information concerning the mail matter of another, or to disclose the name of a box-holder at a post-office.

Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the Free Delivery System is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General Delivery," if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

Foreign books, etc., infringing United States copyright are *undeliverable* if received in foreign mails, or mailed here.

The foregoing rates, rules, and suggestions *apply to postal matters in the United States.*

Foreign Mails.

POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS.

THE rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies are as follows:

Letters	first ounce or less, 5 cents; each additional ounce	3 cents.
Postal cards, each		2 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1 cent.
Commercial papers (such as legal and insurance papers, deeds, bills of lading, invoices, manuscript for publication, etc.)	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents.
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Samples of merchandise.	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2 cents.
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles		10 cents.

On printed matter and commercial papers the limit of weight is 4 pounds 6 ounces, except that single volumes of books to Salvador, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Panama, are unrestricted as to weight. Size—The limit of size is 18 inches in any one direction, except that printed matter or commercial papers in rolls may be 30 inches long by 4 inches in diameter.

Ordinary letters for countries of the Postal Union (except Canada and Mexico) will be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid at least partially. Domestic rates apply to Porto Rico, Guam, Philippine Islands, Cuba, "Canal Zone," Republic of Panama, Tutuila, Hawaii, Shanghai City and U. S. Naval Vessels.

EXCEPTIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The rate on Letters for these countries is two cents for each ounce or fraction. The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples.

GERMANY.

The postage rate on Letters for Germany by direct ocean transportation is two cents an ounce. Letters paid at the two-cent rate are despatched only by steamers able to land the mails at a German port. Letters paid at the Postal Union rate are despatched by the quickest route.

A fast steamer sailing for Germany via Plymouth and Cherbourg carries letters for Germany prepaid at the Postal Union rate and at the two-cent rate—the letters paid at the five-cent (Postal Union) rate are landed at Plymouth (the quickest route), whereas the letters paid at the two-cent rate are carried through to Germany by the Trans-Atlantic steamer.

The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples regardless of the route by which sent, also to Letters despatched via England and France.

CANADA.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that plants, seeds, etc., are subject to the postage rate of one cent an ounce; that "Commercial papers" and Samples of merchandise are transmissible at the Postal Union postage rates and conditions. Goods and merchandise, not samples, may be sent in unsealed packages, not over 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight, for one cent per ounce. There is no limit of weight to single volumes of printed books or packages of second-class matter. Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable.

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

All articles, except the reply half of double postal cards, must be fully prepaid with postage stamps at the rate of postage applicable to similar articles in the domestic mails of this country, and are required to be delivered free of postage to addressees, except that letters upon which only one rate of postage has been prepaid are required to be forwarded, any deficiency being collected on delivery.

Any article of correspondence may be registered. Packages of merchandise are subject to the regulations of either country to prevent violations of the revenue laws; must not be closed against inspection, and must be so wrapped and inclosed as to be easily examined. Samples must not exceed 12 ounces in weight. No sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form may be sent by mail to Canada.

CUBA AND PANAMA.

Matter for Cuba and the Republic of Panama is mailable at the same rates of postage and under the same conditions as it would be if addressed for delivery in the United States, except that "Samples" and "Commercial papers" may be sent subject to the Postal Union postage rates and conditions; that articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, must be so wrapped or inclosed that the contents may be readily and thoroughly examined; that packages—except single volumes of printed books—must not exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight, and that (in addition to other prohibited articles) liquids (except samples thereof) fatty substances and those which easily liquefy are unmailable.

Letters and post cards must be despatched even if they do not bear any postage stamps. Other articles must be prepaid at least in part. Postage due on short-paid matter will be collected from the addressees on delivery.

MEXICO.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) other than liquids, not sent as bona-fide trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that commercial papers and bona-fide trade samples are transmissible in the regular mails at the Postal Union postage rate and conditions. Limit of weight for commercial papers and printed matter, including second-class, 4 pounds 6 ounces, except single volumes of printed books, to which no limit is fixed. Articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, must be so wrapped that the contents can be easily examined.

Matter addressed to Mexico must, in all cases, bear as part of the address the name of the State in which the city or town is located. For example, Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico; not Acapulco, Mexico.

U. S. NAVAL VESSELS.

Mail matter for officers or members of the crew of United States vessels of war stationed abroad is subject to domestic postage rates and conditions. Articles should be addressed "U. S. S. (name of vessel), care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y." and *be fully prepaid. Mail* so addressed will be forwarded to the vessels. ☞ *Express packages will not be received at the post-office unless they conform to the Postal Regulations and are placed in the mail with the postage properly prepaid.*

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Domestic postage rates and conditions apply to articles addressed for delivery in the City of Shanghai, but for other places in China the Universal Postal Union (foreign) rates apply.

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.

Must be bona fide trade samples without any salable value. **Wrapping**—Samples of merchandise must be wrapped so that the contents may be easily examined without injury to wrappers. **Permissible Writing**—They must bear no writing except the name or the social position of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight, size, dimensions and quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise. **Weight**—Packages of samples must not exceed 12 ounces in weight. **Size**—The size must not exceed 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth, except when in the form of a roll, they may be 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. **Postage**—The postage on samples is 2 cents for the first 4 ounces or less, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Register all valuable articles. Registration fee 10 cents.

PARCELS POST.

Postage, 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof; greatest length (unless specially noted below), 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined (unless specially noted below), 6 feet; limit of weight (unless specially noted below), 11 pounds; value (unless specially noted below), not limited; registration fee, 10 cents.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by Parcels Post to Bermuda, Jamaica, including Cayman Islands, Turks Island, including Caicos Islands, Barbados (parcels cannot be registered), the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth; limit of weight for places named in "Postal Guide," 11 pounds; for other places, 4 pounds 6 ounces), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Anguilla, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts and the Virgin Islands), Colombia (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth), Costa Rica (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth), Salvador, (see item "Customs Declarations,") British Guiana, Danish West Indies (St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas), and the Windward Islands (Grenada, Grenadines, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent), Trinidad, including Tobago; Venezuela (see item "Customs Declarations,") Bolivia, Ecuador (parcels must not exceed $50 in value), Peru (parcels must not exceed $50 in value), and Chile, Newfoundland, Honduras (Republic of), Germany, Italy (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Netherlands, (parcels cannot be registered, and must not exceed $80 in value (see item "Customs Declarations;") New Zealand, including Cook and Fanning Islands; Nicaragua, Guatemala, Norway (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Japan including Formosa, Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien) and Korea (parcels must not exceed $80 in value) Hong Kong (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Austria (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Belgium (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), France (parcels cannot be registered and must not weigh over 4 pounds 6 ounces, or exceed $50 in value; (see item "Customs Declarations,") Great Britain and Ireland (parcels cannot be registered), Australia, including Tasmania (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Denmark (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Sweden (parcels must not weigh over 4 pounds 6 ounces or exceed $50 in value). China, the following places only: Amoy, Canton, Changsha, Cheefoo, Chingkiang, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hoihao (Hoihow), Hong-Kong, Kiankiang, Liu Kung Tau, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Shanghai, Shanghaikwan, Shasi, Soochow, Swatow, Peking, Tientsin, Tongku and Wuku (parcels must not exceed $80 in value); Manchuria, the following places only: Antoken (Antung), Choshun (Changchun), Dairen (Tairen, Talien, formerly Dalny), Daisekkio (Tashichiao), Daitoko (Tatungkou), Furanten (Pulantien), Gaihei (Kaiping), Giukaton (Newchatun), Gwaboten (Wafangtien), Hishiko (Pitzuwo), Honkeiko (Penhasiku), Hoten (Mukden), Howojio

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

(Fenghuangcheng), Kaigen (Kalyuen), Kaijio (Haichaeng), Kinshu (Chinchow), Koshurei (Kungchuling), Riojun (Port Arthur), Rioyo (Liaoyang), Riujuton (Liushutun), Senkinsai (Chienchinsai), Shiheigai (Ssupingchieh), Shinminfu (Shingmingfu), Shoto (Changtu), Sokako (Tsaohokow), Sokaton (Suchiatun), Taikozan (Takushan), Tetsurei (Tiehling), Yendai (Yentai), Yngakujio (Hsiungyocheng) (parcels must not exceed $80 in value). Parcels must be wrapped so as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters. The presence, in an unsealed parcel, of sealed receptacles containing mailable articles which cannot be safely transmitted in the unsealed receptacles, will not render the parcel unmailable, provided the contents of the sealed receptacles are plainly visible, or are unmistakably indicated by the method of packing or by a precise statement on the covers. But such sealed receptacles will not be admitted to the Parcels Post unless inclosed in an outside cover open to inspection. Any article absolutely prohibited admission to the regular mails for any country is also inadmissable to Parcels Post mails for that country; but no article is excluded from Parcels Post mails solely because it is dutiable in the country of destination. Liquids, poisonous, explosive, and inflammable substances are excluded.

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.

A "Customs Declaration" Form 4402 (which will be furnished on application at the post-office or a station) must be properly and fully filled out, stating the actual contents, value, etc., of the parcel. General terms, such as "merchandise" or "samples," will not answer; the contents must be accurately described. "Customs Declarations" must be firmly attached to the cover of the parcel, but not pasted or affixed so that they will seal the package and prevent examination of the contents without damaging the cover. In addition to being tied by means of a cord passing through the eyelet, the tag should be bound flat to the parcel (with the front or "declaration" side facing out), so that the tag cannot be used as a handle to lift the parcel while in transit.

Two (2) copies of the "declaration" (Form 4402) must be attached to each parcel for Netherlands, Salvador and Uruguay, and three (3) copies to each parcel for Venezuela.

France—Two copies of the special declaration, "Form No. 2 Bis" (4402½), showing in addition to the usual entries the gross weight of the parcel and net weight of the contents, must be attached to parcels for France. One copy may be pasted to the package, but the other copy must be affixed in such a manner that it can be readily removed at the exchange office where the mail is prepared for despatch to France.

GENERAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MAILS.

Rates and conditions to countries not in the Universal Postal Union are now the same as those to Universal Postal Union countries.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles only by means of the postage stamps of the country in which the articles are mailed. Hence articles mailed in one country addressed to another country which bear postage stamps of the country to which they are addressed are treated as if they had no postage stamps attached to them.

Unpaid letters received from the Postal Union and insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates must be so wrapped that it can be readily examined at the office of delivery, as well as the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper.

Newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails to foreign countries other than those of the Postal Union should be wrapped singly. Those sent by publishers to regular subscribers in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama are transmissible as in domestic mails, except that packages addressed to Mexico, Cuba, and Panama must not exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight.

The United States two-cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai city, to which countries the one-cent card is transmissible), but where these cards cannot be obtained, it is allowable to use for this purpose the United States one-cent postal card with a one-cent United States adhesive postage stamp attached thereto. Private cards can now be used if conforming in size, etc., to Government cards, such cards should bear the words "post card."

Mail matter *of all kinds* received from any country of the Postal Union is required to be reforwarded at the request of the addressee, from one post-office to another, and in the case of articles other than Parcels Post packages, to any foreign country embraced in the Postal Union, without additional charge for postage.

All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails to and from foreign countries. Postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world will not be forwarded, being prohibited.

FOREIGN (INTERNATIONAL) MONEY ORDERS.

When payable in Switzerland, New Zealand, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Orange River Colony, Netherlands, Trinidad, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Chile, Egypt, Bolivia, Liberia, Costa Rica, Peru, Transvaal, Germany, Hong Kong, Portugal, and Apfa, the charge is as follows:

For order not exceeding $10, 8 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents; over $50 and not exceeding $60, 30 cents; over $60 and not exceeding $70, 35 cents; over $70 and not exceeding $80, 40 cents; over $80 and not exceeding $90, 45 cents; over $90 and not exceeding $100, 50 cents.

When payable in any other foreign country, the charge is as follows: For order not exceeding $10, 10 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 20 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 30 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 40 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 50 cents; over $50 and not exceeding $60, 60 cents; over $60 and not exceeding $70, 70 cents; over $70 and not exceeding $80, 80 cents; over $80 and not exceeding $90, 90 cents; over $90 and not exceeding $100, $1.

The maximum amount for which a money order may be drawn payable in Cape Colony is $100. There is no limitation to the number of international orders that may be issued, in one day, to a remitter, in favor of the same payee.

Domestic rates and regulations apply to money orders for Canada, Cuba, Hawaii, Newfoundland, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, also Windward Islands, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Canal Zone (Isthmus of Panama), Tutuila (Samoa), United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China), Virgin Islands, Guam, the Bahamas, Bermuda, and Mexico.

THE United States Revenue Cutter Service is a military arm of the Government attached to and under the direction of the Treasury Department. The Service was organized in 1790 and constituted the original naval force of the country. There being at that time no Navy Department, the Service was placed under the Treasury Department, where it has remained ever since. It is charged with the enforcement of the navigation and customs laws of the United States, the assistance of vessels in distress, the protection of the sealing industry in Alaska, the enforcement of the quarantine laws, and numerous other duties appropriate to its class of vessels. Each Winter, by direction of the President, a number of the cutters patrol the coast for the special purpose of assisting vessels in distress. The Service co-operates with the Navy when directed by the President and has so co-operated in every war in which the United States has been engaged. The officers of the Service are commissioned by the President and hold rank by law with officers of the Army and Navy as follows:

Captain-Commandant with Colonel in the Army and Captain in the Navy; Senior Captains and Engineer-in-Chief with Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army and Commanders in the Navy: Captains with Majors in the Army and Lieutenant-Commanders in the Navy; First Lieutenants with Captains in the Army and Lieutenants in the Navy; Second Lieutenants with First Lieutenants in the Army and Lieutenants (Junior Grade) in the Navy; Third Lieutenants with Second Lieutenants in the Army and Ensigns in the Navy.

There are now in the Service 238 commissioned officers and cadets on the active list, and 1,500 petty officers and enlisted men. The officers are: 1 Captain-Commandant, 6 Senior Captains, 31 Captains, 37 First Lieutenants, 35 Second Lieutenants, 46 Cadets of the line, 1 Engineer-in-Chief, 6 Captains of Engineers, 28 First Lieutenants of Engineers, 22 Second Lieutenants of Engineers, 11 Third Lieutenants of Engineers, 3 Cadet Engineers and 2 Constructors.

Commissioned officers of the line are appointed from Cadet graduates of the School of Instruction at South Baltimore, Md. The Cadet course covers three years and embraces professional and academic subjects. Cadets are appointed after competitive examinations, conducted by boards of commissioned officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. Candidates must be not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four years of age.

Appointments to the Engineer Corps are made after competitive examination, and successful candidates are appointed Cadet Engineers for a period of six months prior to being commissioned Second Assistant Engineers in the Service. Candidates for the Engineer Corps must be not less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

The present Commandant of the Service is Captain-Commandant Worth G. Ross, U. S. R. C. S., and Engineer-in-Chief Chas. A. McAllister, U. S. R. C. S., is head of the Engineer Corps.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Name.	Headquarters.	Displacement.	Guns.	Name.	Headquarters.	Displacement.	Guns.
(First Class.)				(Second Class.)			
Algonquin	San Juan, P. R.	936	5	Pamlico	Newbern, N. C.	408	2
Androscoggin	Portland, Me.	1,270	4	Perry	San Pedro, Cal.	451	3
Apache	Baltimore, Md.	664	1	Windom	Galveston, Tex.	528	4
Bear	San Diego, Cal.	1,200	3	Winona	Gulfport, Miss.	340	1
Gresham	Boston, Mass.	936	4	Woodbury	Portland, Me.	500	1
Itasca	Practice Ship.	839	15	(Third Class.)			
Manning	Astoria, Oregon.	962	4	Arcata	Port Townsend, Wash.	130	..
McCulloch	San Francisco, Cal.	1,280	6	Calumet	New York, N. Y.	169	..
Mohawk	New York, N. Y.	980	2	Davey	New Orleans, La.	153	..
Onondaga	Norfolk, Va.	936	4	Golden Gate	San Francisco, Cal.	220	..
Rush	Juneau, Alaska.	550	1	Guthrie	Baltimore, Md.	126	..
Seminole	Wilmington, N. C.	785	4	Hartley	San Francisco, Cal.	48	..
Seneca	New York, N. Y.	1,480	4	Hudson	New York, N. Y.	174	..
Tahoma	Port Townsend, Wash.	1,050	4	Mackinac	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	220	..
Thetis	Honolulu, Hawaii.	1,200	1	Manhattan	New York, N. Y.	174	..
Tuscarora	Milwaukee, Wis.	670	1	Winnisimmet	Boston, Mass.	174	..
Yamacraw	Savannah, Ga.	1,006	4	Wissahickon	Philadelphia, Pa.	174	..
(First Class Sea-going Tugs.)				(Launches.)			
Acushnet	New Bedford, Mass.	769	2	Alert	Mobile, Ala.	17	..
Snohomish	Neah Bay, Wash.	795	2	Guard	Port Townsend, Wash.	30	..
(Second Class.)				Guide	New York, N. Y.	32	..
Chase	Practice Ship.	520	7	Patrol	Chicago, Ill.	15	..
Colfax	Station Ship.	486	1	Penrose	Pensacola, Fla.	30	..
Forward	Key West, Fla.	435	1	Scout	Port Townsend, Wash.	30	..
Morrill	Detroit, Mich.	397	1	Tybee	Savannah, Ga.	40	..

The Life-Saving Service.

THE ocean and lake coasts of the United States are picketed with the stations of the Life-Saving Service attached to the United States Treasury Department. Sumner I. Kimball is general superintendent, with headquarters at Washington, and there is a corps of inspectors, superintendents, station keepers, and crews, extending over the entire coast line, together with a Board on Life-Saving Appliances, composed of experts selected from the Revenue Cutter Service, the Army, the Life-Saving Service, and civilians.

At the close of the last fiscal year the life-saving establishment embraced 281 stations, 201 being on the Atlantic Coast, 60 on the lakes, 19 on the Pacific Coast, and 1 at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. In the following table are the statistics of the service:

	Year Ending June 30, 1909.	Since Introduction of Life-Saving System in 1871, to June 30, 1909.		Year Ending June 30, 1909.	Since Introduction of Life-Saving System in 1871, to June 30, 1909.
Disasters	459	19,787	Shipwrecked persons succored at stations	389	22,133
Value property involved	$15,449,060	$981,152,589	Days' succor afforded	779	51,169
Value property saved	$13,187,840	$224,934,732	Vessels totally lost on U. S. coasts	50	.....
Value property lost	$2,261,220	$56,217,857			
Persons involved	6,377	136,295			
Persons lost	8	1,224			

In addition to the foregoing there were 917 casualties to smaller craft, such as sailboats, rowboats, etc., on which there were 2,523 persons, of whom 22 were lost. The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was $2,215,035.52.

National Civic Federation.

OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

AN organization of prominent representatives of capital, labor, and the general public formed as the direct outgrowth of conventions held in Chicago and New York in 1900-1901. Its purpose is to organize the best brains of the Nation in an educational movement toward the solution of some of the great problems related to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion; and when desirable, to promote legislation in accordance therewith. At the present time the work of the Federation is carried on through the following agencies:

(1) The Trade Agreement Department which consists of employers and representatives of workingmen, who make agreements as to hours, wages and conditions of employment.

(2) The Industrial Conciliation Department dealing entirely with strikes and lockouts, and including in its membership representatives of the general public and the leading organizations of employers and wage-earners. The services of this department have been enlisted in more than five hundred cases involving every phase of industrial controversy.

(3) The Industrial Economics Department organized to promote discussion and to aid in the solution of practical economic and social problems such as "Wages, and the Cost of Living," "The Injunction," "Opened and Closed Shop," "Restriction of Output," "Compulsory Arbitration," "Initiative and Referendum," "The Income Tax," "The Trusts," "Socialism," etc.

(4) Welfare Department composed of employers of labor in stores, factories, mines and on railroads, and officials who have to do with the working conditions of public employés, chairmen of boards of health, heads of departments of public safety, leading physicians connected with public hospitals, heads of charity boards and others. It is devoted to securing improvements in the working and living conditions of the employé by the employer.

(5) The Woman's Department composed largely of women who are themselves stockholders or who are financially interested in industrial organizations through family relationships. The object of this department is to use its influence in securing needed improvements in the working and living conditions of women and men wage-earners in the various industries and governmental institutions, and to co-operate, when practicable, in the general work of the Federation.

(6) Industrial Insurance Commission, appointment authorized at the annual meeting of the Welfare Department, December, 1908. Personnel to be experts who have investigated foreign plans, employers interested in securing benefits for their employés, wage earners and public-spirited citizens. Object, to make a thorough study of pensions, sick, accident and death funds, with a view to securing uniform legislation.

(7) Public Ownership Commission composed of one hundred prominent men representing every shade of public opinion on this subject. The investigation by this commission into the facts of public ownership and operation here and abroad is the most thorough yet undertaken. An inquiry is to be undertaken into the question: "How far can regulation go without interfering with management?"

(8) The Immigration Department composed of men selected to represent all localities in the Union affected by the admission of aliens.

(9) Political Reform Department organized to arouse and promote public interest in representative government in national, State and city politics.

(10) Committee on Uniform Legislation, to promote national conference in January, 1910, a movement looking toward uniform legislation.

(11) Committee on Organization, to organize State councils of 100 members each to provide machinery for securing something approaching uniformity of legislation.

(12) Officers and Executive Committee:

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, Seth Low; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Gompers, Nahum J. Bachelder, Ellison A. Smyth, Benjamin I. Wheeler; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Chairman Executive Council, Ralph M. Easley; Chairman Welfare Department, William R. Willcox; Chairman Committee on Organization, John Hays Hammond; Chairman Trade Agreement Department, John Mitchell; Chairman Industrial Economics Department, Nicholas Murray Butler; Chairman Industrial Insurance Commission, George W. Perkins; Chairman Committee on Uniform Legislation, Alton B. Parker; Ex-Officio Chairman Conciliation Committee, Seth Low; Chairman Public Ownership Commission, Melville E. Ingalls; Chairman Taxation Department, E. R. A. Seligman; Secretary, D. L. Cease.

Executive Committee.

ON THE PART OF THE PUBLIC:

William H. Taft (President of the United States), Washington, D. C.; Franklin MacVeagh (Secretary of the Treasury), Washington, D. C.; Elihu Root (United States Senator), New York; Andrew Carnegie (Capitalist), New York; Seth Low (Publicist), New York City; Nahum J. Bachelder (Master of the National Grange), Concord, N. H.; Charles S. Barrett (President Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America), Union City, Ga.; John Hays Hammond (Mining Engineer), Gloucester, Mass.; Benjamin I. Wheeler (President University of California), Berkeley, Cal.; Nicholas Murray Butler (President Columbia University), New York City; Cornelius N. Bliss (Former Secretary of the Interior), New York City; Archbishop John Ireland (of the Roman Catholic Church), St. Paul, Minn.; Right Rev. D. A. Goodsell (Resident Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church), New York City; James Speyer (Speyer & Co.), New York; David R. Francis (Former Secretary of the Interior), St. Louis, Mo.; V. Everit Macy (Capitalist), New York City; John M. Stahl (President Farmers' National Congress), Chicago, Ill.

ON THE PART OF EMPLOYERS:

Henry Phipps (Director United States Steel Corporation), New York City; August Belmont (August Belmont & Co.), New York City; W. C. Brown (President New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.), New York; George B. Cortelyou (President Consolidated Gas Co.), New York City; Frank A. Vanderlip (President National City Bank), New York City; Benjamin F. Yoakum (Chairman Executive Committee, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.), New York City; Clarence H. Mackay (President Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.), New York City; Marvin Hughitt (President Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.), Chicago, Ill.; Frederick D. Underwood (President Erie Railroad Company), New York City; Samuel Mather (Pickands, Mather & Co.), Cleveland, Ohio; Charles A. Moore (President Manning, Maxwell & Moore), New York City; Alexander H. Revell (A. H. Revell & Co.), Chicago, Ill.; Ellison A. Smyth (President South Carolina Cotton Manufac-

turers' Association), Pelzer, S. C.; Marcus M. Marks (President National Association of Clothiers), New York City; Otto M. Eidlitz (Former Chairman Board of Governors, Building Trades Employers' Association), New York City.

ON THE PART OF WAGE EARNERS:

Samuel Gompers (President American Federation of Labor), Washington, D. C.; John Mitchell (Former President United Mine Workers of America), New York City; A. B. Garretson (Grand Chief Conductor, Order of Railway Conductors), Cedar Rapids, Iowa; James Duncan (General Secretary Granite Cutters' International Association of America), Quincy, Mass.; W. G. Lee (Grand Master Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen), Cleveland, Ohio; Warren S. Stone (Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), Cleveland, Ohio; William D. Mahon (President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America), Detroit, Mich.; Timothy Healy (President International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen), New York City; William J. Bowen (President Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union), Indianapolis, Ind.; W. S. Carter (President Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen), Peoria, Ill.; James O'Connell (President International Association of Machinists) Washington, D. C.; John F. Tobin (General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union), Boston, Mass.; Joseph F. Valentine (President Iron Moulders' Union of North America), Cincinnati, Ohio; James M. Lynch (President International Typographical Union), Indianapolis, Ind.; Denis A. Hayes (President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada), Philadelphia, Pa.; William D. Huber (President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America), Indianapolis, Ind., and Members of Executive Council.

OFFICERS AND JOINT COUNCIL, WELFARE AND WOMAN'S DEPARTMENTS.

Chairman, William R. Willcox; Vice-Chairmen, Cyrus H. McCormick, Nathan Straus, Ellison A. Smyth; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Beeks; Chairman Ways and Means Committee, B. J. Greenhut; Chairman Industrial Insurance Commission, George W. Perkins; Chairman Industrial Employees' Welfare Committee, C. A. Moore; Chairman New York Welfare Committee, V. Everit Macy; Chairman New England Welfare Committee, A. P. Loring; Medical Director, Alexander Lambert; Consulting Architect, Robert D. Kohn. The Honorary Chairman, Mrs. William Howard Taft; Chairman, Mrs. Horace Brock, Lebanon, Pa.; First Vice-Chairman and Chairman of Committee on Welfare Work for Industrial Employees, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, New York City; Vice-Chairmen, Mrs. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Georgia, Mrs. William H. Crocker, Burlingame, Cal., Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Spray, N. C., Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, St. Paul, Minn.; Secretary, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, New York City; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, New York; Chairman of Committee on Industrial Economics, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chairman of Membership Committee, Mrs. Clement Acton Griscon, Jr., New York City; Chairman of Finance Committee, Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner, Hamilton, Mass.

Earnings of Wage-Earners in the United States.

(From Census Bulletin 93.)

When the material for the Federal census of manufactures was collected in 1905, each manufacturing establishment was requested to report, for the week in 1904 during which the largest number of persons was employed, the number of wage-earners, classified by the amount they earned.

The returns are those of earnings or wages and not of rates of pay. Rates are higher than earnings because they are for a full week, whereas earnings shown in the bulletin were reported for the time actually worked, and this in some instances was less than the full week.

The results of this inquiry were published in Bulletin 93 of the Bureau of the Census in May, 1908, which was prepared under the supervision of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

According to this bulletin satisfactory returns were received from 123,703 establishments, 62.9 per cent. of all manufacturing establishments which employ wage-earners. These establishments from which the returns were received, moreover, employed almost one-half of all the wage-earners engaged in factory industries in the United States, and therefore the statistics are sufficiently representative to give fairly accurate results.

The bulletin now published contains the first regular Census report ever made of classified weekly earnings covering a large number of establishments. Of the 3,297,819 wage-earners covered by the present investigation, 2,619,053, or 70.4 per cent., were men; 588,599, or 17.9 per cent., were women; and 90,167, or 2.7 per cent., were children. The pay rolls of the 123,703 establishments for the week covered amounted to $33,185,791, and of this the men received $29,240,287, or 88.1 per cent.; the women, $3,633,481, or 11 per cent.; and the children, $312,023, or nine-tenths of 1 per cent.

CLASSIFIED EARNINGS, ALL INDUSTRIES.

The important feature of the bulletin is the classification of these wage-earners—men, women, and children—at each amount of earnings. For all wage-earners reported, every industry being represented in the establishments reporting, this classification is as follows:

	Number of wage-earners included in the inquiry.	Percentage in the group.	Cumulative percentage.		Number of wage-earners included in the inquiry.	Percentage in the group.	Cumulative percentage.
Less than $3	13[illegible],064	4.0	100.0	$10 to $12	439,208	13.3	44.0
$3 to $4	150,403	4.6	96.0	$12 to $15	464,875	14.1	30.7
$4 to $5	194,301	5.9	91.4	$15 to $20	390,367	11.8	16.6
$5 to $6	206,163	6.2	85.5	$20 to $25	106,700	3.2	4.8
$6 to $7	262,531	8.0	79.3	$25 and over	1,728	1.6	1.6
$7 to $8	266,012	8.1	71.3				
$8 to $9	255,458	7.7	63.2	Total	3,297,819	100.0	.....
$9 to $10	378,009	11.5	55.5				

More than half of all the wage-earners included in the bulletin earned $9 and over during the week.

The earnings are classified for totals of States and of industries, while twenty-five in-

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dustries are shown in detail by States and Territories, and twenty-five States by leading industries. Average earnings are also computed for all the States and industries shown.

AVERAGE WAGE-EARNER GOT $10 A WEEK.

The figures show that in 1904 the average wage-earner employed in manufacturing received $10.06 per week. The average man received $11.16; the average woman, $6.17; and the average child under 16 years of age, $3.46.

DIAMOND CUTTERS EARNED LARGE AMOUNTS.

The highest average weekly earnings reported for the men in any manufacturing industry were $21.68, paid in conducting lapidary work. The principal occupations in this industry—those which cause the high earnings—are connected with the cutting, polishing, and setting of diamonds and other precious stones. Even when power-driven machinery is used, these occupations call for exceptional skill and judgment, and as a result, a successful worker commands high rates.

Other industries which were conspicuous for the high weekly earnings paid to men wage-earners embraced the manufacture of corsets ($16.99), photolithographing and photo-engraving ($16.68,) the manufacture of statuary and art goods ($16.45), and the manufacture of watches ($16.16). The manufacture of watches was also conspicuous for the high average earnings of women ($8.93). No other industry employing any considerable number of women reported so large an amount.

MEN MAKING TURPENTINE AND ROSIN RECEIVED LOW EARNINGS.

The lowest average earnings for men in any industry were $5.23, paid to those engaged in the manufacture of turpentine and rosin. Most of the men employed in this industry were engaged in gathering the crude gum, a task which is in some respects the lowest order of employment reported in connection with the census of manufactures. In the cottonseed oil and cake industry, another in which the average weekly earnings of men ($6.64) were noticeably low, large numbers were engaged in handling the raw material and the finished product, while comparatively few were employed in the operation of machinery and in the actual work of production.

The lowest average earnings for children were $1.84 per week, received by the 105 children engaged in the manufacture of pickles, preserves, and sauces. Of the industries employing a considerable number of women, the grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling of peanuts is the one in which the earnings of women were lowest. The average weekly earnings of the 392 women in this industry were but $2.26.

MEN IN STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS EARNED $12.56.

The industries thus far mentioned are of interest, because they were extremes and not because they employed large numbers of wage-earners. The average earnings of the men in some of the more important industries were as follows: Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills, $12.56; iron and steel, blast furnaces, $11.71; foundry and machine shop products, $11.88; lumber and timber products, $9.25; furniture, $10.16; cotton goods, $7.71; boots and shoes, $11.88; men's clothing, $12.23; women's clothing, $13.52; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, $11.14; newspaper and periodical printing and publishing, $13.13; and glass, $14.10.

WOMEN IN COTTON MILLS EARNED $6 A WEEK.

The average weekly earnings of women in some of the industries which employ considerable numbers were as follows: Cotton goods, $6.03; hosiery and knit goods, $6.01 silk and silk goods, $6.11; boots and shoes, $7.60; men's clothing, $6.07; women's clothing, $6.85; shirts, $5.69; and glass, $5.08.

The only industries employing considerable numbers of children under 16 years of age were glass, shirts, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, and the five textile industries. In the cotton industry, which is the most important of the textiles, the average weekly earnings of the children were $3.21. For glass the average weekly earnings were $4.22; for shirts, $2.31; and for tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, $3.

LOW EARNINGS IN SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

In connection with the cotton industry, the bulletin makes an interesting comparison of the earnings in the North with those in the South. By confining the comparison to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plain cloths for printing and converting, it eliminates to a considerable extent the differences between the character of the industry in the two sections, and thus presents a fair basis to measure differences in earnings. This comparison shows that the average earnings of men were in New England $8.52; in the South, $5.14—a difference of $3.38. For women the average was, in New England $7.23; in the South, $3.77—a difference of $3.46; while for children the average was, in New England $4.45; in the South, $2.73—a difference of $1.72. For all classes the average weekly earnings in the North were $7.62 as contrasted with but $4.16 in the South.

In explaining the low average earnings prevailing in the Southern States, the Census Bureau calls attention to the recentness of the development of the factory system in that part of the country, to the comparatively large proportion which women and children form of the total number of wage-earners, to the relatively large number of negroes employed, and to the fact that the industries thus far established in the South are those which do not in any part of the country require the most highly paid wage-earners. It is very probable that the further industrial development of the South will result ultimately in a material increase in average earnings.

WESTERN STATES HAD HIGHEST EARNINGS.

The Southern States are moreover generally conspicuous for low average weekly earnings. The rank of the several geographic divisions in respect to the average earnings of all wage-earners included in this inquiry is as follows: Western, $13.65; North Central, $10.62; North Atlantic, $10.11; South Central, $8.33; and South Atlantic, $7.31.

NEW YORK RANKED TWENTY-FIFTH.

The leading States with respect to average weekly earnings were: Montana, $18.19; Nevada, $17.76; Arizona, $16.15; and Wyoming, $15.75. New York was twenty-fifth, with $10.40; Pennsylvania, twenty-third, with $10.51; Illinois, fifteenth, with $11.55; Ohio, twentieth, with $10.63; and Massachusetts, thirty-second, with $9.68. North Carolina, with $4.96, and South Carolina, with $4.68, reported the lowest averages.

Labor Legislation.

BOYCOTTING, BLACKLISTING AND INTIMIDATION LAWS.

THE States having laws prohibiting *boycotting* in terms are Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and Texas.

The States having laws prohibiting *blacklisting* in terms are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

A number of States have enacted laws concerning *intimidation*, conspiracy against workingmen, and interference with employment, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In the following States it is unlawful for an employer to exact any agreement, either written or verbal, from an employé not to join or become a member of a labor organization, as a condition of employment: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico and Wisconsin.

EIGHT-HOUR LAWS.

Arizona.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor in all underground mines and workings.

Arkansas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public highways and bridges and for railway telegraph operators.

California.—Unless otherwise expressly stipulated, eight hours constitute a day's work. The time of service of all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon any public works of, or work done for, the State, or for any political sub-division thereof, whether the work is to be done by contract or otherwise, is limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day.

Colorado.—A day's work for all workingmen employed by the State, or any county, township, school district, municipality, or incorporated town, and for all employés in underground mines or workings, and in smelting and refining works, is restricted to eight hours.

Connecticut.—Eight hours of labor constitute a lawful day's work unless otherwise agreed. Railroad telegraph operators controlling the movement of trains may work but eight hours, except at stations kept open only in the daytime.

Delaware.—Eight hours constitute a lawful day's work for all municipal employés of the city of Wilmington.

District of Alaska.—Eight hours are a day's labor on the public roads.

District of Columbia.—A day's work for all laborers and mechanics employed by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any public works of the District, is limited to eight hours.

Hawaii.—For all mechanics, clerks, laborers, and other employés on public works and in public offices eight hours of actual service constitute a day's work.

Idaho.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a lawful day's labor for manual laborers employed by the day on all State, county, and municipal works. Labor in mines and smelters is limited to eight hours per day.

Illinois.—Eight hours are a legal day's work in all mechanical employments, except on farms, and when otherwise agreed; the law does not apply to service by the year, month, or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways.

Indiana.—Eight hours of labor constitute a legal day's work on the public roads, and for all classes of mechanics, workingmen, and laborers, excepting those engaged in agricultural and domestic labor. Overwork by agreement and for extra compensation is permitted.

Iowa.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public roads.

Kansas.—Eight hours are a day's work for all laborers, mechanics, or other persons employed by or on behalf of the State or any county, city, township, or other municipality.

Kentucky.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on the public roads.

Maryland.—No mechanic or laborer employed by the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore, or by any agent or contractor under them, shall be required to work more than eight hours as a day's labor.

Massachusetts.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth or any county therein, or of any city or town in the Commonwealth upon acceptance of the statute by a majority of voters present and voting upon the same at any general election.

Minnesota.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise.

Mississippi.—Eight hours are a day's labor on highways.

Missouri.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work. The law does not prevent an agreement to work for a longer or a shorter time and does not apply to agricultural laborers. It is unlawful for employers to work their employés longer than eight hours per day in mines and smelters, or as train despatchers, etc., on railroads, unless the office is open only during the daytime. Eight hours are a day's labor on highways.

Montana.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work for persons engaged to operate or handle hoisting engines at mines. The law applies only to such plants as are in operation sixteen or more hours per day, or at or in mines where the engine develops fifteen or more horse-power, or where fifteen or more men are employed underground in the twenty-four hours. A day's labor on public works and in smelters and underground mines is limited to eight hours per day.

Nebraska.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public roads and on all public works in cities of the first class.

Nevada.—For labor on public highways, in underground mines and in smelters, as train despatchers, etc., on railroads, and on all works and undertakings carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, the hours of labor are fixed at eight per day.

New Mexico.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public roads and highways.

LABOR LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

New York.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways, and on work done by or for the State, or a municipal corporation, whether directly by contractors or sub-contractors; also for all classes of employés, except in farm or domestic labor, though overwork for extra pay is permitted in private employments.

North Carolina.—Train despatchers, etc., on railroads may work only eight hours, unless otherwise permitted by the corporation commission.

North Dakota.—Eight hours are a day's labor on public roads.

Ohio.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all engagements to labor in any mechanical, manufacturing, or mining business, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Oklahoma.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works.

Oregon.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works, and in underground mines yielding metal.

Pennsylvania.—Eight hours of labor shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day where there is no agreement or contract to the contrary. This does not apply to farm or agricultural labor or to service by the year, month, or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all mechanics, workmen, and laborers in the employ of the State, or of any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged on public works. This act shall be deemed to apply to employés of contractors.

Philippine Islands.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways.

Porto Rico.—No laborer may be compelled to work more than eight hours per day on public works.

South Dakota.—For labor on public highways a day's work is fixed at eight hours.

Tennessee.—Eight hours shall be a day's work on the highways.

Texas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on the highways, and by train despatchers, etc., except at stations where but one operator is employed.

Utah.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all works carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, and in all underground mines or workings, and in smelters and all other establishments for the reduction of ores.

Washington.—Eight hours in any calendar day shall constitute a day's work on any work done for the State, or for any county or municipality.

West Virginia.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the State, and for telegraph operators directing the movement of trains where three or more passenger or ten or more freight trains pass in twenty-four hours.

Wisconsin.—In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, but the law does not apply to contracts for labor by the week, month, or year. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways, and for train despatchers.

Wyoming.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a legal day's labor in all mines and on all State and municipal works.

United States.—A day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by the United States, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, is limited to eight hours.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to Commissioner Charles P. Neill of the U. S. Bureau of Labor for this Summary of Labor Legislation revised to date.

State Labor Bureaus.

LIST OF BUREAUS OF LABOR AND LABOR STATISTICS IN UNITED STATES.

Location.	Title.	Organized.	Chief Officer.	Address.
District of Col.	United States Bureau of Labor	1885	Charles P. Neill	Washington.
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1883	J. D. Mackenzie	San Francisco.
Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1887	Axel Swanson	Denver.
Connecticut	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1893	William H. Scoville	Hartford.
Idaho	Bureau of Immigration & Labor Stat.	1895	Allen Miller	Boisé.
Illinois	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1879	David Ross	Springfield.
Indiana	Bureau of Statistics	1879	Mary A. Stubbs Moore	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1884	E. D. Brigham	Des Moines.
Kansas	Bureau of Labor and Industry	1885	W. L. A. Johnson	Topeka.
Kentucky	Department of Agriculture, Lab. & Stat.	1876	M. C. Rankin	Frankfort.
Louisiana	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics.	1900	Robert E. Lee	New Orleans, La.
Maine	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics.	1887	Thos. J. Lyons	Augusta.
Maryland	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1884	Charles J. Fox	Baltimore.
Massachus'tts	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	1869	Chas. F. Gettemy	Boston.
Michigan	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1883	R. H. Fletcher	Lansing.
Minnesota	Bureau of Labor	1887	W. H. Williams	St. Paul.
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics & Inspection	1879	J. C. A. Hiller	Jefferson City
Montana	Bureau of Agriculture, Lab. & Industry	1893	J. A. Ferguson	Helena.
Nebraska	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1887	John J. Ryder	Lincoln.
N. Hampshire	Bureau of Labor	1893	Lysander H. Carroll	Concord.
New Jersey	Bureau of Statistics of Lab. & Industries	1878	W. C. Garrison	Trenton.
New York	Department of Labor	1883	John Williams	Albany.
N. Carolina	Bureau of Labor & Printing	1887	Henry B. Varner	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Department of Agriculture and Labor	1890	W. C. Gilbreath	Bismarck.
Ohio	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1877	W. T. Lewis	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	1907	Chas. L. Daugherty	Guthrie.
Oregon	Bur. Labor Stat. & Insp. Fac. Works'ps	1903	O. P. Hoff	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1872	J. L. Rockey	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1887	George H. Webb	Providence.
Tennessee	Bureau of Mines	1891	R. E. Shiflett	Nashville.
Virginia	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1898	James B. Doherty	Richmond.
Washington	Bureau of Labor	1897	C. F. Hubbard	Olympia.
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor	1889	I. V. Barton	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1883	J. D. Beck	Madison.

General Labor Organizations.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

PRESIDENT, Samuel Gompers, 801-809 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Secretary, Frank Morrison, same address; Treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; First Vice-President, James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.; Second Vice-President, John Mitchell, 10096 Metropolitan Building, New York City; Third Vice-President, James O'Connell, 402 McGill Building, Washington, D. C.; Fourth Vice-President, D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fifth Vice-President, Wm. D. Huber, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sixth Vice-President, Jos. F. Valentine, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; Seventh Vice-President, John R. Alpine, 401 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.; Eighth Vice-President, H. B. Perham, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The Federation is composed of 118 national and international unions, representing approximately 27,000 local unions, 4 departments, 38 State branches, 594 city central unions, and 573 local unions. The approximate paid membership is 2,000,000. The affiliated unions publish about 245 weekly or monthly papers, devoted to the cause of labor. The official organ is the *American Federationist*, edited by Samuel Gompers. There are 1,002 organizers of local unions acting under the orders of the American Federation of Labor. The objects and aims of the American Federation of Labor are officially stated to render employment and means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS COMPRISING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Actors' International Union. Lew Morton, 8 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost, and General Insulators. P. G. Jessen, 330 South Garrison Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. Otto E. Fischer, 212 Bush Temple of Music, 221 Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen. Jacob Fischer, Security Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of. William McCarthy, Room 15, Broadway Theatre Building, New York.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of. Charles N. Glover, Suite 570-585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Boiler-Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America. Brotherhood of. W. J. Gilthorpe, Suite 7-12, Law Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of. James W. Dougherty, Room 210, 132 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. C. L. Baine. 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workmen, International Union of United. Louis Kemper, Vane and Calhoun Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International. William Van Bodegraven, Room 409, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of. J. J. McNamara, 422-424 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International. C. T. Dolan, 253-261 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Brushmakers' International Union. R. M. Parks. 717 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of. Thomas Atkinson, Room 76, Bible House, New York City.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, International. John H. Brinkman, 520 Sixth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood. Thomas J. Lodge, 10 Carlisle Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Car Workers, International Association of. G. W. Gibson, Rooms 1205-1206 Star Building, 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of. Henry Ullner, 214 Mechanics' Bank Building, Mason and Market Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America. C. R. Stanton. P. O. Box 13, Maxwell, Ind.

Cigar-Makers' International Union of America. George W. Perkins, Room 829, Monon Block, 320 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail. H. J. Conway, 315 Appel Building, Denver, Col.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United. Max Zuckerman, 62 East Fourth St., N. Y.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The. Wesley Russell, 922-930 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Compressed Air Workers, International Union. William McQuade, 414 East 120th Street, New York.

Coopers' International Union of North America. J. A. Cable, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Curtain Operatives of America, Amalgamated Lace. George J. Raiser, 3021 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of. Thomas G. Shaw, 211 Hall Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of. Peter W. Collins, Pierick Building, Springfield, Ill.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of. William Young, 1952 North 19th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Engineers, International Union of Steam. R. A. McKee, 606 Main Street, Peoria, Ill

Engravers, International Association of Watch Case. Otto F. Altenburg, Box 263, Canton, Ohio.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary. C. L. Shamp, Rooms 2-4, 2502 North 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water. W. H. Davies, Room 205, Merrick Building, 351 West 63d Street, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

Flour and Cereal Mill Employés, International Union of. A. E. Kellington, 316 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
Foundry Employés, International Brotherhood of. Geo. Bechtold, 200 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior. J. J. Flynn, Yondorf Building, 210 South Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.
Fur Workers of the United States and Canada, International Association of. A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Can.
Garment Workers of America, United. B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'. John Alex. Dyche, 25-27 Third Avenue, N. Y.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. William Lanner, Rooms 930-931 Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated. William Figolah, 55 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Glove Workers' Union of America, International. Agnes Nestor, Room 506, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The. James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.
Grinders' and Finishers' National Union, Pocket Knife Blade. F. A. Didsbury, 508 Brook Street, Bridgeport, Ct.
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife. John F. Gleason, 76 Chestnut Street, Bristol, Ct.
Hatters of North America, United. Martin Lawlor, Room 15, 11 Waverley Place, New York, N. Y.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, International. Ernest Villard, Realty Building, 410-412 East Market Street, Elmira, N. Y.
Horse-Shoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen. Roady Kenehan, P. O. Box 1331, Denver, Col.
Hotel and Restaurant Employés' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. Jere. L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of. John Williams, House Building, Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jewelry Workers' Union of America, International. George Bessinger, 19 Morton Street, Newark, N. J.
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal. Ralph V. Brandt, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt, Waist and. John J. Manning, 602 Second Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of. J. J. Pfeiffer, 209-210 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Leather Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated. F. Victor Turnquist, 125 Fifth Avenue, Lowell, Mass.
Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada. John Treanor, 419 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lithographic Press Feeders of United States and Canada, International Protective Association of. Henry Turner, 43 Centre Street, New York City.
Longshoremen's Association, International. John J. Joyce, 601-4 Elks Temple, Detroit, Mich.
Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of. Charles McCrory, 429 42d Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Machinists, International Association of. George Preston, 908-914 G Street, N. W., McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
Maintenance of Way Employés, International Brotherhood of. S. J. Pegg, Vanol Building, 3900 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Marble Workers, International Association of. Stephen C. Hogan, 632 Eagle Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America, Amalgamated. Homer D. Call, 801 Cortland Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' International Union of North America. Charles R. Atherton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet. John E. Bray, 325 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Mine Workers of America, United. Edwin Perry, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Moulders' Union of North America, International. E. J. Denney, 530 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Musicians, American Federation of. Owen Miller, 3535 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of. J. C. Skemp, Drawer 99, Lafayette, Ind.
Paper-Makers of America, United Brotherhood of. J. T. Carey, 22 Smith Building, Watertown, N. Y.
Pattern-Makers' League of North America. James Wilson, Second National Bank Building, Ninth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, O.
Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of. Edward I. Hannah, 249 East 57th Street, New York.
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada. John Sheret, Lock Box 116, Albion, N. Y.
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International. Louis A. Schwarz, 228 Apsley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International. Charles Dold, 1323 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative. Joseph McIlveen, 2909 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper. T. L. Mahan, 319 S Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers, of United States and Canada, United Association of. John M. Love, 401-406 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Post-Office Clerks, National Federation of. George F. Pfeiffer, 377 Albion Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative. Edward Menge, Box 181, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United. Charles L. Thomas, Olyphant, Pa.

GENERAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

Print Cutters' Association of America, National. Thos. I. G. Eastwood, 434-436 West 164th Street, New York, N. Y.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International. Patrick McMullen, Rooms 802-807, Lyric Theatre Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of. John H. Malin, P. O. Drawer K, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Quarryworkers' International Union of North America. P. F. McCarthy, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of. L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of. R. E. Fisher, 307-310 Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Railway Employés of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric. W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.
Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada. International Brotherhood of. Henry Sands, 236 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.
Sawsmiths' National Union. F. E. Kingsley, 1145 North Beville Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Seamen's Union, International, of America. William H. Frazier, 1½A Lewis Street, Boston, Mass.
Shingle Weavers' Union of America, International. W. E. Willis, 317 Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash.
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Caulkers of America, International Union of. Thomas Durett, 108 Marshall Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International. Wm. W. Clark, 1460 St. Louis Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
Slate Workers, International Union of. Thomas H. Palmer, Pen Argyle, Pa.
Spinners' International Union. Samuel Ross, Box 367, New Bedford, Mass.
Stage Employés' International Alliance, Theatrical. Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, State and Harrison Streets, Chicago, Ill.
Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America. The. Dennis H. Sherman, 1301 Madison Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International. George W. Williams, Room 27, Globe Building, Boston, Mass.
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen. James F. McHugh, 520 Sixth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
Stove Mounters' International Union. J. H. Kaefer, 166 Concord Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Switchmen's Union of North America. M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen. John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of. Thomas L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Textile Workers of America, United. Albert Hibbert, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.
Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic. James P. Reynolds, Harmony, Pa.
Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America, International. Charles E. Lawyer, Rooms 20-21, Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.
Tip Printers, International Brotherhood of. T. J. Carolan, 252 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
Tobacco Workers' International Union. E. Lewis Evans, Room 50, American National Bank Building, Third and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America. Murt Malone, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Oshkosh, Wis.
Typographical Union, International. J. W. Hays, Rooms 640-650, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America. James H. Hatch, 145 East 53d Street, New York, N. Y.
Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring. Alfred Haughton, 50 Cherry Street, Brockton, Mass.
Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire. E. E. Desmond, 184 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Woodmen and Saw Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of. Ernest G. Pape, 1613 Second Street, Eureka, Cal.
Wood Workers' International Union of America, Amalgamated. John G. Meiler, 2093 North Albany Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL UNIONS

NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

American Flint Glass Workers Union. W. P. Clark, Toledo, Ohio.
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union. William Dobson, Odd Fellows' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Warren S. Stone, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. W. S. Carter, Peoria, Ill.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. A. E. King, Cleveland, Ohio.
National Association of Letter Carriers. E. J. Cantwell, Hutchins Building, Washington, D. C.
Railroad Conductors' Order. W. J. Maxwell, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Stone Masons' International Union. John Reichwein, 536 Concord Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Western Federation of Miners. Ernest Mills, 3 Pioneer Building, Denver, Col.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

General Master Workman, Simon Burns, 518 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; General Worthy Foreman, P. J. McCarthy, Boston, Mass.; General Secretary-Treasurer, J. Frank O'Meara, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.; National Organizer, Thomas H. Canning. General Executive Board, Joseph R. Mansion, Albany, N. Y.; J. B. Lenau, Chicago, Ill.; John Fernau, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Passport Regulations.

RULES governing the granting and issuing of passports in the United States:

1. BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE.—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Revised Statutes, sections 4075, 4078), and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion.

Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State.

Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the Chief Executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is the same as that required of applicants in the United States.

2. FEE.—By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

3. APPLICATIONS.—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must make a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application must be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not competent for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed. If he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence and within what length of time he will return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship.

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz.: Age, —— years; stature, —— feet —— inches (English measure); forehead, ——; eyes, ——; nose, ——; mouth, ——; chin, ——; hair, ——; complexion, ——; face, ——.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

4. NATIVE CITIZENS.—An application containing the information indicated by rule 3 will be sufficient evidence in the case of nativecitizens. A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United States, must accompany his application with a certified copy of a Chinese return certificate issued by the immigration official in charge at the port of proposed departure, or, in lieu thereof, the duplicate application for such certificate, signed by the immigration official located nearest to his place of residence, who made the preinvestigation of his claim.

5. A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

6. NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

7. WOMAN'S APPLICATION.—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her application which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A married woman citizenship follows that of her husband so far as her international status is concerned. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established.

8. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

9. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government; and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence, and loyalty.

10. EXPIRATION OF PASSPORT.—A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

11. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN, AND SERVANTS.—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions. The term servant does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relations to the applicant for a passport.

12. TITLES.—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

13. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION.—They will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, but are not furnished, except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

14. ADDRESS.—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Bureau of Citizenship, and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress, approved June 14, 1902, providing that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States," the foregoing rules are hereby prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States.

The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of issuing and granting passports additional to these rules and not inconsistent with them.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1909.

Naturalization Laws of the United States.

THE conditions under and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States are prescribed by Sections 2, 165-74 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by Chapter 3593 of the Acts of the First Session of the 59th Congress and Chapter 2534 of the Acts of the Second Session of the 59th Congress.

DECLARATION OF INTENTIONS.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, of which he is a resident, two years at least prior to his admission that it is, *bona fide*, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or State, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

PETITION ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

At the time of his application for admission, which must be not less than two years nor more than seven years after such declaration of intention, he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by the affidavits of two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the State or district at least one year previously), in one of the courts above specified, that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at any time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject.

CONDITIONS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

He shall, before his final admission to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make an express renunciation of the same. No person who believes in or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of unlawfully assaulting or killing any officer of any organized government because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language. An alien soldier of the United States Army of good character may be admitted to citizenship on one year's previous residence. Any alien in the United States navy or marine corps, who has served five consecutive years in the United States navy or one enlistment in the United States marine corps, and honorably discharged, shall be admitted to citizenship upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen. Any American woman that marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

MINORS.

An alien minor may take out his first papers on attaining the age of eighteen years, but he can only become a citizen after having his first papers at least two years, and having resided within the United States five years, and after having attained the age of twenty-one years.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized being under age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof. Provided, That such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: And provided further, That the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States. All children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this Government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

CHINESE.

The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by Sec. 14, Chap. 126, Laws of 1882.

PROTECTION ABROAD TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Section 2,000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens. But when a naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign State from which he came, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and his place of general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during the said years." It is provided that such a presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. No American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself while this country is at war. Any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign State in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign State.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The right to vote comes from the State, and is a State gift. Naturalization is a Federal right and is a gift of the Union, not of any one State. In nearly one-half of the Union aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. (See Table of Qualifications for Voting in each State, on another page.) The Federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him, and he may vote in several States six months after landing, if he has declared his intention, under United States law, to become a citizen.

INHABITANTS OF THE NEW INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

The inhabitants of Hawaii were declared to be citizens of the United States under the act of 1900 creating Hawaii a Territory. Under the United States Supreme Court decision in the insular cases, in May, 1901, the inhabitants of the Philippines and Porto Rico are entitled to full protection under the Constitution, but not to the privileges of United States citizenship until Congress so decrees, by admitting the countries as States or organizing them as Territories.

The United States Census.

THE Constitution requires that a census of the United States shall be taken decennially. The First Census was taken in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were taken under the supervision of the Secretary of State. In 1849 the supervision of the census was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, and continued under the control of that department until the passage of the act of 1903 creating the Department of Commerce and Labor; by this act the Census Office was transferred to the supervision of the new department. Congress, by act approved March 6, 1902, made the Census Office a permanent bureau of the Government.

The last census of the United States was taken in 1900, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899. This act divided the statistical inquiry into two classes: Reports of the Twelfth Census, comprising population, manufactures, agriculture, and vital statistics; and special reports, the insane and feeble-minded, deaf, dumb, and blind; crime, pauperism, and benevolence; deaths and births in registration areas, social statistics of cities, wealth, debt, and taxation; religious bodies, electric light and power, telephones and telegraphs, transportation by water, street railways, express companies, and mines and mining. To these were subsequently added annual statistics of cotton production. The series comprising the main reports of the Twelfth Census were by law ordered compiled and published by July 1, 1902, after which the special reports were to receive consideration. In accordance with this law, ten volumes of the main reports, comprising about 10,000 pages, were published within the period specified, and summaries of these reports will be found on other pages of THE WORLD ALMANAC.

Since July 1, 1902, the Bureau of the Census has been engaged in securing and tabulating statistics relating to the secondary reports, several of which have been completed or are now approaching completion. By act of Congress the President was empowered to instruct the Census Office to compile the census of the Philippine Islands. In compliance with the President's order the tabulation was made and the reports were published in four volumes. An edition in Spanish was also issued. Numerous minor assignments of statistical work have been made to the Bureau. It is likely, indeed, to become the main producer of, or clearing-house for, Federal statistics, as predicted during the discussion that preceded the establishment of the permanent office. Since the publication of the main reports of the Twelfth Census the Bureau has published the Abstract of the Twelfth Census, the Statistical Atlas of the United States, special reports on Employés and Wages, Occupations, Mines and Quarries, Street Railways, Benevolent Institutions, Electric Light and Power Stations, the Blind and the Deaf; Mortality, 1900 to 1904; Supplementary Analysis of the Twelfth Census; the Insane and Feeble-minded in Hospitals and Institutions; Paupers in Almshouses, Manufactures, 1905; Wealth, Debt, and Taxation; Prisoners; Women at Work; Mortality, 1905; and bulletins on Statistics of Cities, Valuation of Railway Operating Property, and Child Labor. It has also completed the census of Manufactures of 1905, and issued the reports on Wages and Transportation by Water. During 1909 the Bureau will be occupied principally in completing the reports on Marriage and Divorce; Religious Bodies; Criminal Judicial Statistics; Express Companies; the annual reports on Mortality and Cotton Production and Consumption, and preliminary work for the Thirteenth Census.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President of the United States, and receives a salary of $7,000 per annum. The present Director is E. Dana Durand of California. The office organization consists of an assistant director, William F Willoughby, a chief clerk, A. H. Baldwin, an appointment clerk, Robert M. Pindell, Jr., a disbursing clerk, Thomas S. Merrill, five chief statisticians: For population, Wm. C. Hunt; for Manufactures, William M. Steuart; for Agriculture, Le Grand Powers; for Vital Statistics, Cressy L. Wilbur; and for Revision and Results, J. A. Hill; a geographer, Charles S. Sloane; and such administrative chiefs as are required by the demands of the office. The entire number of employés in the Bureau on July 1, 1909, was 621. This number does not include special agents employed intermittently in the Southern States, for the collection of cotton statistics.

Under the terms of the act passed by Congress on July 2, 1909, the Thirteenth Census will be taken as of April 15, 1910, instead of June 1. The office force will be greatly enlarged, and it is estimated that the clerical force will number 3,500 employés. There will be 330 supervisors of the Census, and approximately 65,000 enumerators, and the probable expenditure is estimated at $14,000,000 for the decennial period, from July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1912.

THE CENSUS OF 1910.

The law providing for the taking of the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses of the United States received the approval of Congress July 2, 1909. It follows, in the main, the provisions of the act for the taking of the Twelfth Census but differs from it in the following important respects:

1. One of the inquiries of the Twelfth Census—that relative to deaths in the general population—has been dropped. The reasons are twofold. Fifty years of experiment, from 1850 to 1900, has established with certainty the fact that not more than seven-tenths of all the deaths which occur in a given community during a year can be obtained by enumerators asking at the close of that year of each family a report of any deaths which had occurred therein during the preceding twelve months. Tables so imperfect have very little statistical or medical value, and are constantly misunderstood by the public. So wide a margin of error in one branch of the Census tends to discredit more accurate results reached in other divisions. Furthermore, the Bureau of the Census, by acting in co-operation with States and cities having trustworthy local systems for the registration of births and deaths, is now annually publishing returns for over one-half of the population of the country, which probably cover 95 per cent. of all deaths occurring within those districts and furnish a far better index to the death rate in the whole country than enumerators' returns for the United States could do. In 1909, the Bureau of the Census likewise inaugurated the system of securing and publishing statistics of births occurring within such districts.

2. While this inquiry into deaths for the whole country has been dropped, another inquiry has been added—that into mines and quarries. This has been done, both because the past experience of the Bureau of the Census shows that the dividing line between manufactures on the one hand, and mines and quarries on the other, is one exceedingly

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.—*Continued.*

difficult to draw, and because it is desirable to have the statistics relative to this branch of industry relate to the same date as those relative to manufactures, instead of being covered by a special investigation such as was made in 1902.

3. The enumeration of population and of farms will be had in April instead of June, as formerly; this change being made for the reason that fewer people are absent from their homes in the former than in the latter month.

4. The Census of manufacturing and mining and quarrying will relate to the calendar year 1909, instead of the fiscal year of each concern ending next preceding June, 1900, as was the case in the Twelfth Census. This change will make it possible to put field agents at work collecting the statistics in January, 1910, and will thus facilitate greatly the completion of the report within the time limit fixed by law.

5. The act provides for the appointment of the temporary clerical help required for the tabulation and presentation of the information collected by Civil Service Examination, a requirement not found in previous acts. Although not required by statute, it is also the intention of the Director to provide for the appointment of the special field agents, who will collect the statistics of particular industries by means of a special competitive examination open to all applicants. It is estimated that for performing the work entailed by the taking of the Thirteenth Census the services will be required of 330 supervisors, 65,000 enumerators, and 4,000 temporary employees at Washington.

By act approved June 29, 1909, $10,000,000 was appropriated to meet the expenses of the Thirteenth Census and that of the current work of the Bureau during the fiscal year 1909-10. It is estimated that a further appropriation of $4,000,000 will be required during the next two years to complete the Census and continue the Bureau's regular work.

The Census will include Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, but not the Philippine Islands, the census of the latter having been taken in 1903. The results of the Census must be completed and published by July 1, 1912, the law thus following that providing for the Twelfth Census in respect to insuring prompt publication, instead of permitting the presentation of results to be delayed seven or eight years after the Census day as was the case at certain previous censuses.

The act provides for an assistant director, a fifth chief statistician, and certain other employees to hold office during the three years to be covered by the census work. On July 1, 1912, the Bureau of the Census will revert to its permanent personnel, and thus, so to speak, return to a piece footing.

PROVISIONS OF THE CENSUS ACT.

The following are the provisions of the Census act, which cover some of its most important requirements:

"Section 8. That the Thirteenth Census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to agriculture, to manufactures, and to mines and quarries."

POPULATION.

"The schedules relating to population shall include for each inhabitant the name, relationship to head of family, color, sex, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, number of years in the United States, citizenship, occupation, whether or not employer or employee, and, if employee, whether or not employed at the date of enumeration and the number of months unemployed during the preceding calendar year, whether or not engaged in agriculture, school attendance, literacy, and tenure of home and whether or not a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy; and the name and address of each blind or deaf and dumb person; and for the enumeration of institutions, shall include paupers, prisoners, juvenile delinquents, insane, feeble-minded, blind, deaf and dumb, and inmates of benevolent institutions."

AGRICULTURE.

"The schedules relating to agriculture shall include name, color and country of birth of occupant of each farm, tenure, acreage of farm, acreage of woodland and character of timber thereon, value of farm and improvements, value of farm implements, number and value of live stock on farms and ranges, number and value of domestic animals not on farms and ranges, and the acreage of crops planted and to be planted during the year of enumeration, and the acreage of crops and the quantity and value of crops and other farm products for the year ending December 31 next preceding the enumeration."

MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

"The schedules of inquiries relating to manufactures and to mines and quarries shall include the name and location of each establishment; character of organization, whether individual, co-operative, or other form; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital actually invested; number of proprietors, firm members, co-partners, stockholders and officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employees and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; amount of miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time in operation during the census year; character and quantity of power used, and the character and number of machines employed.

"The census of manufactures and of mines and quarries shall relate to the year ending December thirty-first next preceding the enumeration of population and shall be confined to mines and quarries and manufacturing establishments which were in active operation during all or a portion of that year. The census of manufactures shall furthermore be confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, exclusive of the so-called neighborhood, household and hand industries.

"The inquiry concerning manufactures shall cover the production of turpentine and rosin and the report concerning this industry shall show in addition to the other facts covered by the regular schedule of manufactures, the quantity and quality of turpentine and rosin manufactured and marketed, the sources, methods, and extent of the industry.

"Whenever he shall deem it expedient, the Director of the Census may change the

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.—*Continued.*

collection of these statistics upon special agents or upon detailed employees, to be employed without respect to locality.

"The form and subdivision of inquiries necessary to secure the information under the foregoing topics shall be determined by the Director of the Census."

DUTY OF CITIZENS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

"Section 23. That it shall be the duty of all persons over twenty-one years of age when requested by the Director of the Census, or by any supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said Director, to answer correctly, to the best of their knowledge, all questions on the census schedules applying to themselves and to the family to which they belong or are related, and to the farm or farms of which they or their families are the occupants; and any person over twenty-one years of age who, under the conditions hereinbefore stated, shall refuse or wilfully neglect to answer any of these questions, or shall wilfully give answers that are false, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $100.

"And it shall be the duty of every owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, when requested by the Director of the Census, or by any supervisor, enumerator, special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said Director, to furnish the names of the occupants of said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, and to give thereto free ingress and egress to any duly accredited representative of the Census Office, so as to permit of the collection of statistics for census purposes including the proper and correct enumeration of all persons having their usual place of abode in said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building; and any owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement or other building who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to give such information or assistance under the conditions hereinbefore stated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $500.

"Section 24. And it shall be the duty of every owner, president, treasurer, secretary, director, or other officer or agent of any manufacturing establishment, mine, quarry, or other establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporation, firm, limited liability company, or by private individuals, when requested by the Director of the Census or by any supervisor, enumerator, special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said Director, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions on any census schedule applying to such establishment; and any owner, president, secretary, director, or other officer or agent of any manufacturing establishment, mine, quarry, or other establishment of productive industry, who under the conditions hereinbefore stated shall refuse or wilfully neglect to answer any of these questions, or shall wilfully give answers that are false, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $10,000, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or both so fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court. The provisions of this section shall also apply to the collection of the information required and authorized by the act entitled 'An act to provide for a permanent Census Office,' and by acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto."

INFORMATION RECEIVED AS CONFIDENTIAL.

"Section 25. That the information furnished under the provisions of the next preceding section shall be used only for the statistical purposes for which it is supplied. No publication shall be made by the Census Office whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment can be identified, nor shall the Director of the Census permit any one other than the sworn employees of the Census Office to examine the individual reports."

Interstate Commerce Law.

THE following is a synopsis of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law and acts amendatory thereof, prepared for the Official Congressional Directory:

Under "An Act to Regulate Commerce," approved February 4, 1887; as amended March 2, 1889; February 10, 1891; February 8, 1895; the "Elkins act" of February 19, 1903, and the amending act approved June 29, 1906, the Interstate Commerce Commission is composed of seven members, each receiving a salary of $10,000 per annum. The regulating statutes apply to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe line and partly by rail, or partly by pipe line and partly by water, and to common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment). The statutes apply generally to interstate traffic, including import and domestic traffic, and also that which is carried wholly within any territory of the United States. Only traffic transported wholly within a single State is excepted.

The Commission has jurisdiction on complaint, and, after full hearing, to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices, and order reparation to injured shippers; to require any carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination, or undue or unreasonable preference, and to institute and carry on proceedings for enforcement of the law. The Commission may also inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the regulating statutes, and it may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, and from time to time inspect the same. The carriers must file annual reports with the Commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required. Various other powers are conferred upon the Commission. Carriers failing to file and publish all rates and charges, as required by

law, are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation, and penalties are provided in the statute for failure on the part of carriers or of shippers to observe the rates specified in the published tariffs.

The Commission also appoints a Secretary and clerks, whose duties are not specifically defined by the act.

The act of February 11, 1903, provides that suits in equity brought under the act to regulate commerce, wherein the United States is complainant, may be expedited and given precedence over other suits, and that appeals from the Circuit Court lie only to the Supreme Court. The act of February 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins law, penalizes the offering, soliciting, or receiving of rebates, allows proceedings in the courts by injunction to restrain departures from published rates, and makes the Expediting act of February 11, 1903, include cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney-General in the name of the Commission.

Under the act of August 7, 1888, all railroad and telegraph companies to which the United States have granted any subsidy in lands or bonds or loan of credit for the construction of either railroad or telegraph lines are required to file annual reports with the Commission and such other reports as the Commission may call for. The act also directs every such company to file with the Commission copies of all contracts and agreements of every description existing between it and every other person or corporation whatsoever in reference to the ownership, possession, or operation of any telegraph lines over or upon the right of way, and to decide questions relating to the interchange of business between such government-aided telegraph company and any connecting telegraph company. The act provides penalties for failure to perform and carry out within a reasonable time the order or orders of the Commission.

The act of March 2, 1893, known as the "Safety Appliance act," provides that within specified periods railroad cars used in interstate commerce must be equipped with automatic couplers and standard height of drawbars for freight cars, and have grab irons or hand holds in the ends and sides of each car. A further provision is that locomotive engines used in moving interstate traffic shall be fitted with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system, and a sufficient number of cars in the train shall be equipped with power or train brakes. The act directs the Commission to lodge with the proper District-Attorneys information of such violations as may come to its knowledge. The Commission is authorized to, from time to time, upon full hearing and for good cause, extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of the statute. The act of March 2, 1903, amended this act so as to make its provisions apply to Territories and the District of Columbia to all cases when couplers of whatever design are brought together, and to all locomotives, cars, and other equipment of any railroad engaged in interstate traffic, except logging cars and cars used upon street railways, and also to power or train brakes used in railway operation.

The act of June 1, 1898, concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employés, known as the "Arbitration Act," directs the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor to use their best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to settle controversies between railway companies and their employés. Every agreement of arbitration made under the act must be forwarded to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who shall file the same in the office of that Commission. When the agreement of arbitration is signed by employés individually instead of a labor organization, the act provides, if various specified conditions have been complied with, that the Chairman of the Commission shall, by notice in writing, fix a time and place for the meeting of the Board of Arbitrators. If the two arbitrators chosen by the parties fail to select a third within five days after the first meeting, the third arbitrator shall be named by the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor.

The act of March 3, 1901, "requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission," makes it the duty of such carrier to monthly report, under oath, all collisions and derailments of its trains and accidents to its passengers, and to its employés while on duty in its service, and to state the nature and causes thereof. The act prescribes that a fine shall be imposed against any such carrier failing to make the report so required.

The act of March 4, 1907, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is made unlawful to require or permit employés engaged in or connected with the movement of trains to be on duty more than a specified number of hours in any twenty-four.

The act of May 23, 1908, by section 16 thereof, gives the Interstate Commerce Commission limited control over the street railroads in the District of Columbia.

The act of May 30, 1908, directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations for the safe transportation of explosives by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. A penalty is provided for violations of such regulations.

The act of May 30, 1908, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is provided that after a certain date no locomotive shall be used in moving interstate or foreign traffic, etc., not equipped with an ash pan which can be emptied without requiring a man to go under such locomotive. A penalty is provided for violation of this act.

Public resolution No. 46, approved June 30, 1906, and the sundry civil appropriation act of May 27, 1908, direct the Commission to investigate and report on the use and need of appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation.

The act of March 3, 1909, authorizes the Commission to prescribe the form of bookkeeping for the gas and electric companies of the District of Columbia.

Registration of Trade-Marks

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following are extracts from the new "Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States or Indian tribes, and to protect the same," passed by the Fifty-eighth Congress, and approved by the President, February 20, 1905, and amended by act passed by the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 2, 1907, and by act of the Sixtieth Congress, approved February 18, 1909.

"The owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS—*Continued.*

territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the Commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the Commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"A certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payments of the renewal fees required by this act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this act.

"The registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs."

No trade-mark shall be granted which "consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, nor which is identical with or nearly resembling a trade-mark already registered." "No portrait of a living individual may be registered as a trade-mark except by the consent of such individual, evidenced by an instrument in writing."

By act of Congress approved February 18, 1909, the second section of the trades-mark act was amended so as to read as follows:

"The application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

TRADE-MARK TREATIES WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The following is a list of the Governments with which conventions for the reciprocal registration and protection of trade-marks have been entered into by the United States:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain (including colonies), Italy, Japan (including China and Korea), Luxemburg, Russia, Servia, Spain. The laws of Switzerland and the Netherlands being so framed as to afford reciprocal privileges to the citizens or subjects of any Government which affords similar privileges to the people of those countries, the mere exchange of diplomatic notes, giving notice of the fact, accomplishes all the purposes of a formal convention.

THE political institutions known as Initiative and Referendum are those by which the body of the electorate may initiate measures to be enacted by their own vote into laws, and by which laws enacted by the Legislatures are referred to and approved or rejected by the people. The first appearance of these propositions was in Switzerland about the sixteenth century, but made great strides there in recent years, being in effect in every canton except Freiburg. The Referendum may be divided into Referendums of (a) entire constitutions, (b) amendments to constitutions, (c) of laws affecting the whole State, and (d) of laws affecting parts of States or localities only.

REFERENDUMS OF WHOLE CONSTITUTIONS.

Massachusetts in 1778 was the first State to refer its whole constitution to popular approval, followed closely by New Hampshire (1783), Connecticut (1818), and Maine (1819), Rhode Island (1824, rejected), New York (the first State out of New England, in 1821), Virginia (1829), Georgia (1833), Tennessee (1834), North Carolina and Michigan, in 1835. Since 1835 all new Constitutions except those of Delaware (1895), Mississippi (1890), and South Carolina (1895) have been submitted to popular vote after leaving the hands of the Convention or Legislature.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTIONS.

Amendments to Constitutions are made by Conventions called on a Referendum in thirty States—Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—and in fifteen—Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Vermont—by the Legislature, and are referable to the people in forty-three States, the exceptions being Delaware and South Carolina.

LAWS AFFECTING THE WHOLE STATE.

1. When the vote of the people is authorized by the Constitution. This is the Referendum in its narrower sense, and in this aspect is now a matter of political interest. The Constitution of South Dakota (1898) provides: "The legislative power of the State shall be vested in a Legislature, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, except that the people expressly reserve to themselves the right to propose measures (initiative), which measures the Legislature shall enact and submit to a vote of the electors of the State, and also the right to require that any laws which the Legislature may have enacted shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the State before going into effect." The Constitution of Oregon (1902) contains a similar provision. So far, however, no other State has incorporated this initiative and referendum clause in general terms in its Constitution. Special provisions, nevertheless, are the subject of referendum, as the location of the capital of the State and of State institutions, the limitation of expenditure or of the debt, and in Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and Utah the maximum tax rate, the franchise and many like questions.

2. When no authorization for such vote is contained in the Constitution. The reference of general laws to the people in the absence of express constitutional authority was early attempted, but has generally been held unconstitutional. Barto vs. Himrod, 4 Seld (N. Y.) 483, is the leading case. But the reference of a time when a law shall take effect has been held constitutional—upon this many of the State prohibitory Liquor Laws are based, as in Michigan (1852), Vermont (1852), Maine (1858), North Carolina (1881). Other matters of a general nature have been so referred—e. g., the seat of Government (California, 1850), free schools (New York, 1849), minority representation on corporations (New Hampshire, 1880), contract labor in prisons (New York, 1883), Chinese immigration (Nevada, 1880), woman suffrage (Massachusetts, 1895).

LAWS AFFECTING PARTS OF STATES OR LOCALITIES ONLY.

The reference of such laws to the vote of the people of the locality affected is held to be not unconstitutional in legislation determining the area, boundaries, etc., of local political districts; the selection of county seats and sites, the selection of a corporate name, and the choice of a city charter or local government, in which the referendum is made obligatory in some States. So, also, propositions to remove the fire and police departments of Jersey City were referred to the inhabitants in 1885; to reform the Civil Service in any city of Illinois (1895); to increase the number of supervisors in Iowa (1897), Nebraska (1897), North Dakota (1895), and Ohio (1896). Every phase of legislation in which there is danger to the legislator is apt at some time to be so referred, including loan bills and financial proposals of all kinds.

THE INITIATIVE.

The initiative is either a right reserved by the people of a State in their Constitution to originate propositions to be enacted into law by the Legislature and ratified by the vote of the people, or that giving a number of voters in a community the right to cause an election to be held upon a permitted question (as whether liquor shall be sold in the town), and if the vote be in favor of a change then the new condition to obtain under a previously passed statute of the State Legislature. The initiative in its larger aspect has authority only in South Dakota and Oregon, and there its operation excludes only matters of emergency, as the preservation of the public peace, health, or safety. In its local aspect it has been called in to inaugurate a vast variety of matters of local interest,—prohibition, county seats, live stock and fencing laws, high-school laws—finding its greatest development in Oregon, South Dakota, Nebraska, California, and Iowa.

The Initiative and Referendum constitute a political force or medium opposed in action to the Legislature as the delegated authority of the people, and the various labor and people's parties have turned to them as a means of holding in their own hands a larger measure of the sovereign power which, under the older theories of government, was entirely delegated to their representatives.

During the past year the movement has been pronounced in Massachusetts, where proposals for the election of Senators by popular vote and other provisions were proposed, and in the West, especially in Oregon and California. As a cognate issue the direct primary has attained prominence, particularly in New York.

The New York Public Service Act.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

William R. Willcox, Chairman, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1913
William McCarroll, Brooklyn; holds office until February 1, 1912.
Edward M. Bassett, Brooklyn; holds office until February 1, 1911.
Milo Roy Maltbie, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1910.
John E. Eustis, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1914.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Frank W. Stevens, Chairman, Jamestown; holds office until February 1, 1913.
John B. Olmsted, Buffalo; holds office until February 1, 1912.
Thomas Mott Osborne, Auburn; holds office until February 1, 1911.
Martin S. Decker, New Paltz; holds office until February 1, 1910.
James E. Sague, New Hamburg; holds office until February 1, 1914.

Chapter 429 of the Laws of 1907, "An Act to establish the Public Service Commissions and prescribing their powers and duties, and to provide for the regulation and control of certain public service corporations and making an appropriation therefor," became a law on June 6, 1907. Two Public Service Commissions of five members each were created by the Act, one with authority in the First District, which included the counties of New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond, and the other in the Second District, which included all the other counties of the State.

The Act abolished the existing State Board of Railroad Commissioners, the State Commission of Gas and Electricity, the State Inspector of Gas Meters, and the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners of New York City. All the powers of the Railroad Commissioners, of the Commission of Gas and Electricity, and of the Inspector of Gas Meters were conferred upon the Public Service Commissions. All the powers and duties of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of New York City were conferred upon the Public Service Commission of the First District. Each of the successors of the first Commissioners appointed are to hold office for a period of five years. The Governor is authorized to remove any Commissioner for inefficiency, neglect of duty or misconduct in office, giving to him a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being publicly heard in person or by counsel in his own defence.

The jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of the First District extends to railroads and street railroads lying exclusively within that district, to any common carrier operating exclusively within that district, and to the manufacture, sale or distribution of gas and electricity for light, heat and power in that district. In addition the Commission of the First District is to exercise the powers heretofore conferred upon the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissions. All jurisdiction not specifically granted to the Public Service Commission of the First District is granted to the Public Service Commission of the Second District. The annual salary of each Public Service Commissioner is to be $15,000; of their secretary, $6,000, and of their counsel, $10,000.

The Act provides that every railway corporation shall furnish with respect thereto such service or facilities as shall be safe and adequate, and in all respects just and reasonable; and, secondly, that all charges made or demanded by any such corporation, person or common carrier for the transportation of passengers, freight or property, for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in connection therewith, shall be just and reasonable, and not more than allowed by law or by order of the Public Service Commission having jurisdiction, and made as authorized by the Act. Every unjust or reasonable charge made or demanded for any such service or transportation of passengers, freight or property, or in connection therewith, or in excess of that allowed by law or by order of the Commission, is prohibited. A railroad corporation, upon the application of any shipper tendering traffic for transportation, must construct upon reasonable terms a switch connection. Every common carrier is to file with the Public Service Commission having jurisdiction, and print and keep open to public inspection, schedules showing the rates, fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property within the State between each point upon its route and all other points thereon. The schedules are to plainly state the places between which property and passengers are to be carried, the classification of passengers, freight and property in force, all terminal charges, storage charges, icing charges, and all other charges which the Commission may require to be stated, all privileges or facilities granted or allowed, and any rules or regulations which may in any wise change, affect, or determine any part, or the aggregate of the rates, fares or charges, or the value of the service rendered to the passenger, shipper or consignee. Such schedules are to be plainly printed in large type; copies for the use of the public are to be kept posted in two public and conspicuous places in every depot, station and office of every common carrier where passengers or property are received for transportation in such manner as to be readily accessible to and conveniently inspected by the public. No common carrier, the Act says, "shall directly or indirectly by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device or method, charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or corporation a greater or less compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers, freight or property, except as authorized in this Act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person or corporation for doing a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under the same or substantially similar circumstances and conditions." The giving of free tickets, free passes, or free transportation for passengers or property, except to its employees and certain other specified classes, or in certain specified cases, is prohibited. No common carrier is to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of a like kind or property, under substantially similar

circumstances and conditions for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance. Upon the application, however, of a common carrier the Public Service Commission may, by order, authorize it to charge less for a longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property in special cases after investigation by the Commission. Every railroad corporation and street railway corporation is to have sufficient cars and motive power to meet all requirements for the transportation of passengers and property which may reasonably be anticipated. Every railroad corporation must furnish to all persons and corporations who apply therefor and offer freight for transportation sufficient and suitable cars for the transportation of such freight in car-load lots.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONS.

Each one of the Public Service Commissions is to have general supervision of all common carriers, railroads and street railroads, and is directed to keep informed as to their general condition, their capitalization, their franchises, and the manner in which their lines owned, leased, controlled or operated, are managed, conducted and operated, not only with respect to the adequacy, security and accommodation afforded by their service, but also with respect to their compliance with all provisions of law, orders of the Commission and Charter requirements. Each Commission is given power to examine all books, contracts, documents and papers of any person or corporation subject to its supervision, and by subpoena to compel production thereof. Each Commission is to prescribe the form of the annual reports required under the Act to be made by common carriers, railroad and street railroad corporations. Each Commission is to investigate the cause of all accidents on any railroad or street railroad within its district which result in loss of life or injury to persons or property, and which, in their judgment, require investigation. Whenever either Commission shall be of the opinion that the rates, fares or charges demanded by any common carrier, railroad corporation or street railroad corporation subject to its jurisdiction are unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or in anywise in violation of any provision of law, it shall determine the just and reasonable rates, fares and charges to be thereafter observed and in force as the maximum to be charged for the service to be performed. And whenever a Public Service Commission is of the opinion, after a hearing, that the equipment, appliances or service of any common carrier, railroad corporation or street railroad corporation is unsafe, its members are required to determine the safe equipment thereafter to be in force, and prescribe the same by an order to be served upon the common carrier, railroad corporation or street railway corporation concerned. The Commissions are granted power to require two or more common carriers owning a continuous line of transportation to establish joint rates, fares and charges. The Commissions may order repairs and improvements to be made to tracks, switches, terminals, and motive powers in order to promote the security or convenience of the public. If, in the judgment of the Commission having jurisdiction, any railroad corporation or street railroad corporation does not run trains enough or cars enough, or possess or operate motive power enough reasonably to accommodate the traffic, passengers and freight transported by it, or it does not run its trains or cars with sufficient frequency, such a Commission may make an order directing any such corporation to increase the number of its trains, or of its cars, or its motive power. A uniform system of accounts for railroad and street railway corporations is authorized. Without first having obtained the permission and approval of the proper Public Service Commission, no railroad corporation may begin the construction of a railroad or street railroad. The Commission within whose district such construction is to be made is authorized to grant its approval when, in its judgment, the exercise of the franchise or privilege is necessary or convenient for the public service. No franchise to own or operate a railroad or street railroad may be assigned, transferred or leased unless the assignment, transfer or lease is first approved by the proper Commission. No railroad corporation or street railroad corporation is to acquire the capital stock of any railroad corporation or street railroad corporation unless authorized to do so by one of the Commissions created by the Act. Every contract for a transfer of stock by or through any person or corporation to any corporation in violation of the Act, it is declared, shall be void. Common carriers, railroads, and street railroad corporations are authorized to issue stocks, bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness when necessary for the acquisition of property, provided, that they shall have secured from the proper Commission an order authorizing such an issue. For the purpose of enabling it to determine whether it should issue such an order, the Commission concerned is to make an inquiry, and examine such books or contracts as it may deem of importance in enabling it to reach a determination. The Act says that "any common carrier, railroad corporation or street railroad corporation which shall violate any provision of this Act, or which fails, omits, or neglects to obey, observe, or comply with any order, or any direction, or requirement of the Commission, shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York not to exceed the sum of $5,000 for each and every offence; every violation of any such order, or direction, or requirement, or of this Act, shall be a separate and distinct offence; and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance thereof shall be, and be deemed to be, a separate and distinct offence." It is also made a misdemeanor for the officer of a corporation to violate the Act, or to procure any violation by any such corporation. Summary proceedings in the courts are authorized in the case of offending corporations.

By amendment to the Transportation Company law (consolidated laws of 1909), stage coach companies in cities of over a million inhabitants were designated as common carriers and so brought under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Commission for the First District, as the successor of the old Rapid Transit Commission, supervises the construction of new rapid transit routes within its jurisdiction (c 4 L 1891 and amendments) and therein determines the necessity and convenience of new routes, makes plans, obtains consents and makes all preparation for the construction and operation of routes when approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Prior to 1909 the law required such routes to be built with city money, and placed absolute time limits upon operating leases. The law known as the Robinson law passed at the last

session of the Legislature, provides that construction may be, where approved by the Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, done by private parties with private funds; that the grant shall contain a reservation to the city to buy the franchise at any time after ten years on notice and on terms (this is the "Indeterminate Franchise"), and that the net income after all proper charges are met shall be divided equally between the grantee and the city. This law also provides for levying the whole or a part of the cost of construction, property and operation upon such portion of the city as will be benefited, assessment bonds (which do not enter into the debt limit) being sold therefor. Under the provisions of this new law over $250,000,000 of capital has been offered by private parties to construct subways.

INTERSTATE TRAFFIC.

Either of the Commissions may investigate freight rates on interstate traffic on railroads within the State, and when such rates are, in the opinion of either Commissions, excessive or discriminatory, or are levied or laid in violation of the Interstate Commerce law, or in conflict with the rulings, orders or regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Commission concerned may apply by petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for relief.

SUPERVISION OF GAS AND ELECTRICAL CORPORATIONS.

Each Commission within its jurisdiction is given general supervision of all persons and corporations having authority to maintain wires and pipes along or under the streets of a municipality for the purpose of furnishing or distributing gas, or of furnishing or transmitting electricity for light, heat or power. The Commissions may ascertain the quality of the gas supplied, examine the methods employed in manufacturing and supplying gas or electricity for light, heat or power, and order such improvements as will best promote the public interest, preserve the public health, and protect those using such gas or electricity. The Commissions also may fix the standard of illuminating power and purity of gas, not less than that prescribed by law, to be manufactured or sold by persons, corporations or municipalities for lighting, heating or power purposes; prescribe methods of regulation of the electric supply system as to the use for incandescent lighting; fix the initial efficiency of incandescent lamps furnished by the persons, corporations or municipalities generating and selling electric current for lighting, and by order require the gas so manufactured or sold to equal the standard so fixed by it, and, finally, establish the regulations as to pressure at which gas shall be delivered. The Commissions are authorized to determine by investigation whether or not the gas sold is of the purity and quality required. The Commissions may require the corporations manufacturing gas and electricity to keep uniform accounts. The Commission is to require every person and corporation under its supervision to submit to it an annual report showing in detail (1) the amount of its authorized capital stock and the amount thereof issued and outstanding; (2) The amount of its authorized bonded indebtedness, and the amount of its bonds, and other forms of evidence of indebtedness issued and outstanding; (3) its receipts and expenditures during the preceding year; (4) the amount paid as dividends upon its stock and as interest upon its bonds; (5) the name of, and the amount paid as salary, to each officer, and the amount paid as wages to its employees; (6) the location of its plant, or plants, and system, with a full description of its property and franchises, stating in detail how each franchise stated to be owned was acquired; and (7) such other facts pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the plant and system, and the affairs of such person or corporation as may be required by the Commission. Any corporation which shall neglect to make such a report is made liable to a penalty of $100, and an additional penalty of $100 for each day after the prescribed time for which it shall neglect to file the same. Every municipality engaged in operating any works or systems for the manufacture and supplying of gas or electricity is to be required to make an annual report to the Commission showing in detail (1) the amount of its authorized bonded indebtedness, and the amount of its bonds and other forms of evidence of indebtedness issued and outstanding for lighting purposes; (2) its receipts and expenditures during the preceding year; (3) the amount paid as interest upon its bonds and upon other forms of evidence of indebtedness; (4) the name of and the amount paid to each person receiving a yearly or monthly salary, and the amount paid as wages to employees; (5) the location of its plant and system, with a full description of the property; and (6) such other facts pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the plant and system as may be required by the Commission.

INSPECTION OF GAS AND ELECTRIC METERS.

Each Commission is to appoint inspectors of gas and electric meters, who are to inspect, examine, prove and ascertain the accuracy of any and all gas meters used or intended to be used for measuring, or ascertaining the quantity of illuminating or fuel gas or natural gas furnished by any gas corporation to or for the use of any person, and any and all electric meters used or intended to be used for measuring and ascertaining the quantity of electric current furnished for light, heat and power by any electrical corporation to or for the use of any person or persons. The law says that "No corporation or person shall furnish or put in use any gas meter which shall not have been inspected, proved and sealed, or any electric meter which shall not have been inspected, approved, stamped or marked by an inspector of the Commission." The law also says that "No gas corporation or electrical corporation incorporated under the laws of this or any other State shall begin construction, or exercise any right or privilege under any franchise hereafter granted, or under any franchise heretofore granted, but not heretofore actually exercised, without first having obtained the permission and approval of the proper Commission." The law further says: "No municipality shall build, maintain and operate for other than municipal purposes any works or system for the manufacture and supplying of gas or electricity for lighting purposes without a certificate of authority granted by the Commission."

(Revised for this issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.)

THE purpose of the Civil Service act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States." It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a chief Examiner, a Secretary, and other employés, and makes it the duty of the Commissioners to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect; to make regulations to govern all examinations held under the provisions of the act, and to make investigations and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations. The address of the Commission is Washington, D. C.

PROVISIONS OF THE RULES.

The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the States upon the basis of population; for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns; and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

EXTENT OF THE SERVICE.

There are about 352,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service, over half of which, or about 225,000, are subject to competitive examination. The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over $200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons, the largest single class being those of fourth-class postmasters, of which there were 54,312 on July 1, 1908. By an Executive order of November 30, 1908, about 15,000 of these positions were brought into the competitive service and made subject to examination.

APPLICATIONS.

Persons seeking to be examined must file an application blank. The blank for the Departmental Service at Washington, Railway Mail Service, the Indian School Service, and the Government Printing Service should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission at Washington. The blank for the Customs, Postal, or Internal Revenue Service should be requested of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the office where service is sought.

Applicants for examination must be citizens of the United States, and of the proper age. No person using intoxicating liquors to excess may be appointed. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color, or political or religious opinions. The limitations of age vary with the different services, but do not apply to any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations are open to all persons qualified in respect to age, citizenship, legal residence, character, and health. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 39,003 persons were appointed. Of those appointed, 4,088 were rural letter-carriers, 14,631 were mechanics and workmen at navy yards appointed on registration tests of fitness given by a board of labor employment at each yard. Several hundred different kinds of examinations were held, each one of which involved different tests. Two hundred and fifty-six of these examinations contained educational tests, the others being for mechanical trades or skilled occupations and consisting of certificates of employers or fellow-workmen. Examinations are held twice a year in each State and Territory, the places and dates being publicly announced.

By an act of July 2, 1909, relating to the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, provision was made for competitive examinations to secure eligibles for the temporary clerical force at Washington authorized under that act. The supervisors and enumerators of the census are employed without examination.

APPOINTMENTS.

In case of a vacancy not filled by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, the highest three of the sex called for on the appropriate register are certified for appointment, the apportionment being considered in appointments at Washington. In the absence of eligibles, or when the work is of short duration, temporary appointments, without examination, are permitted. The number of women applying for ordinary clerical places is greatly in excess of the calls of appointing officers. The chances of appointment are good for teachers, matrons, seamstresses, and physicians in the Indian Service, for male stenographers and typewriters, draughtsmen, patent examiners, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineers, and for technical and scientific experts.

PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the rebellion or of the war with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Examinations are also held for positions in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and also for the Isthmian Canal service.

THE UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Under an executive order unclassified laborers are appointed after open, competitive examination upon their physical condition. This action is outside the Civil Service act.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

Among the publications of the Commission for free distribution are the following:

Manual of Examinations, giving places and dates of examinations, rules by which papers are rated descriptions of examinations, specimen questions, and general information.

The Civil Service act and rules.

The Annual Reports of the Commission, showing its work. These annual reports, of which twenty-five have been issued, may be consulted at public libraries.

Civil Service Rules in the City of New York.

SYNOPSIS of regulations governing the admission of persons into the civil service of the City of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Under the White Civil Service law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the City of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employés, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the civil service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable."

APPLICATIONS.

Applications of competitors for positions must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City," and must set forth:

Applications are only received when an examination is ordered for a position.

First—The affidavit of the applicant showing his age, whether a citizen of the United States, giving his place of residence, with the street and number thereof, if any; the place, nature, and extent of his education, and of his business training and experience, and stating whether he has ever been in the civil service of the City of New York, or in the military or naval service of the United States, and if so, when and where.

Second—A statement whether such application is limited to any particular office in the service.

Third—The certificate of four reputable persons of the City of New York, that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service he wishes to enter, and that each of them is willing that such certificate should be published for public information, and will upon request give such further information concerning the applicant as he may possess.

Applicants for the following positions must, before being admitted to examination, present satisfactory evidence as to the following facts:

First—If the position to be filled be that of physician, surgeon, medical officer, medical superintendent, or medical inspector, that the applicant is duly authorized by the laws of the State of New York to practise medicine and surgery.

In positions where the duties are professional, technical, or expert, the candidates will be required to present evidences of the preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify them for such situations before they can be admitted to examination.

In all examinations for professional positions, or positions requiring technical knowledge, no person shall be placed on the eligible list who obtains a rating in technical knowledge of less than 75.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers, each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission; and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

Each examiner shall exercise all due diligence to secure fairness and prevent all collusion and fraud in the examinations.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

Accounts, Com. of.
Armory, Board of.
Assessors, Board of.
Aqueduct Commission.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.
Board of Water Supply.
Bridges, Dept. of.
Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys.
Buildings, Dept. of.
Charities, Dept. of Public.
City Record, Supervisor of the.
Civil Service Commission.
College of the City of New York
Correction, Dept. of.
Coroners.
Court, City.
Court, City Magistrate.
Court, Municipal.
Court of Special Sessions.
Docks and Ferries, Dept. of.
Education, Dept. of.
Elections, Board of.
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.
Examiners, Board of.
Finance Dept.
Fire Dept.
Health Dept.
Law Dept.
Mayor's Office.
Normal College.
Parks, Dept. of.
Police Dept.
Presidents of Boroughs.
Public Works Bureau.
Sinking Fund Commission.
Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
Taxes and Assessm'ts, Dept. of.
Tenement House Dept.
Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Dept. of.

The inspectors of elections and poll clerks are exempt from examination. Special patrolmen, appointed pursuant to section 269 of the New York City Consolidation act, are also exempt.

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS under the control of the Education Department of the State of New York (office, Albany, N. Y.) will be held in 1910 at the following times and places: Jan. 24–28 inclusive, at New York, and about 800 academies and high schools; 86 subjects. June 20–24 inclusive, at New York, and about 800 academies and high schools; 87 subjects. Examinations for teachers' certificates are held on the same dates as the Regents, and August 10–12 and 22–26. Sept. 19–21, inclusive, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo; 33 subjects. September examinations are for professional and technical students only. Morning session begins 9.15 o'clock. Afternoon session begins 1.15 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY CREDENTIALS—Preliminary (preacademic) certificate—Reading, writing, spelling, elementary English, arithmetic, geography, and elementary United States history and civics. MEDICAL STUDENT CERTIFICATE—All matriculates after Jan. 1, 1897, must secure 60 academic counts at 75 per cent. or their full equivalent.

LAW STUDENT CERTIFICATE—For those who filed a clerkship certificate on June 1, 1908, or thereafter, or who began their work in a registered law school on or after that date, the following set subjects passed in Regents' examinations will be accepted: English, 3 years, 10; mathematics, 2 years (algebra and geometry), 10; Latin, 2 years (grammar, composition and Caesar), 10; science, physics, 5; history, 1 year (American history, civics), 5; (1 year, history of Great Britain and Ireland, economics), 5; total, 45. Or any 60 counts passed in Regents' examinations. Four years of High School work in a recognized High School, can also be accepted. Students from countries where English is not the mother tongue must pass an examination in two years of English. For those whose clerkship certificates were filed, prior to June 1, 1908, the following is the requirement—Any 60 academic counts or Regents' examinations in the following set subjects: second year English, Latin first year, elementary algebra, plane geometry, American history, history of Great Britain and Ireland (three hour course), civics, economics and arithmetic.

MEDICAL STUDENT CERTIFICATE—Any 60 academic counts with a minimum standing of 75 per cent. or their full equivalent, the successful completion of four years' work in an approved high school or one full year's work in a recognized college or university. A certificate may also be earned by passing 45 counts in the department's examination in the following set subjects: English, 3 years, 10; mathematics, 2 years (algebra and geometry), 10; Latin, 2 years (grammar, composition and Caesar), 10; science, 2 years (physics and chemistry), 10; history, 1 year (American history and civics), 5 counts.

DENTAL STUDENT CERTIFICATE—Any 60 academic counts at 75 per cent. or their equivalents (for matriculates before Jan. 1, 1905, any 45 academic counts). For set subjects see handbook 3. VETERINARY STUDENT CERTIFICATE—Any 60 academic counts at 75 per cent. or their equivalents (for matriculates before Jan. 1, 1905, any 30 academic counts). PHARMACY STUDENT CERTIFICATE—Any 15 academic counts at 75 per cent. NURSES' PRELIMINARY CERTIFICATE—After January 1, 1906, 15 counts.

ACADEMIC DIPLOMA—For 72 counts. This diploma is based on a four-year curriculum, requiring a student to pursue four subjects of study of at least 18 lesson periods a week. This increase from 15 to 18 lessons a week necessitates a corresponding change in the system of "counts," and 12 counts under the former scheme of values is equal to 15 under the present. For diplomas earned in June, 1909, and thereafter, the requirements are: English 13 counts, mathematics 10, history 8, science 10, elective 31. For the classical academic diploma: English 13, mathematics 10, history 5, science 5, Latin 20, a second foreign language 15, elective 4. There is no time limit, but credentials issued by the Department are good till cancelled for cause. To protect the rights of the weak or of the slowly developing student and at the same time to test the knowledge of the most capable, the following system of differentiated credentials has been adopted: 1. A diploma based on a general average of 65; 2. A diploma, with credit, based on a general average of 75; 3. A diploma, with great credit, based on a general average of 85; 4. A diploma, with highest credit, based on a general average of 90. Answer papers are reviewed in the Department and all papers below standard returned to the candidates. Candidates attending schools in which these examinations are not held should send notice at least ten days in advance at what time and in what studies they wish to be examined, that required desk room may be provided. Candidates who fail to send this advance notice can be admitted only so far as there are unoccupied seats. [See Handbook 3].

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES WITHOUT EXAMINATION—Candidates having credentials which can be accepted in place of examinations should send them to the Education Department. [See Handbook 23].

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—The regents shall admit to any examination any candidate who pays a fee of $25 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he—1. Is more than twenty-one years of age; 2. Is of good moral character; 3. Has the general education required preliminary to receiving the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine in this State; 4. Has studied medicine not less than four school years, including four satisfactory courses of at least seven months each in four different calendar years in a medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard. This requirement took effect Jan. 1, 1898, and does not apply to students matriculated before that date who receive their degree before Jan. 1, 1902; 5. Evidence that applicant has received the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine from some registered medical school, or a diploma or license conferring full rights to practise medicine in some foreign country (original credentials). Examinations for license to practise medicine in this State will be held as follows: Feb. 1–4, May 24–27, June 28–July 1, Sept. 27–30, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

DENTAL EXAMINATIONS—The regents shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of $25 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he—1. Is more than twenty-one years of age; 2. Is of good moral character; 3. Has the general education required preliminary to receiving the degree of doctor of dental surgery in this State. Matriculates in a registered dental school before Jan. 1, 1896, are exempt from the preliminary education requirement for degrees and for admission to the licensing examinations; 4. Subsequently to receiving such preliminary education either has been graduated in course with a dental degree from a registered dental school, or else, having been graduated in course from a registered medical school with a degree of doctor of medicine, has pursued thereafter a course of special study of dentistry for at least two years in a registered dental school, and received therefrom its degree of doctor of dental surgery, or else holds a diploma or license conferring full right to practise dentistry in some foreign country and granted by some registered authority. Dates of dental examinations: Feb. 1–4, May 24–27, June 28–July 1, and Sept. 27–30, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS—Applications for examination, accompanied by the proper fee, must be forwarded to the secretary of the branch of the State Board of Pharmacy in which the applicant resides at least ten days previous to the date of examination. A candidate for the grade of licensed pharmacist must pay a fee of $10 and submit evidence of: 1. A minimum age of 21 years: 2. At least four years' practical experience in a pharmacy; 3. A diploma from a registered pharmacy school. For the grade of licensed druggist a candidate must pay a fee of $5, submit proof of three years' practical experience in a pharmacy, and pass examination.

VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS—The regents shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of $10 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he—1. Is more than twenty-one years of age; 2. Is of good moral character; 3. Has the general education required in all cases after July 1, 1897, preliminary to receiving a degree in veterinary medicine. Matriculates in a registered veterinary medical school prior to Jan. 1, 1896, are exempt from the preliminary education requirement; 4. Has studied veterinary medicine not less than three full years, including three satisfactory courses, in three different academic years, in a veterinary medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard; 5. Has received a degree as veterinarian from some registered veterinary medical school. Dates of examinations: Feb. 1–4, May 24–27, June 28–July 1, Sept. 27–30, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS—1. The full C. P. A. certificate is to be granted only to those at least twenty-five years of age who have had three years' satisfactory experience in the study or practice of accounting, one of which shall have been in the office of an expert public accountant; 2. Candidates having the required preliminary education and passing the required examinations, but lacking the age or the three years' experience required for the full C. P. A. certificate, may be certified as junior accountants under the same conditions as to residence and character; 3. Two examinations, in January and in June, are held annually. There are to be four sessions as follows: 1. Theory of accounts; 2. Practical accounting; 3. Auditing; 4. Commercial law; candidates must complete all subjects at a single examination as required in medicine; candidates for either the C. P. A. or the junior accountant certificate must be more than twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character. They must pay a fee of $25, and must have the regents' academic diploma or its equivalent as prescribed for other professional examinations. Dates of examinations: Feb. 1–3 and June 28–30, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES—Who May Practise as Registered Nurses—Any resident of the State of New York, being over the age of twenty-one years and of good moral character, holding a diploma from a training school for nurses connected with a hospital or sanitarium giving a course of at least two years, and registered by the regents of the University of the State of New York as maintaining in this and other respects proper standards, all of which shall be determined by the said regents, and who shall have received from the said regents a certificate of his or her qualifications to practise as a registered nurse, shall be styled and known as a registered nurse, and no other person shall assume such title, or use the abbreviation R. N. or any other words, letters, or figures to indicate that the person using the name is such a registered nurse. Two examin-

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE—*Continued.*

ations will be held annually in January and June, respectively. Applications should be made at least ten days in advance to Education Department Examination Division, Albany, N. Y. Dates: Feb. 1-4, June 28-July 1, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

OPTOMETRY EXAMINATIONS—The Regents admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of $15 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, that he is more than 21 years of age, of good moral character, has a preliminary education equivalent to at least two years in a registered high school, and has also studied at least three years in a registered optometrist's office or has graduated from a recognized school of optometry. The certificate of every candidate successfully passing the examination is numbered and recorded in the Regents' office together with the candidate's photograph, a duplicate of which must be affixed to his certificate. Dates of examinations, held at New York, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo, Feb. 1-3, May 24-26, June 28-30, Sept. 27-29. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place). Application should be made at least one week in advance to Education Department, Examinations Division, Albany, N. Y.

The Single Tax.

The following statement of the single tax principle was written by Henry George, Sr.:

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and all the obligations of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, State government, and the general government, as the revenue from direct tax is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax not on land, but on the value of land. Then it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use and improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who, on a city lot, erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities, where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used; and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization. In securing to each individual equal right to the use of the earth. It is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and property, and the transmission of intelligence; and also to maintain and control all public ways in cities for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require the use of such common ways.

Help in Case of Accidents.

Drowning. **1.** Loosen clothing, if any. **2.** Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach, and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. **3.** Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. **4.** Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently but persistently. **5.** Apply warmth and friction to extremities. **6.** By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of patient, compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. **7.** DON'T GIVE UP! People have been saved after HOURS of patient, vigorous effort. **8.** When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give WARM drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air, and quiet.

Burns and Scalds. Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and lime-water.

Lightning. Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke. Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite. Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whiskey, brandy, etc.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc. Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or iodine.

Fainting. Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Tests of Death. Hold mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh. If dead the hole will remain, if alive it will close up. Place fingers in front of a strong light. If alive, they will appear red; if dead, black or dark. If a person is dead decomposition is almost sure to set in after 72 hours have elapsed. If it does not, then there is room for investigation by the physician. Do not permit burial of dead until some certain indication of death is apparent.

Cinders in the Eye. Roll soft paper up like a lamplighter, and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the *other* eye.

Fire in One's Clothing. *Don't run*—especially not downstairs or out-of-doors. Roll on carpet, or wrap in woollen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale flame.

Fire from Kerosene. *Don't use water*, it will spread the flames. Dirt, sand, or flour is the best extinguisher, or smother with woollen rug, table-cloth, or carpet.

Suffocation from Inhaling Illuminating Gas. Get into the fresh air as soon as possible and lie down. Keep warm. Take ammonia—twenty drops to a tumbler of water, at frequent intervals; also, two to four drops tincture of nux vomica every hour or two for five or six hours.

Antidotes for Poisons.

First. Send for a physician.

Second. INDUCE VOMITING, by tickling throat with feather or finger. **Drink hot water or** strong mustard and water Swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

Acids are antidotes for alkalies, and vice versa.

When the Boat Overturns.

DON'T go out in a pleasure boat without being assured that there are life-saving buoys or cushions aboard sufficient to float all on board in case of an upset or collision. All persons should be seated before leaving shore, and no one should attempt to exchange seats in midstream or to put a foot on the edge or gunwale of the boat to exchange seats. Where the waters become rough from a sudden squall or passing steamers, never rise in the boat, but settle down as close to the bottom as possible, and keep cool until the rocking danger is passed. If overturned, a woman's skirts, if held out by her extended arms, while she uses her feet as if climbing stairs, will often hold her up while a boat may pull out from the shore and save her. A non-swimmer, by drawing his arms up to his side and pushing down with widely extended hands, while stair-climbing or treading water with his feet, may hold himself several minutes, often when a single minute means a life; or throwing out the arms, dog fashion, forward, overhand and pulling in, as if reaching for something—that may bring him in reach of help.

Rules in Case of Fire.

CRAWL on the floor. The clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover head with woollen wrap, wet if possible. Cut holes for the eyes. *Don't get excited.*

Ex-Chief Hugh Bonner, of the New York Fire Department, issued the following rules applying to houses, flats, hotels, etc.:

Familiarize yourself with the location of hall windows and natural escapes. Learn the location of exits to roofs of adjoining buildings. Learn the position of all stairways, particularly the top landing and scuttle to the roof. Should you hear cry of "fire," and columns of smoke fill the rooms, above all KEEP COOL. Keep the doors of rooms shut. Open windows from the top. Wet a towel, stuff it in the mouth, breathe through it instead of nose, so as not to inhale smoke. Stand at window and get benefit of outside air. If room fills with smoke keep close to floor and crawl along by the wall to the window.

Do not jump unless the blaze behind is scorching you. Do not even then if the firemen with scaling ladders are coming up the building or are near. Never go to the roof, unless as a last resort and you know there is escape from it to adjoining buildings. In big buildings fire always goes to the top. Do not jump through flame within a building without first covering the head with a blanket or heavy clothing and gauging the distance. Don't get excited; try to recall the means of exit, and if any firemen are in sight DON'T JUMP.

If the doors of each apartment, especially in the lower part of the house, were closed every night before the occupants retired there would not be such a rapid spread of flames.

The Torrens System.

IN NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

THE "Torrens System" or "Torrens Law" is a system of "Registration of Titles to Real Estate." It was devised in its present general form by Robert R. Torrens, and first promulgated in the form of law in South Australia in 1857. The "Registration of Titles to Land," however, was in use as early as 1811 in Austria and in 1855 in Hungary. Denmark registered such titles by judicial decree as early as 1550. The provisions of the later acts, however, differentiate the "Torrens" laws from these earlier forms. From South Australia the law spread to Queensland (1861), Tasmania (1862), New South Wales (1862), Victoria (1862), New Zealand (1870), Western Australia (1874), Fiji (1876) and New Guinea (1889). In all of these the registration of titles is compulsory on the alienation of crown lands, otherwise voluntary; only fee simple titles may be registered. The title obtained by registration is indefeasible.

Almost immediately after the launching of the system in Australia it was adapted in British Honduras (1858), followed by British Guiana (1880), the Leeward Islands (1886), Jamaica (1888). In England a similar law was passed (1862) and Ireland (1865). In these leaseholds for life or for twenty years were brought in. Absolute, qualified or possessory titles may be registered in England; only absolute titles in Ireland.

In Canada the system was adopted in British Columbia (1871), Ontario (1885), Manitoba (1885), Nova Scotia (1904), Alberta (1906) and Saskatchewan (1906). New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and New Foundland have not adopted it. Throughout Canada the act is compulsory on alienation of crown lands, except in British Columbia, and voluntary otherwise except in Ontario. It is wholly voluntary in Ontario and permissive only in parts of that province. An estate of any kind is entitled to registration except in Ontario, which is open only to fee simple and life or twenty-one-year leaseholds, and Alberta and Saskatchewan, which excludes any estate for less than three years.

The registration of land titles under statutes either known as "Torrens acts" or such in fact, has been adopted in many of the States; Illinois was the first to adopt it in 1895, the act, however, being held unconstitutional because under its provisions judicial powers were conferred on the examiners of titles and the recorders. In 1897, however, the law was substantially re-enacted with the objection obviated and this latter act has stood the test of the courts.

Ohio adopted the system in 1898, but, falling into the same error as Illinois in 1897, it was declared unconstitutional and was repealed. The California statute (1897) has obtained a favorable decision from the final court of that State, in what has proved a leading case—Robinson vs. Kerrigan. The system was adopted in Massachusetts in 1898 and from its adoption proceedings have been very active under it and a large number of decisions have fixed its principles there. Minnesota adopted the system in 1901, applying it arbitrarily only to counties of over 75,000 inhabitants. Oregon followed in the same year, shortly followed by the Philippine Islands (1902); Colorado (1903); Hawaii (1903) and the State of Washington (1907). New York (which will be considered separately) adopted the system in 1908.

In all of these States the law is voluntary except in the Philippines (Government grants, compulsory); Hawaii (lands owned by corporations compulsory) and Illinois (decedent's estates). In Illinois there is a referendum to the counties as to its adoption. The unit of registration is the county and generally the Register of Deeds or similar officer is the recorder. The operation of the act is confined to estates in fee simple absolute except in Hawaii, which, like the English law, includes qualified and possessory titles. In all there is a judicial proceeding which is heard, except in Massachusetts, the Philippines and Hawaii, in the local court having equity jurisdiction. The "suit" is analogous to one to quit title. Massachusetts has a special "Land Court," and the Territories "Courts of Land Registration." The proceedings are declared to be "in rem" in the three latter and in California. The facts are prepared for the court (based upon the petition or other pleadings) by officials generally known as examiners of title. These in California, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Washington must be lawyers. The complaint or petition must set forth the names and addresses of all persons interested—jurisdiction over whom is obtained by service of summons, either personally or by publication (the proceeding being "in rem") and the allegations of the complaint may be traversed by any defendant. The local procedure varies widely, being generally conformed to the general procedure of the locality. In addition to the usual forms of service, the summons must be posted upon the property except in California, Minnesota, Oregon, Colorado and Washington. If there be a contest—a hearing is had in the usual form and in due course a decree is entered by the court directing (or denying) registration of the title subject to whatever encumbrances may have been found existent, and a certificate and duplicate is thereupon issued by the Registrar. The decree after a varying period becomes absolute and conclusive. The time is thirty days in Massachusetts and the Philippines; ninety days in Colorado and Washington; six months in Minnesota; two years in Illinois and Oregon, and five years in California. The title so registered is, generally speaking, indefeasible, the exceptions being by private parties for fraud, for varying periods and under varying conditions; becoming absolutely indefeasible for this cause in Massachusetts, the Philippines and Hawaii after one year. It is indefeasible as to boundaries except in Illinois, Minnesota, Oregon, Colorado and Washington, and in those States where the adjacent property owners have been "brought in." It is also defeasible as to unrecorded leases not required by the law to be recorded. Such a title is defeasible in actions by the State or Federal Government, as for eminent domain, taxes, &c. It is stated to be indefeasible as to adverse possession in Oregon and the Philippines and by implication in the others.

In order to protect the indefeasible quality of the title held under registration, provision has been generally made for an "Assurance Fund," the proceeds of which are used for the reimbursement of any one injured (that is deprived of his property or his rights) by reason of the decree upon which the registration was based. Such a person must bring suit within a fixed period—in Hawaii and Massachusetts within six years; in Minnesota, the Philippines, Colorado and Washington, six years, and in case of any disability an additional two years after its removal; in Illinois and Oregon within ten years, with the same disability clause.

THE LAW IN NEW YORK.

Chapter 444 of the laws of 1908, known as the "Land Title Registration law," became a law May 20, 1908, with the approval of the Governor. It became effective February 1, 1909. Stated in brief, it prescribes: Sec. 2. Any property or interest therein permitted to be registered may be brought under the operation of the act by filing a complaint, as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure; a natural person, a corporation, or person non sui juris may apply under the usual representation. Sec. 3. The application

shall be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term (of the county where the land is situated), and the proceedings shall be "in rem." On an issue raised trial is had in Special Term, but an issue of fact may be tried by a jury as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure; should the business require a "Part" may be assigned as the "Title Part" of the Special Term, the Appellate Division shall formulate rules of practice before such part. Sec. 4. The various county clerks, or where there are "registers" then those officials shall be "Registrars" of titles in their respective counties. The Registrars shall be county officers. Sec. 9. Before application is made for the registration of a title it must be examined and certified by an "official examiner of title," who must be a duly admitted attorney and counsellor-at-law in the courts of record of the State or a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State and duly authorized to guarantee or insure titles to real property in this State. The Court of Appeals shall prescribe rules for ascertaining the fitness of applicants for the office of examiners. An applicant is licensed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. He may be required to give a bond. In counties of not over 300,000 the examiner's certificate may be based upon searches and abstracts made by a domestic corporation organized to make and certify to searches and abstracts of title, such corporation to be not less than two years old.

Sec. 10. Any person or persons holding or claiming a fee simple or some right therein, or holding or claiming a contract to purchase such an estate, or who have or claim the power of appointing or disposing of such an estate, may make application for registry of his title. No lien upon an estate and no estate less than a fee may be registered unless the fee is first registered. All lesser estates to which the fee is found subject must be noted on the certificate.

Sec. 11. The complaint must name all parties having or claiming an interest or lien upon the property as shown by the examiner's certificate of title and such other parties as the court may direct, with their addresses; facts as to marriage age, &c., must be shown; "the People of the State of New York" must be made a defendant; the examiner's certificate is attached to the complaint as an exhibit.

Sec. 12. The examiner's certificate must be sworn to and if the examiner be a corporation, a policy of insurance of the title must accompany it, and shall be recoverable upon for ten years because of any error, fraud, omission or misdescription in the certificates. The certificate shall set forth the exact state of the title to be registered, with names and addresses and rights and interests of all persons in the property or in that adjoining same. Miniments of title must be filed, those affecting property not to be registered being subsequently withdrawn on filing certified copies. The certificate shall include a description, which, after approval by the court, shall be used in the summons, &c. Sec. 13 provides also for a map by a competent surveyor showing adjacent lands and highways; it must be verified.

Sec. 14 provides for the filing of the usual "lis pendens" or notice of pendency of the action, with the usual effect of that notice. Sec. 15. Any person may file a "caution" (in the Registrar's office) requiring notice to him of any application for registration of the title to any piece of property showing his claimed right, in which case he must be served. The Registrar shall keep a locality index of all "cautions" so filed. Sec. 16. A nonresident may apply through an agent duly appointed.

Sec. 17. On the application and the examiner's certificate, if the court determines that plaintiff's title should be registered (for which determination he may require another examination of the title), it shall make an order directing the issuance of a summons and notice, which shall be served in manner as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure. Sec. 21. Any person interested may appear and defend whether named as a defendant or not. Sec. 22. The court may find and decree in whom the title is vested; may remove clouds from the title; may determine as to the validity of liens, &c., &c., and may direct the Registrar to register such title either absolutely or as subject to any encumbrance. Sec. 23. The title to be registered must be free from reasonable doubt and the judgment is conclusive against the world, including infants, lunatics and those not yet in being. Sec. 24. Any registration may be set aside for fraud (except in the hands of an innocent purchaser) within ten years, but otherwise not after six months.

Sec. 25. The Registrar after final judgment shall register the title and issue a certificate and (Sec. 27) enter same in his records, issuing a duplicate (Sec. 28) to the owner.

Sec. 32. The person holding such a certificate, holds the property described free from all encumbrances except those noted thereon and any of the following: Liens, &c., of the United States not required to be of record; taxes, water rates, &c., laid after initial registration; leases not over one year and actual occupation; easements or servitudes accruing after initial registration and not requiring record. Property registered shall not be subject to adverse possession (33). When once registered property must remain registered. Registered property is transferred by ordinary deed to be filed with the Registrar and a "memorial" agreed on by vendor and vendee entered upon the original certificate and he shall make out a new original and duplicate certificate certifying the ownership in the vendee, where the parties fail to agree on a statement to the Registrar he shall not issue a new certificate. Provision is made (39) for the sale of a part only. A fee having been duly registered a mortgagee (48) may present a subsequently executed mortgage and have it registered (upon an agreed statement between the mortgagor and himself) upon the proper certificate in the registration book and upon the owner's duplicate. Judgments, decrees, attachments, executions, mechanics' or other liens must, on filing a transcript with the Registrar (49), be memorialized by the Registrar.

Assignments of mortgages, leases, &c., and releases are similarly treated (50-51). Procedure in foreclosure remains practically the same. Upon the death of the registered owner his heirs-at-law or devisees may obtain a new certificate on a final decree establishing the will or the intestacy and a proceeding, analogous to that for initial registration but relating back only to the time of the death of the former owner (Sec. 55).

The law establishes an assurance fund (Sec. 58) and upon each original registration there shall be paid to the Registrar one-tenth of one per centum of the value as shown by last local taxation, but if applicant takes registry without recourse to such fund, such tax shall not be exacted. Any person damaged (Sec. 59) by the order of registration may bring an action to recover from this fund; such action to be brought within six years (Sec. 61). To fraudulently procure or assist in procuring the registry of a title (or anything incident thereto) is made a felony, punishable by a fine of not exceeding $500, or imprisonment for five years, or both. The fees of the Registrar are not greatly in excess of the usual court fees in New York County. The Court of Appeals, in addition, requires a bond of $5,000, to run ten years, from the Examiners of Title. Up to this but few applications have been made for registration.

United States Pension Statistics.

NUMBER OF ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1909.

Location of Agency.	Regular Establishment.		Service. (Act of Feb. 6, 1907.)	Civil War. (General Law.)		Civil War. (Act June 27, 1890.)		Civil War. (Act April 19, 1908.)	War with Spain.	Number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1909.	Number of pensioners June 30, 1908.
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.		Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Minors, etc.	Widows.	Invalids, etc.		
Augusta...	82	37	6,118	3,545	2,064	1,455	52	2,751	296	16,455	16,718
Boston....	609	334	26,313	3,868	5,210	3,620	176	16,911	1,183	58,400	58,499
Buffalo....	290	102	15,396	6,803	4,844	5,066	106	9,188	943	42,873	43,536
Chicago...	1,020	240	28,550	10,438	6,406	8,585	338	15,705	1,772	73,851	73,787
Columbus.	585	126	30,874	18,109	9,862	11,040	313	19,482	2,588	93,397	93,969
Concord...	78	21	4,979	3,441	2,239	1,177	42	2,972	370	15,358	15,633
DesMoines	325	52	21,860	8,285	4,027	6,026	180	10,344	1,115	52,618	52,207
Detroit....	314	74	13,049	8,146	4,113	4,611	142	7,357	1,504	39,438	39,964
Indianap'ls	574	72	15,004	17,162	7,658	5,333	266	10,208	2,070	58,830	59,504
Knoxville.	962	279	22,799	4,824	3,054	8,573	617	12,978	2,863	62,349	63,030
Louisville.	450	124	8,222	3,504	2,464	3,197	253	5,713	1,201	25,639	26,143
Milwaukee	348	85	20,244	7,169	3,945	4,978	190	9,610	1,368	48,150	48,241
New York.	1,071	554	22,150	3,442	3,810	3,740	139	16,802	1,436	53,458	53,398
Phila'phia.	623	329	23,124	4,416	3,915	5,172	211	17,158	1,130	56,310	57,302
Pittsburgh.	169	51	16,724	5,102	3,105	5,136	134	11,784	857	43,195	43,602
San Fran..	1,165	237	19,983	3,523	1,649	4,947	185	7,778	1,890	44,130	43,378
Topeka....	955	151	44,080	14,168	6,376	15,013	682	23,671	2,158	108,879	109,579
Wash'ton..	2,806	1,002	18,846	5,120	3,397	6,912	307	11,369	2,351	52,864	53,197
Total...	12,426	3,870	358,315	131,065	78,138	104,581	4,333	211,781	27,095	946,194	951,687

Pensioners of the war of the Revolution—daughter, 1. Pensioners of the war of 1812—widows, 395. Pensioners of the war with Mexico—Survivors, 2,459; widows, 6,633. Indian wars—Survivors, 1,744; widows, 2,881.

NUMBER OF PENSION CLAIMS, PENSIONERS, AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1865-1909.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Total Number of Applications Filed.	Total Number of Claims Allowed.	Number of Pensioners on the Roll.			Disbursements.
			Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.	
1865	72,684	40,171	35,880	50,106	85,986	$8,525,153.11
1866	65,256	50,177	55,652	71,070	126,722	13,459,969.43
1867	36,753	36,482	69,565	83,618	153,183	18,619,956.46
1868	20,768	28,921	75,957	93,686	169,643	24,010,981.99
1869	26,066	23,196	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,422,884.08
1870	24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,811.81
1871	43,969	16,562	93,394	114,101	207,495	33,077,383.63
1872	26,391	34,333	113,954	118,275	232,299	30,169,341.00
1873	18,303	16,052	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,289.62
1874	16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,593,749.56
1875	18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,683,116.63
1876	23,523	9,977	124,239	107,898	232,137	28,351,599.69
1877	22,715	11,326	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,580,157.04
1878	44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,844,415.18
1879	57,118	31,346	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,780,526.19
1880	141,466	19,545	145,410	105,392	250,802	57,240,540.14
1881	31,116	27,394	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,626,538.51
1882	40,939	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,296,280.54
1883	48,776	38,162	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,431,972.85
1884	41,785	34,192	225,470	97,286	323,756	57,273,536.74
1885	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,693,706.72
1886	49,895	40,857	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,584,270.45
1887	72,465	55,194	306,298	99,709	406,007	74,815,486.85
1888	75,726	60,252	343,701	108,856	452,557	79,646,146.37
1889	81,220	51,921	373,699	116,026	489,725	89,131,968.44
1890	105,044	66,637	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,493,890.19
1891	696,941	156,486	536,821	139,339	676,160	118,548,959.71
1892	246,638	224,047	703,242	172,826	876,068	141,086,948.84
1893	119,361	121,630	759,706	206,306	966,012	158,155,342.51
1894	57,141	39,085	754,382	215,162	969,544	140,772,163.78
1895	45,361	39,185	750,951	219,567	970,524	140,959,361.00
1896	42,244	40,374	747,967	222,557	970,678	139,280,075.00
1897	50,585	50,101	746,829	229,185	976,014	140,845,772.00
1898	48,732	52,648	760,853	232,861	993,714	145,748,865.56
1899	53,881	37,077	753,451	238,068	991,519	139,482,696.00
1900	51,964	40,645	751,864	241,674	993,529	139,381,522.73
1901	58,373	44,868	747,999	249,736	997,735	139,582,231.98
1902	47,965	40,173	738,809	260,637	999,446	138,491,822.48
1903	52,325	40,136	728,732	267,813	996,545	138,890,088.64
1904	55,794	44,296	720,315	274,447	994,762	142,092,818.75
1905	52,841	50,027	717,158	281,283	998,441	142,099,286.05
1906	37,193	34,974	712,419	273,552	985,971	138,864,409.45
1907	43,319	29,945	680,934	286,437	967,371	138,030,894.22
1908	46,619	37,691	658,071	293,616	951,687	153,093,086.27
1909	66,226	46,088	676,155	298,853	946,194	161,973,703.77
Total	3,226,712	2,024,794	.....	.....	.....	$3,848,699,721.06

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PENSION AGENCIES AND GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS, JUNE 30, 1909.

Agencies.	Geographical Limits.	Pay Places Naval Pensioners.	Disbursements.
Augusta	Maine	Boston	$2,992,336.30
Boston	Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island	Boston	9,566,222.74
Buffalo	Western New York	New York City	7,145,296.66
Chicago	Illinois	Chicago	12,643,084.86
Columbus	Ohio	Chicago	16,579,083.81
Concord	New Hampshire, Vermont	Boston	2,853,996.41
Des Moines	Iowa, Nebraska	Chicago	9,045,739.80
Detroit	Michigan	Chicago	7,044,588.87
Indianapolis	Indiana	Chicago	11,029,459.84
Knoxville	Southern States*	Washington	10,235,775.00
Louisville	Kentucky	Chicago	4,388,430.24
Milwaukee	Minnesota, Dakotas, Wisconsin	Chicago	8,374,749.14
New York	East New York, East New Jersey	New York City	8,838,397.42
Philadelphia	East Pennsylvania, West New Jersey	Philadelphia	9,303,660.29
Pittsburgh	West Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	7,374,500.98
San Francisco	Pacific Coast	San Francisco	7,193,967.18
Topeka	Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico	Chicago	18,669,850.74
Washington	Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, W. Va., D. C., Foreign	Washington	9,350,194.53
Total, including agency expenses			$162,629,334.81

* Excepting the States in the Louisville and Washington districts.

The expenses of the Pension Bureau and of pension agencies in disbursing the pension fund during the fiscal year were $2,852,583.93. From 1866 to 1909 inclusive, this expense has been $115,705,060.82. The names of the pension agents will be found in the list of officials of the Federal Government.

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS FOR ALL WARS AND FOR REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT.

War of the Revolution (estimate), $70,000,000; war of 1812 (on account of service without regard to disability), $45,757,396.84; Indian wars (on account of service without regard to disability), $9,995,609.47; war with Mexico (on account of service without regard to disability), $42,492,784.07; civil war, $3,686,461,840.35; war with Spain and insurrection in the Philippine Islands, $26,383,805.21; regular establishment, $15,507,028.02; unclassified, $16,484,049.77. Total disbursements for pensions, $3,913,082,513.73.

PENSIONERS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

Alabama	3,783	Idaho	2,293	Minn	15,438	N. Dak	2,251	Vermont	7,693
Alaska T.	90	Illinois	66,402	Miss.	4,709	Ohio	92,507	Virginia	8,738
Arizona T.	865	Indiana	57,042	Missouri	48,413	Okla.	13,639	Washing'n	11,017
Arkansas	10,621	Iowa	33,558	Montana	2,255	Oregon	7,881	West Va.	12,056
California	28,314	Kansas	37,387	Nebras'a	15,578	Penn'a	92,066	Wisconsin	23,739
Colorado	9,201	Kentuc'y	25,163	Nevada	458	R. Island	5,329	Wyoming	982
Conn	11,774	Louis'a	6,394	N. Hamp	7,655	S. Car'a	1,996	Insul. Pos.	147
Delaware	2,679	Maine	17,273	N. Jersey	21,572	S. Dak	5,333	Foreign	5,047
D. of Col.	8,660	Maryla'd	12,617	N. Mex.	2,257	Tenn	18,645		
Florida	3,813	Mass.	40,098	N. York	83,394	Texas	8,972	Total	946,194
Georgia	3,492	Michigan	39,793	N. Car'a	4,062	Utah	1,053		

DAUGHTER OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER ON PENSION ROLLS JUNE 30, 1909.

Name.	Age.	Name of Soldier.	Service of Soldier.	Residence.
Wooley, Phoebe M., now Palmeter	88	Wooley, Jonathan	N. Hampshire.	Brookfield, N. Y.

Daniel F. Bakeman, the last survivor of the War of the Revolution, died in Freedom, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., April 5, 1869, aged 109 years. Esther S. Damon, the last surviving widow of a Revolutionary soldier, who died at Plymouth Union, Vt., November 11, 1906, aged 92 years, was the wife of Noah Damon, who served at various periods as a private in Massachusetts troops from April 19, 1775, to May 11, 1780.

The last survivor of the war of 1812 who was on the pension rolls was Hiram Cronk of Ava, N. Y., who died May 13, 1905, aged 105 years. He served in the defence of Sacket Harbor in 1814.

The number of enrolled pension attorneys in 1909 was 25,399.

The following are the ratings per month for disabilities incurred in the service:

Army.—Lieutenant-colonel and all officers of higher rank, $30; major, surgeon, and paymaster, $25; captain and chaplain, $20; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, $17; second lieutenant and enrolling officer, $15; enlisted men, $8.

Navy.—Captain and all officers of higher rank, commander, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, $30; lieutenant, passed assistant surgeon, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, $25; master, professor of mathematics, and assistant surgeon, $20; first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot, $15; cadet midshipman, passed midshipman, midshipman, warrant officers, $10; enlisted men, $8.

Patent Office Procedure.

THE following statement has been revised by the Patent Office for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1910:

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any new original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, except in the case of design patents, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees.

No person otherwise entitled thereto will be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months prior to the filing of the application in this country, and four months in cases of designs, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must also file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. In all cases which admit of representation by model, the applicant, if required by the Patent Office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides, and whether he is the sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country, or four months in cases of designs. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, chargé d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in that country whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, except that no acknowledgment may be taken by any attorney appearing in the case.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on examination, it appears that the applicant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the same is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

REISSUES.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Reissue applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

CAVEATS.

A caveat, under the patent law, is a notice given to the office of the caveator's claim as inventor, in order to prevent the grant of a patent to another for the same alleged invention upon an application filed during the life of a caveat without notice to the caveator.

Any person who has made a new invention or discovery, and desires further time to mature the same, may, on payment of a fee of ten dollars, file in the Patent Office a caveat setting forth the

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE—*Continued.*

object and the distingulshing characteristics of the invention, and praying protection of his right until he shall have matured his invention. Such caveat shall be filed in the confidential archives of the office and preserved in secrecy, and shall be operative for the term of one year from the filing thereof. The caveat may be renewed, on request in writing, by the payment of a second fee of ten dollars, and it will continue in force for one year from the payment of such second fee.

The caveat must comprise a specification, oath, and, when the nature of the case admits of it, a drawing, and, like the application, must be limited to a single invention or improvement.

FEES.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On filing each caveat, $10. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty cents. For uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, five cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; for each additional thousand words, or fraction thereof, $1. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The Patent Office is prepared to furnish positive photographic copies of any drawing, foreign or domestic, in the possession of the office, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, twenty-five cents; medium size, 8x12½ inches, fifteen cents. Fee for examining and registering trade-mark, $10, which includes certificate. Stamps cannot be accepted by the Patent Office in payment of fees. Stamps and stamped envelopes should not be sent to the office for replies to letters, as stamps are not required on mail matter emanating from the Patent Office.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the year ending December 31, 1908, were $1,896,847.67, and expenditures, $1,712,303.42. Receipts over expenditures, $184,544.25.

The following is a statement of the business of the office for the year ending December 31, 1908:

Number of applications for patents	60,142
Number of applications for design patents	1,131
Number of applications for reissue patents	202
Total	61,475
Number of caveats filed	2,110
Number of applications for registration of trade-marks	7,685
Number of applications for registration of labels	860
Number of applications for prints	312
Number of disclaimers filed	13
Number of appeals on the merits	1,228
Total	12,208
Number of applications, etc., requiring investigation and action	16,144
Number of patents granted, including designs	33,514
Patents reissued	168
Total	33,682
Number of trade-marks registered	5,191
Number of labels registered	618
Number of prints registered	220
Total	6,029
Number of patents expired	22,328
Number of patents withheld for non-payment of final fees	6,502
Number of applications allowed awaiting final fees	12,269
Number of trade-mark applications passed for publication	5,416

The total number of applications filed at the Patent Office in seventy-two years, 1837-1908, was 1,586,223; number of caveats filed, 127,253; number of original patents, including designs and reissues issued, 960,952; net surplus in the U. S. Treasury on account of the patent fund, $6,890,-725.89.

The following is a statement of patents and designs issued in 1908 according to residence of patentees:

Alabama, 134; Alaska, 14; Arizona, 50; Arkansas, 112; California, 1,192; Colorado, 455; Connecticut, 785; Delaware, 49; District of Columbia, 250; Florida, 110; Georgia, 239; Hawaii, 11; Idaho, 77; Illinois, 3,056; Indiana, 877; Iowa, 696; Kansas, 434; Kentucky, 281; Louisiana, 167; Maine, 153; Maryland, 230; Massachusetts, 1,837; Michigan, 1,042; Minnesota, 627; Mississippi, 97; Missouri, 955; Montana, 105; Nebraska, 323; Nevada, 29; New Hampshire, 109; New Jersey, 1,427; New Mexico, 25; New York, 4,760; North Carolina, 173; North Dakota, 134; Ohio, 2,277; Oklahoma, 215; Oregon, 232; Panama, 3; Pennsylvania, 3,100; Philippine Islands, 4; Porto Rico, 2; Rhode Island, 259; South Carolina, 65; South Dakota, 127; Tennessee, 244; Texas, 524; Utah, 92; Vermont, 70; Virginia, 251; Washington, 377; West Virginia, 302; Wisconsin, 702; Wyoming, 23; U. S. Army, 7; U. S. Navy, 9. Total, 29,800.

Foreign countries: Austria-Hungary, 109; Belgium, 59; Canada, 444; Cuba, 9; Denmark, 36; England, 734; France, 302; Germany, 1,013; Italy, 49; Japan, 9; Mexico, 16; Russia, 38; Scotland, 46; Sweden, 82; Switzerland, 106; other countries, 296. Total foreign, 3,338.

GENERAL PATENT STATISTICS.

The following table is compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1909. It exhibits the number of patents issued by foreign countries and the United States from the earliest records to December 31, 1908:

Countries.	To 1870 Inclusive.	1871 to 1908.	Total.	Countries.	To 1870 Inclusive.	1871 to 1908.	Total.
Austria	....	54,888	54,888	Russia	1,464	19,991	21,455
Austria-Hungary	15,350	67,583	82,933	Spain	....	40,661	40,661
Belgium	35,044	184,044	219,088	Sweden	1,629	27,749	29,378
Canada	4,081	115,194	119,275	Switzerland	....	42,576	42,576
France	103,934	303,930	407,864	All other foreign countries	8,363	149,736	158,099
Germany	9,996	213,070	223,066				
Great Britain	53,408	345,200	398,608				
Hungary	....	39,460	39,460	Total foreign	238,437	1,713,649	1,952,086
India	445	9,676	10,121	United States	120,573	797,819	918,392
Italy and Sardinia	4,723	84,412	89,135				
Japan	....	15,479	15,479	Grand total	359,010	2,511,468	2,870,478

United States Internal Revenue Receipts.

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM 1882 TO 1909, INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Banks and Bankers.	Miscellaneous.	Adhesive Stamps.	Collections Under Repealed Laws.
1882	$69,873,408	$47,391,989	$16,153,920	$5,253,458	$199,830	$7,570,109	$78,559
1883	74,368,775	42,104,250	16,900,616	3,748,995	305,803	7,053,053	71,852
1884	76,905,385	26,062,400	18,084,954	....	289,144	....	265,068
1885	67,511,209	26,407,088	18,230,782	....	222,681	....	49,361
1886	69,092,266	27,907,363	19,676,731	....	194,422	....	32,087
1887	65,829,322	30,108,067	21,922,188	4,288	219,058	....	29,283
1888	69,306,166	30,662,432	23,324,218	4,203	154,970	....	9,548
1889	74,312,206	31,866,861	23,723,835	6,179	83,893	....	....
1890	81,687,375	33,958,991	26,008,535	69	135,555	....	....
1891	83,335,964	32,796,271	28,565,130	....	256,214	....	....
1892	91,309,984	31,000,493	30,037,453	....	239,532	....	....
1893	94,720,261	31,889,712	32,548,983	....	166,915	....	....
1894	85,259,252	28,617,899	31,414,788	2	1,876,509	....	....
1895	79,862,627	29,704,908	31,640,618	....	1,960,794	....	....
1896	80,670,071	30,711,629	33,784,235	135	1,664,545	....	....
1897	82,008,543	30,710,297	32,472,162	85	1,426,506	....	....
1898	92,547,000	36,230,522	39,515,421	1,180	2,572,696	794,418	....
1899	99,283,534	52,493,208	68,644,558	....	9,225,453	43,837,819	....
1900	109,868,817	59,355,084	73,550,754	1,461	11,575,626	40,964,365	....
1901	116,027,980	62,481,907	75,669,908	1,918	13,448,921	39,241,036	....
1902	121,138,013	51,937,925	71,988,902	228	13,360,130	13,442,792	....
1903	131,953,472	43,514,810	47,547,856	899	7,723,345	....	....
1904	135,810,015	44,655,809	49,083,459	....	3,354,722	....	....
1905	135,958,513	45,659,910	50,360,553	....	2,209,000	....	....
1906	143,394,055	48,422,997	55,641,859	....	1,644,027	....	....
1907	156,326,902	51,811,070	59,567,818	....	1,948,232	....	....
1908	140,158,807	49,862,754	59,807,617	100	1,836,772	....	....
1909	134,868,034	51,887,178	57,456,411	....	2,001,095	....	....

Of the receipts in 1909 classed as "Miscellaneous," $902,197 was from oleomargarine, $502,252 from playing cards, and $411,987 from penalties.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.
Alabama and Mississippi	$156,308.35	Nebraska	$2,440,462.29
Arkansas	89,361.27	New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont.	474,530.00
California and Nevada	6,922,882.60	New Jersey	6,989,437.47
Colorado and Wyoming	767,495.81	New Mexico and Arizona	96,753.13
Connecticut and Rhode Island	1,801,401.99	New York	28,637,349.37
Florida	1,074,734.87	North Carolina	5,150,672.94
Georgia	279,218.43	North and South Dakota	175,701.29
Hawaii	79,107.99	Ohio	18,907,081.44
Illinois	43,441,771.11	Oregon	568,415.44
Indiana	25,224,816.81	Pennsylvania	20,886,066.67
Iowa	967,593.62	South Carolina	101,264.15
Kansas and Oklahoma	342,199.67	Tennessee	2,385,400.26
Kentucky	28,130,420.34	Texas	806,079.21
Louisiana	5,141,321.06	Virginia	4,644,145.88
Maryland, Del., D.C., and 2 Va. Dists.	6,960,142.39	Washington and Alaska	1,072,004.75
Massachusetts	3,631,070.39	West Virginia	1,417,070.20
Michigan	6,281,314.33	Wisconsin	7,915,486.76
Minnesota	1,878,914.19		
Missouri	9,699,092.91	Total	$246,212,719.22
Montana, Idaho and Utah	675,629.84		

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, and oleomargarine on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years are as follows:

Articles Taxed.	Fiscal years ended June 30— 1908.	1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries.....gals..	1,670,031	1,850,700	180,669	.....
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, etc...gals..	119,808,402	114,799,465	.....	5,008,937
Wine made in imitation of champagne, etc.....bottles..no..	69	.....	.....	69
Fermented liquors.....bbls..	58,747,680	56,303,497	.....	2,444,183
Cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....no..	6,904,758,783	6,752,572,953	.....	152,185,830
Cigars, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....no..	1,009,352,296	1,030,738,500	21,386,204	.....
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand....no..	5,383,204,630	a 6,086,291,908	703,087,278	.....
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....no..	19,131,483	19,149,270	17,787	.....
Snuff.....lbs..	22,547,762	27,019,628	4,471,866	.....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....lbs..	364,109,395	388,757,320	24,647,925	.....
Oleomargarine.....lbs..	79,107,302	b 90,621,844	11,514,542	.....
Adulterated butter.....lbs..	177,123	133,417	.....	43,706
Process or renovated butter.....lbs..	50,240,708	48,174,216	.....	2,066,492

Note—The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn cannot be stated, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed.

a Includes 5,152,218,630 at $1.08 and 934,073,278 at 54 cents per thousand. *b* Includes 4,228,778 at 10 cents, 86,393,024 at one-fourth of 1 cent, and 42 pounds (imported) at 15 cents per pound.

United States Internal Revenue Taxes.

SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES AND OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO TAX.

SPECIAL TAXES AND RATES.

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year, $100; rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year, $200.

Wholesale liquor dealers, $100; retail liquor dealers, $25.

Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, $50; retail dealers in malt liquors, $20.

Manufacturers of stills, $50; and for stills or worms, manufactured, each, $20.

Brewers: Annua manufacture less than 500 barrels, $50; annual manufacture 500 barrels or more, $100.

Manufactures of filled cheese, $400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, $250; retail dealers in filled cheese, $12.

Manufacturers of oleomargarine, $600; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artifically colored in imitation of butter, $480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $200; retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $48: retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $6.

Manufacturers of adulterated butter, $600; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, $480; retail dealers in adulterated butter, $48; manufacturers of process or renovated butter, $50; manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour, $12.

DISTILLED SPIRITS, ETC.

Distilled spirits, per gallon, $1.10; stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each, 10 cents; except when affixed to packages containing two or more 5-gallon cans for export, 5 cents.

Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond, 10 cents.

Wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, in bottles containing not more than 1 pint per bottle or package, 10 cents; same, in bottles, containing more than 1 pint, and not more than 1 quart, per bottle or package, 20 cents (and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however put up or whatever may be the package).

Grape brandy used in the fortification of pure, sweet wine under an act approved June 7, 1906 (to be assessed), per gallon, 3 cents.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Fermented liquors per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons, $1 (and at a proportionate rate for halves, thirds, quarters, sixths and eighths of barrels); more than one barrel of 31 gallons, and not more than 63 gallons, in one package, $2.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

Tobacco, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 6 cents; snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 6 cents

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $3; cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, 18 cents per lb., 54 cents; cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand and of a wholesale value or price of more than $2 per thousand, 36 cents per lb., $1.08; cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand and of a wholesale value or price of not more than $2 per thousand, 18 cents per lb., 54 cents; cigarettes weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $3.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per lb., 10 cents; oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per lb., ¼ of one cent; oleomargarine, imported from foreign countries, per lb., 15 cents.

ADULTERATED BUTTER AND PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.

Adulterated butter, per lb., 10 cents, process or renovated butter, per lb., ¼ of one cent.

FILLED CHEESE.

Filled cheese, per lb., 1 cent; same, imported, per lb., 8 cents.

OPIUM.

Prepared smoking opium, per lb., $10.

MIXED FLOUR.

Mixed flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., or more than 98 lbs., 4 cents; half barrel of 98 lbs., or more than 49 lbs., 2 cents; quarter barrel of 49 lbs., or more than 24½ lbs., 1 cent; eighth barrel of 24½ lbs. or less, ½ of one cent. (Mixed flour imported from foreign countries, in addition to import duties, must pay internal revenue tax as above.)

CIRCULATION OF AND NOTES PAID OUT BY BANKS AND BANKERS.

Circulation issued by any bank, etc., or person (except a national bank taxed under Section 5214, Revised Statues, and Section 13, Act March 14, 1900), per month, 1-12 of 1 per cent.

Circulation (except national banks) exceeding 90 per cent. of capital, in addition, per month, 1-6 of 1 per cent.

Banks, etc., on amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, used for circulation and paid out, 10 per cent.

Banks, etc., bankers, or associations, on amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them, 10 per cent.

Every person, firm, association, other than national bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, on the amount of *their own notes* used for circulation and paid out by them, 10 per cent.

Every such person, firm, association, corporation, State bank, or State banking association, and also every national banking association, on the amount of notes of any person, firm, association, other than a national banking association, or of any corporation, State bank or State banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, used for circulation, and paid out by them, 10 per cent.

PLAYING CARDS.

Playing cards, per pack, containing not more than 54 cards, 2 cents.

TAXES NOT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

Tax on deficiencies in production of spirits—On excess of materials used in production of spirits; on circulation of banks and bankers; on notes paid out by banks and others; on brandy used in the fortification of wine. Penalties of 50 per cent. and 100 per cent.

Immigration Into the United States, 1822-1909.

Year.	Total Alien Passengers.	Year.	Total Alien Passengers.	Year.	Total Immigrants.	Year.	Total Immigrants.
1822	6,911	1846	154,416	1869	352,569	1891	560,319
1823	6,354	1847	234,968	1870	387,203	1892	623,084
1824	7,912	1848	226,527	1871	321,350	1893	502,917
1825	10,199	1849	297,024	1872	404,806	1894	314,467
1826	10,837	1850	369,986	1873	459,803	1895	279,948
1827	18,875	1851	379,466	1874	313,339	1896	343,267
1828	27,382	1852	371,603	1875	227,498	1897	230,832
1829	22,520	1853	368,645	1876	169,986	1898	229,299
1830	23,322	1854	427,833	1877	141,857	1899	311,715
1831	22,633	1855	200,877	1878	138,469	1900	448,572
1832	60,482	1856	195,857	1879	177,826	1901	487,918
1833	58,640	1857	246,945	1880	457,257	1902	648,743
1834	65,365	1858	119,501	1881	669,431	1903	857,046
1835	45,374	1859	118,616	1882	788,992	1904	812,870
1836	76,242	1860	150,237	1883	603,322	1905	1,027,421
1837	79,340	1861	89,724	1884	518,592	1906	1,100,735
1838	38,914	1862	89,207	1885	395,346	1907	1,285,349
1839	68,069	1863	174,524	1886	334,203	1908	782,870
1840	84,066	1864	193,195	1887	490,109	1909	751,786
1841	80,289	1865	247,453	1888	546,889		
1842	104,565	1866	163,594	1889	444,427	Total	26,852,723
1843	52,496	Fiscal year end'g June 30		1890	455,302	1789 to 1821 est.	259,127
1844	78,615	1867	298,967				
1845	114,371	1868	282,189				

Of the whole number of immigrants in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 580,617 came through the customs district of New York, 18,966 through Baltimore, 36,318 through Boston, 14,294 through Philadelphia, 3,103 through San Francisco, and 32,223 through other ports; also 66,265 through Canadian ports.

The reported occupations of immigrants arriving during the fiscal year 1909 were as follows: Laborers, 174,800; servants, 64,568; farm laborers, 171,310; tailors, 10,449; merchants and dealers, 8,643; carpenters, 8,606; shoemakers, 5,592; clerks, 7,825; mariners, 3,763; miners, 6,573. The number of professional immigrants (including 674 actors, 1,397 engineers, 714 musicians, and 1,243 teachers) was 8,086; of skilled laborers, 87,160; miscellaneous (including unskilled), 435,247; no occupation (including children), 221,293.

The total number of alien immigrants refused admission to the United States in the fiscal year ending 1909 was 10,411, of which 4,401 were paupers or persons likely to become public charges, 2,382 persons with loathsome or contagious diseases, 1,172 contract laborers, 167 insane, 181 idiots, 273 convicts, 323 prostitutes, 181 persons who attempted to bring in prostitutes, 58 returned in one year after landing, 2,066 returned within three years because here in violation of law.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRIES IN FISCAL YEARS 1908 AND 1909.

Countries.	1908.	1909.	Countries.	1908.	1909.
Austria-Hungary	168,509	170,191	Wales	2,287	1,584
Belgium	4,162	3,692	Other Europe	97	46
Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro	10,827	1,054	Total Europe	691,901	654,875
Denmark	4,954	4,395	China	1,397	1,943
France, including Corsica	8,788	6,672	Japan	15,803	3,111
German Empire	32,309	25,540	India	1,040	203
Greece	21,489	14,111	Turkey in Asia	9,753	7,506
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	128,503	183,218	Other Asia	372	141
Netherlands	5,946	4,698	Total Asia	28,365	12,904
Norway	12,412	13,627	Africa	1,411	858
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Islands	7,307	4,956	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,098	839
Roumania	5,228	1,590	Pacific Islands, not specified	81	53
Russian Empire, and Finland	156,711	120,460	British North America	38,510	51,941
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Islands	3,899	2,616	Central America	1,175	930
Sweden	12,809	14,474	Mexico	6,067	16,251
Switzerland	3,281	2,694	South America	2,315	1,906
Turkey in Europe	11,290	9,015	West Indies	11,888	11,180
England	47,031	32,809	Other countries	17	49
Ireland	30,556	25,033			
Scotland	13,506	12,400	Grand total	782,870	751,786

No statistics of immigration into the United States of citizens of Canada and Mexico were gathered by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization prior to July 1, 1907. The fact, however, that the Census of 1900 shows the presence of 1,183,225 persons in the United States born in Canada and 103,445 persons born in Mexico proves that the number of arrivals from those countries has been large.

EMIGRATION FROM UNITED STATES.

For fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, emigrant aliens, 395,073; non emigrant aliens, 319,755; total, 714,828. For fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, emigrant aliens, 225,802; non emigrant aliens, 174,590; total, 400,392.

THE Steamboat Inspection Service, by act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909: Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor, sail vessels, and barges, 7,962; number of certificates issued to foreign steamers, 419; total number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic and foreign, 8,381. Increase in number of certificates to domestic vessels over previous year, 224; decrease in number of certificates to foreign vessels from previous year, 33; increase in number of certificates of all kinds of vessels over previous year, 191. Gross tonnage of domestic vessels, all kinds, inspected, 4,837,719; gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 2,890,903. Decrease in gross tonnage of foreign steam vessels inspected from previous year, 25,369. Increase in tonnage of all kinds domestic vessels inspected over previous year, 408,996. Number of officers' licenses issued, 15,023. Number of new life-preservers inspected, 161,206, of which number 770 were rejected. Decrease in number of new preservers inspected from previous year, 22,594. Decrease in number of life-preservers rejected from previous year, 1,376. Number of marine boiler plates inspected at the mills by assistant inspectors, 3,059, being a decrease in number inspected from previous year of 632. Number of applicants examined for color-blindness, 1,362, of which number 36 were found color-blind and rejected, and 1,326 were passed. Increase in number of applicants passed over previous year, 535.

Causes.	Accidents.	Lives Lost.	Causes.	Accidents.	Lives Lost.
Fire	2	3	Accidents to machinery	..	..
Collision	25	37	Snags, wrecks, and sinking	9	68
Explosions or accidental escape of steam	6	9	Accidental drowning	..	81
Breaking of steam pipes, mud drums, etc	4	7	Miscellaneous	28	73
			Total	74	278

Of the total number of 278 lives lost, 81 were from accidents for which the Service cannot in any way be held responsible, and 73 from suicide, and other causes beyond the power of the Service to avert; this leaves 124 lives lost that can be fairly chargeable to accident, collision, or foundering, a small ratio of persons carried upon or employed by vessels subject to the inspection laws.

During the year ended December 31, 1908, 413,531,305 passengers were carried on steamers which are required by law to make report, an increase of 41,184,026 over the previous calendar year.

Increase in number of accidents over previous year, 10.

Decrease in number of lives lost from previous year, 107.

Fisheries of the United States.

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of Fisheries.)

Sections.	Vessels Employed. No.	Vessels Employed. Tons.	Persons Employed.	Capital Invested.	Value of Products.
South Atlantic States (1902)	526	5,740	23,452	$2,991,149	$2,839,633
Gulf States (1902)	714	9,221	18,029	4,707,460	3,494,196
Middle Atlantic States (1904)	3,583	54,540	83,103	26,673,521	18,963,976
New England States (1905)	1,447	45,668	37,339	22,530,720	14,184,205
Great Lakes (1903)	206	3,846	9,333	7,474,422	2,745,501
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1903)	5	138	13,377	3,555,540	1,841,168
Minor Interior Waters (chiefly for 1900, 1902, and 1903)	1	22	2,491	266,050	425,929
Pacific Coast States (1904)	226	10,382	19,658	12,839,949	6,680,866
Alaska Territory (1908)	256	64,189	13,337	10,319,961	11,847,443
Total	6,964	193,746	220,119	$91,358,772	$63,022,917

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S FISHERIES.

United States	$61,900,000	Italy	$3,689,000
United States insular possessions	15,800,000	Denmark	3,172,800
Canada	30,298,400	Austria-Hungary	*1,492,000
Newfoundland	10,058,100	Belgium	1,217,800
South and Central America and West Indies	*13,035,000	All other European countries	*4,800,000
England and Wales	39,825,000	Japan	*40,000,000
Scotland	15,848,700	India, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Burma & East Indies	*20,000,000
Ireland	1,705,200	China, Korea and all other Asiatic countries	*34,000,000
France	28,388,000	Africa	*5,000,000
Russia	*30,000,000	Australia, New Zealand and all other Pacific Islands	*5,561,000
Norway	8,704,700		
Spain	7,600,000		
Holland	4,766,000		
Portugal	4,744,400	Total	$395,326,300
Germany	3,710,200		

*Estimated.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

THE work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish-culture, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations. The Bureau also has jurisdiction over the fur-seal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The official force of the Bureau is as follows: *Commissioner*, George M. Bowers; *Deputy Commissioner*, Hugh M. Smith; *Chief Clerk*, I. H. Dunlap. *Assistants in Charge of Division: Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes*, B. W. Everman; *Fish Culture*, Robert S. Johnson; *Statistics and Methods*, A. B. Alexander; *Architect and Engineer*, Hector von Bayer.

The United States Light-House Establishment.

THE following are the members of the Light-House Board: Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor and *ex-officio* President of the Board; Rear-Admiral Adolph Marix, U. S. N., Chairman, Washington, D. C.; Col. Walter S. Franklin, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Carnegie Foundation, New York; Col. William T. Rossell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., New York; Capt. Kossuth Niles, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Maj. James B. Cavanaugh, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Capt. William B. Caperton, U. S. N., Naval Secretary, Washington, D. C.; Col. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary, Washington, D. C.

The establishment is divided into sixteen districts, each in charge of an inspector and engineer, the former being navy and the latter army officers. The Board has supervision of all administrative duties relating to the construction and maintenance of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, fog-signals, buoys, and their appendages, and has charge of all records and property appertaining to the establishment.

The United States Government Printing Office.

THE Public Printer has charge of all business relating to the public printing and binding. He appoints the officers and employees of the Government Printing Office, and purchases all necessary machinery and material. The foreman of printing has charge of all matter which is to be printed. His department consists of the following divisions: The document, job, specification, press, folding, stereotype, and Congressional Record rooms, as well as the various branch offices. The Superintendent of Documents has general supervision of the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and consolidated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge the distribution of which is not specifically directed. The following are the official heads of the several departments: Public Printer, Samuel B. Donnelly; Secretary to the Public Printer, William J. Dow; Attorney, Frank E. Elder; Deputy Public Printer, Henry T. Brian; Congressional Record Clerk, William A. Smith; Superintendent of Work, John R. Berg; Superintendent of Documents, August Donath.

United States Secret Service.

THE Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is under the direction of John E. Wilkie, chief of the division. The service is principally engaged in detecting and prosecuting makers and dealers in counterfeit paper money and coin. Details are also furnished for the protection of the President of the United States, and in the frequent journeyings of the present President he is always accompanied by one or more secret service men.

The arrests of counterfeiters number about 400 annually; other arrests are for bribery, impersonating United States Government officers, perjury, and violating Sections 5,392, 5,414, 5,415, 5,424, 5,432, 5,438, 5,440, 5,459 and 5,479 of the United States Revised Statutes.

United States Geographic Board.

Chairman, Henry Gannett, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; *Secretary*, Charles S. Sloan, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor; Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior; Andrew Braid, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce and Labor; Major Adolph von Haake, Post-Office Department; Arnold B. Johnson, Light House Board, Department of Commerce and Labor; Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, Department of War; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture; John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury; William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State; Frank A. Kidd, Editor and Chief, Government Printing Office; Fred G. Plummer, Department of Agriculture; Charles W. Stewart, Department of the Navy; Com. A. G. Winterhalter, Hydrographer, Department of the Navy.

By Executive Order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determining, changing, and fixing place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the Board before publication. The decisions of the Board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the Board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this Board for advice before being undertaken.

Income Tax Amendment

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES PROPOSED BY THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS TO THE STATES.

THE following joint resolution was proposed at the first session of the Sixty-first Congress and was passed by the Senate July 5, 1909, by an unanimous vote, and by the House of Representatives July 12 by a vote of 317 to 14, and received the approval of the President

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution:

"Article XVI. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment, among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Three State Legislatures have been in session since the adoption of this joint resolution.

August 9. Georgia Legislature refused to consider a report from committee favoring the amendment.

August 10. Alabama Legislature unanimously ratified the amendment.

August 12. Connecticut Legislature postponed action and subsequently adjourned without further proceedings on the amendment.

Commission on Country Life.

In August, 1908, President Roosevelt, desirous of improving social, sanitary, and economic conditions on American farms, invited Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the New York College of Agriculture, at Ithaca; Henry Wallace, of "Wallace's Farmer," Des Moines, Ia.; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst; Gifford Pinchot, of the United States Forest Service; Walter H. Page, editor of "The World's Work," New York; C. S. Barrett and W. A. Beard to assist him by acting as a committee of investigation, or "Commission on Country Life." "I should be glad," he said, "to have you report before the end of next December," as he proposed to use it in making recommendations to Congress. The commission made its report January 23, 1909, and in transmitting it to Congress, the President said:

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commission on Country Life. At the outset I desire to point out that not a dollar of the public money has been paid to any commissioner for his work on the commission.

The report shows the general condition of farming life in the open country, and points out its larger problems; it indicates ways in which the Government, National and State, may show the people how to solve some of these problems; and it suggests a continuance of the work which the commission began.

Judging by thirty public hearings, to which farmers and farmers' wives from forty States and Territories came, and from 120,000 answers to printed questions sent out by the Department of Agriculture, the commission finds that the general level of country life is high compared with any preceding time or with any other land. If it has in recent years slipped down in some places, it has risen in more places. Its progress has been general, if not uniform.

Yet farming does not yield either the profit or the satisfaction that it ought to yield and may be made to yield. There is discontent in the country, and in places discouragement. Farmers as a class do not magnify their calling, and the movement to the towns, though, I am happy to say, less than formerly, is still strong.

Under our system, it is helpful to promote discussion of ways in which the people can help themselves. There are three main directions in which the farmers can help themselves; namely, better farming, better business, and better living on the farm. The National Department of Agriculture, which has rendered services equaled by no other similar department in any other time or place; the State Departments of Agriculture; the State Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, especially through their extension work; the State Agricultural Experiment Stations; the Farmers' Union; the Grange; the agricultural press; and other similar agencies have all combined to place within the reach of the American farmer an amount and quality of agricultural information which, if applied, would enable him, over large areas, to double the production of the farm.

The object of the Commission on Country Life therefore is not to help the farmer raise better crops, but to call his attention to the opportunities for better business and better living on the farm. If country life is to become what it should be, and what I believe it ultimately will be—one of the most dignified, desirable, and sought-after ways of earning a living—the farmer must take advantage not only of the agricultural knowledge which is at his disposal, but of the methods which have raised and continue to raise the standards of living and of intelligence in other callings.

Those engaged in all other industrial and commercial callings have found it necessary, under modern economic conditions, to organize themselves for mutual advantage and for the protection of their own particular interests in relation to other interests. The farmers of every progressive European country have realized this essential fact and have found in the co-operative system exactly the form of business combination they need.

Now whatever the State may do toward improving the practice of agriculture, it is not within the sphere of any Government to reorganize the farmers' business or reconstruct the social life of farming communities. It is, however, quite within its power to use its influence and the machinery of publicity which it can control for calling public attention to the needs and the facts. For example, it is the obvious duty of the Government to call the attention of farmers to the growing monopolization of water power. The farmers above all should have that power, on reasonable terms, for cheap transportation, for lighting their homes, and for innumerable uses in their daily tasks on the farm.

It would be idle to assert that life on the farm occupies as good a position in dignity, desirability, and business results as the farmers might easily give it if they chose. One of the chief difficulties is the failure of country life as it exists at present, to satisfy the higher social and intellectual aspirations of country people. Whether the constant draining away of so much of the best elements in the rural population into the towns is due chiefly to this cause or to the superior business opportunities of city life may be open to question. But no one at all familiar with farm life throughout the United States can fail to recognize the necessity for building up the life of the farm upon its social as well as upon its productive side.

It is true that country life has improved greatly in attractiveness, health, and comfort, and that the farmer's earnings are higher than they were. But city life is advancing even more rapidly, because of the greater attention which is being given by the citizens of the towns to their own betterment. For just this reason the introduction of effective agricultural co-operation throughout the United States is of the first importance. Where farmers are organized co-operatively they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement.

The co-operative plan is the best plan of organization wherever men have the right spirit to carry it out. Under this plan any business undertaking is managed by a committee; every man has one vote and only one vote; and everyone gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan.

I desire only to take counsel with the farmers as fellow-citizens. It is not the problem of the farmers alone that I am discussing with them, but a problem which affects every city as well as every farm in the country. It is a problem which the working farmers will have to solve for themselves; but it is a problem which also affects in only less

degree all the rest of us, and therefore if we can render any help toward its solution, it is not only our duty but our interest to do so. * * *

From all that has been done and learned three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out:

First, effective co-operation among farmers to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

Second, a new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not as at present, mainly for life in town.

Third, better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

To these may well be added better sanitation; for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health. * * *

The only recommendation I submit is that an appropriation of $25,000 be provided, to enable the commission to digest the material it has collected, and to collect and to digest much more that is within its reach, and thus complete its work. This would enable the commission to gather in the harvest of suggestion which is resulting from the discussion it has stirred up. The commissioners have served without compensation, and I do not recommend any appropriation for their services, but only for the expenses.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

The commission made a very extended report dwelling on the many phases of the problem before it, but it gave the following summary of its conclusions:

The commission finds that agriculture in the United States, taken altogether, is prosperous commercially, when measured by the conditions that have obtained in previous years, although there are some regions in which this is only partially true. The country people are producing vast quantities of supplies for food, shelter, clothing, and for use in the arts. The country homes are improving in comfort, attractiveness, and healthfulness. Not only in the material wealth that they produce, but in the supply of independent and strong citizenship, the agricultural people constitute the very foundation of our national efficiency. As agriculture is the immediate basis of country life, so it follows that the general affairs of the open country, speaking broadly, are in a condition of improvement.

Many institutions, organizations and movements are actively contributing to the increasing welfare of the open country. The most important of these are the United States Department of Agriculture, the colleges of agriculture and the experiment stations in the States, and the national farmers' organizations. These institutions and organizations are now properly assuming leadership in country-life affairs, and consequently in many of the public questions of national bearing. With these agencies must be mentioned State departments of agriculture, agricultural societies, and organizations of very many kinds, teachers in schools, workers in church and other religious associations, travelling libraries, and many other groups, all working with commendable zeal to further the welfare of the people of the open country.

THE MOST PROMINENT DEFICIENCIES.

Yet it is true, notwithstanding all this progress as measured by historical standards, that agriculture is not commercially as profitable as it is entitled to be for the labor and energy that the farmer expends and the risks that he assumes, and that the social conditions in the open country are far short of their possibilities. We must measure our agricultural efficiency by its possibilities rather than by comparison with previous conditions. The farmer is almost necessarily handicapped in the development of his business, because his capital is small and the volume of his transactions limited; and he usually stands practically alone against organized interests. In the general readjustment of modern life due to the great changes in manufactures and commerce inequalities and discriminations have arisen, and naturally the separate man suffers most. The unattached man has problems that government should understand.

The reasons for the lack of a highly organized rural society are very many, as the full report explains. The leading specific causes are:

A lack of knowledge on the part of farmers of the exact agricultural conditions and possibilities of their regions;

Lack of good training for country life in the schools;

The disadvantage or handicap of the farmer as against the established business systems and interests, preventing him from securing adequate returns for his products, depriving him of the benefits that would result from unmonopolized rivers and the conservation of forests, and depriving the community, in many cases, of the good that would come from the use of great tracts of agricultural land that are now held for speculative purposes;

Lack of good highway facilities;

The widespread continuing depletion of soils, with the injurious effect on rural life;

A general need of new and active leadership.

Other causes contributing to the general result are: Lack of any adequate system of agricultural credit, whereby the farmer may readily secure loans on fair terms; the shortage of labor, a condition that is often complicated by intemperance among workmen; lack of institutions and incentives that tie the laboring man to the soil; the burdens and the narrow life of farm women; lack of adequate supervision of public health.

THE NATURE OF THE REMEDIES.

Some of the remedies lie with the National Government, some of them with the States and communities in their corporate capacities, some with voluntary organizations, and some with individuals acting alone. From the great number of suggestions that have been made, covering every phase of country life, the commission now enumerates those that seem to be most fundamental or most needed at the present time.

Congress can remove some of the handicaps of the farmer, and it can also set some kinds of work in motion, such as:

The encouragement of a system of thoroughgoing surveys of all agricultural regions in order to take stock and to collect local fact, with the idea of providing a basis on which to develop a scientifically and economically sound country life;

The encouragement of a system of extension work of rural communities through all the land-grant colleges with the people at their homes and on their farms;

A thoroughgoing investigation by experts of the middleman system of handling farm products, coupled with a general inquiry into the farmer's disadvantages in respect to

taxation, transportation rates, co-operative organizations and credit, and the general business system;

An inquiry into the control and use of the streams of the United States with the object of protecting the people in their ownership and of saving to agricultural uses such benefits as should be reserved for these purposes;

The establishing of a highway engineering service, or equivalent organization, to be at the call of the States in working out effective and economical highway systems;

The establishing of a system of parcels posts and postal savings banks;

And providing some means or agency for the guidance of public opinion toward the development of a real rural society that shall rest directly on the land.

Other remedies recommended for consideration by Congress are:

The enlargement of the United States Bureau of Education, to enable it to stimulate and co-ordinate the educational work to the nation;

Careful attention to the farmers' interests in legislation on the tariff, on regulation of railroads, control or regulation of corporations and of speculation, legislation in respect to rivers, forests, and the utilization of swamp lands;

Increasing the powers of the Federal Government in respect to the supervision and control of the public health;

Providing such regulations as will enable the States that do not permit the sale of liquors to protect themselves from traffic from adjoining States.

In setting all these forces in motion, the co-operation of the States will be necessary; and in many cases definite State laws may greatly aid the work.

Remedies of a more general nature are: A broad campaign of publicity, that must be undertaken until all the people are informed on the whole subject of rural life, and until there is an awakened appreciation of the necessity of giving this phase of our national development as much attention as has been given to other phases or interests; a quickened sense of responsibility in all country people, to the community, and to the State, in the conserving of soil fertility, and in the necessity for diversifying farming in order to conserve this fertility and to develop a better rural society, and also in the better safeguarding of the strength and happiness of the farm women; a more widespread conviction of the necessity for organization, not only for economic but for social purposes, this organization to be more or less co-operative, so that all the people may share equally in the benefits and have voice in the essential affairs of the community; a realization on the part of the farmer that he has a distinct natural responsibility toward the laborer in providing him with good living facilities and in helping him in every way to be a man among men; and a realization on the part of all the people of the obligation to protect and develop the natural scenery and attractiveness of the open country.

Certain remedies lie with voluntary organizations and institutions. All organized forces, both in town and country, should understand that there are country phases as well as city phases of our civilization, and that one phase needs help as much as the other. All these agencies should recognize their responsibility to society. Many existing organizations and institutions might become practically co-operative or mutual in spirit, as, for example, all agricultural societies, libraries, Young Men's Christian Associations, and churches. All the organizations standing for rural progress should be federated, in States and Nation.

THE UNDERLYING PROBLEM OF COUNTRY LIFE.

The mere enumeration of the foregoing deficiencies and remedies indicates that the problem of country life is one of reconstruction, and that temporary measures and defense work alone will not solve it. The underlying problem is to develop and maintain on our farms a civilization in full harmony with the best American ideals. To build up and retain this civilization means, first of all, that the business of agriculture must be made to yield a reasonable return to those who follow it intelligently; and life on the farm must be made permanently satisfying to intelligent, progressive people. The work before us, therefore, is nothing more or less than the gradual rebuilding of a new agriculture and new rural life. We regard it as absolutely essential that this great general work should be understood by all the people. Separate difficulties, important as they are, must be studied and worked out in the light of the greater fundamental problem.

The commission has pointed out a number of remedies that are extremely important; but running through all of these remedies are several great forces, or principles, which must be utilized in the endeavor to solve the problems of country life. All the people should recognize what those fundamental forces and agencies are.

KNOWLEDGE.—To improve any situation, the underlying facts must be understood. The farmer must have exact knowledge of his business and of the particular conditions under which he works. The United States Department of Agriculture and the Experiment Stations and colleges are rapidly acquiring and distributing this knowledge; but the farmer may not be able to apply it to the best advantage because of lack of knowledge of his own soils, climate, animal and plant diseases, markets, and other local facts. The farmer is entitled to know what are the advantages and disadvantages of his conditions and environment. A thoroughgoing system of surveys in detail of the exact conditions underlying farming in every locality is now an indispensable need to complete and apply the work of the great agricultural institutions. As an occupation, agriculture is a means of developing our internal resources; we can not develop these resources until we know exactly what they are.

EDUCATION.—There must be not only a fuller scheme of public education, but a new kind of education adapted to the real needs of the farming people. The country schools are to be so redirected that they shall educate their pupils in terms of the daily life. Opportunities for training toward agricultural callings are to be multiplied and made broadly effective. Every person on the land, old or young, in school or out of school, educated or illiterate, must have a chance to receive the information necessary for a successful business, and for a healthful, comfortable, resourceful life, both in home and neighborhood. This means redoubled efforts for better country schools, and a vastly increased interest in the welfare of country boys and girls on the part of those who pay the school taxes. Education by means of agriculture is to be a part of our regular public school work. Special agricultural schools are to be organized. There is to be a well-developed plan of extension teaching conducted by the agricultural colleges, by means of the printed page, face-to-face talks, and demonstration or object lessons, designed to reach every farmer and his family, at or near their homes, with knowledge and stimulus in every department of country life.

ORGANIZATION.—There must be a vast enlargement of voluntary organized effort among farmers themselves. It is indispensable that farmers shall work together for their common interests and for the national welfare. If they do not do this, no governmental

activity, no legislation, not even better schools, will greatly avail. Much has been done. There is a multitude of clubs and associations for social, educational, and business purposes; and great national organizations are effective. But the farmers are nevertheless relatively unorganized. We have only begun to develop business co-operation in America. Farmers do not influence legislation as they should. They need a more fully organized social and recreative life.

SPIRITUAL FORCES.—The forces and institutions that make for morality and spiritual ideals among rural people must be energized. We miss the heart of the problem if we neglect to foster personal character and neighborhood righteousness. The best way to preserve ideals for private conduct and public life is to build up the institutions of religion. The church has great power of leadership. The whole people should understand that it is vitally important to stand behind the rural church and to help it to become a great power in developing concrete country life ideals. It is especially important that the country church recognize that it has a social responsibility to the entire community as well as a religious responsibility to its own group of people.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

The commission recommends all the correctives that have been mentioned under the head of "The nature of the remedies." It does not wish to discriminate between important measures of relief for existing conditions. It has purposely avoided indorsing any particular bill now before Congress, no matter what its value or object.

There are, however, in the opinion of the commission, two or three great movements of the utmost consequence that should be set under way at the earliest possible time, because they are fundamental to the whole problem of ultimate permanent reconstruction; these call for special explanation.

1. TAKING STOCK OF COUNTRY LIFE.—There should be organized, as explained in the main report, under Government leadership, a comprehensive plan for an exhaustive study or survey of all the conditions that surround the business of farming and the people who live in the country, in order to take stock of our resources and to supply the farmer with local knowledge. Federal and State Governments, agricultural colleges and other educational agencies, organizations of various types, and individual students of the problem should be brought into co-operation for this great work of investigating with minute care all agricultural and country life conditions.

2. NATIONALIZED EXTENSION WORK.—Each State college of agriculture should be empowered to organize as soon as practicable a complete department of college extension, so managed as to reach every person on the land in its State, with both information and inspiration. The work should include such forms of extension teaching as lectures, bulletins, reading courses, correspondence courses, demonstration, and other means of reaching the people at home and on their farms. It should be designed to forward not only the business of agriculture, but sanitation, education, home making, and all interests of country life.

3. A CAMPAIGN FOR RURAL PROGRESS—We urge the holding of local, State, and even national conferences on rural progress, designed to unite the interests of education, organization, and religion into one forward movement for the rebuilding of country life. Rural teachers, librarians, clergymen, editors, physicians, and others may well unite with farmers in studying and discussing the rural question in all its aspects. We must in some way unite all institutions, all organizations, all individuals having any interest in country life into one great campaign for rural progress.

THE CALL FOR LEADERSHIP.

We must picture to ourselves a new rural social structure, developed from the strong resident forces of the open country; and then we must set at work all the agencies that will tend to bring this about. The entire people need to be roused to this avenue of usefulness. Most of the new leaders must be farmers who can find not only a satisfying business career on the farm, but who will throw themselves into the service of upbuilding the community. A new race of teachers is also to appear in the country. A new rural clergy is to be trained. These leaders will see the great underlying problem of country life, and together they will work, each in his own field, for the one goal of a new and permanent rural civilization. Upon the development of this distinctively rural civilization rests ultimately our ability, by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence, to continue to feed and clothe the hungry nations; to supply the city and metropolis with fresh blood, clean bodies, and clear brains that can endure the strain of modern urban life; and to preserve a race of men in the open country that, in the future as in the past, will be the stay and strength of the nation in time of war and its guiding and controlling spirit in time of peace.

It is to be hoped that many young men and women, fresh from our schools and institutions of learning, and quick with ambition and trained intelligence, will feel a new and strong call to service.

The report, after an elaborate discussion of its recommendations as above outlined, concluded as follows:

We have now discussed some of the forces and agencies that will aid in bringing about a new rural society. The development of the best country life in the United States is seen, therefore, to be largely a question of guidance. The exercise of a wise advice, stimulus, and direction from some central national agency, extending over a series of years, could accomplish untold good, not only for the open country, but for all the people and for our institutions.

In the communities themselves, the same kind of guidance is needed, operating in good farming, in schools, churches, societies, and all useful public work. The great need everywhere is new and young leadership, and the commission desires to make an appeal to all young men and women who love the open country to consider this field when determining their careers. We need young people of quality, energy, capacity, aspiration, and conviction, who will live in the open country as permanent residents on farms, or as teachers, or in other useful fields, and who, while developing their own business or affairs to the greatest perfection, will still have unselfish interest in the welfare of their communities. The farming country is by no means devoid of leaders, and is not lost or incapable of helping itself, but it has been relatively overlooked by persons who are seeking great fields of usefulness. It will be well for us as a people if we recognize the opportunity for usefulness in the open country and consider that there is a call for service.

Forests and Forestry.

THE Government now has in National Forests 194,500,000 acres of lands, an area about the same as Texas and Ohio combined, and whose money value is more than two billion dollars. The administration of these National Forests is charged to the United States Forest Service, whose force of men now numbers about 3,000, of whom 250 are professional foresters. Besides administrating the Government's timber land, the Forest Service furnishes the chief source of information and assistance to private forest owners and users, who wish to practice forestry.

A little more than 10 years ago when Gifford Pinchot took charge of the Government's forest work the duties of the then called Division of Forestry lay mainly in compiling forest data and statistics, with a usefulness which was necessarily narrow and its discontinuance was in contemplation. The work employed only ten persons, of whom but two were professional foresters.

The great areas contained in the National Forests have now been brought to a condition where they are beginning to serve the purposes of the West. The conservation of timber and forage through wise use and the protection of stream flow is the only insurance of many industries which have contributed materially to the prosperity of the country.

The forage crop of the 194,500,000 acres of National Forests supports cattle, horses, sheep and goats which pay into the pockets of Western stockmen in profits something like $10,000,000 annually. The annual timber crop which these forests are capable of producing would be worth on the stump, at present prices, perhaps $10,000,000 more, and probably ten times this amount when prepared for market. In many regions, the National Forests are the only guarantee that the user of the wood will be able to get it at any price.

The movement to conserve for the thousands of people the remaining forests on the public domain has given the natural impetus to the Western movement to conserve all the natural resources of the land, forests, water, soils and minerals.

The estimated total area of privately owned and National Forests in the United States is 600,000,000 acres, 32 per cent. of the total land area, exclusive of Alaska.

The lumber industry is fourth among the great industries of the United States. In normal years about forty billion board feet of lumber are produced, valued at from $675,000,000 to $750,000,000.

At the present rate of cutting the forest lands of the United States cannot long meet the enormous demands made upon them. The great pineries of the Lake States have been almost entirely eliminated, and great inroads have been made upon the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the South and West. In consequence the State of Washington has led for several years in lumber production, followed in order by Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Arkansas. The annual production of yellow pine lumber now amounts to over eleven to thirteen billion feet; the increase in the cut of Douglas fir in the Northwest has brought that wood to second place, while white pine has fallen to third place.

A long step forward in the preservation of forests for purposes of permanent timber supply and the protection of watersheds and grazing lands was made, when, on February 1, 1905, the administration of the National Forests was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Under the present system the management of the National Forests, the total area of which on November 1, 1909, was 194,496,594 acres, is undertaken by the Forest Service, in the latter department.

A great saving has been effected to the naval stores industry by the introduction of the cup and gutter system of turpentining, instead of the old destructive system of boxing, by insuring a larger product of better quality, and prolonging the life of the longleaf pine forests upon which the industry depends.

In 1908, 3,347,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper, of which 695,000 cords were imported from Canada. The demand for pulpwood is making a severe drain on the spruce forests which furnish the principal supply, and investigations are under way to determine what woods, such as scrub pine, white fir, tupelo, and the like, can be successfully used to insure a continued supply of material. A larger drain upon our forest resources is made by the demand for railroad ties, of which 112,000,000, equivalent to three and three-quarters billions board feet, were used in 1908. White oak, hitherto the chief source of supply, is not plentiful enough to meet this demand indefinitely, and in many parts of the country the supply of chestnut, cedar and cypress is dwindling; however, seasoning and treating methods are being found by which cheaper and more plentiful woods, such as lodgepole pine in the Northwest and loblolly pine in the South, are made fit for use as ties. Timber to the amount of two and one-half billion feet was used in 1907 for mine timbers.

THE FOREST SERVICE.

"Forest Service" has been the name since July 1, 1905, of that branch of the Department of Agriculture which was previously called the "Bureau of Forestry," and, earlier still, the "Division of Forestry."

Since February 1, 1905, the Forest Service has been charged, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, with the administration of the National Forests. About the management of the National Forests, therefore, the work of the Service now centres. The forests, whose area in continental United States on November 1, 1909, was 167,669,018 acres, 26,761,626 acres in Alaska and 65,950 acres in Porto Rico, are of vital importance for their timber and grass and for the conservation of stream flow. They are so managed as to develop their permanent value as a resource by use.

Beginning January 1, 1909, the organization of the Forest Service provided for a central administrative force in Washington and six executive administrative district headquarters, located respectively at Missoula, Mont.; Denver, Col.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Ogden, Utah; San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Ore. Each of the field districts is in charge of a District Forester and an Assistant District Forester and each of the different lines of Service work is directly under an officer in charge of this special line of work. Thus, by far the greater volume of Forest work is handled locally, and only larger questions of policy are referred to the Forester at Washington. The work in Washington is organized under five branches with fourteen offices, with the following branch and office chiefs in charge:

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER.

Gifford Pinchot, Forester; Overton W. Price, Associate Forester; Harry L. Hill, Secretary to the Forester; P. P. Wells, Law Officer; A. C. Shaw, Assistant Law Officer; Herbert A. Smith, Editor; Finley Burns, in charge of Publications; Raymond W. Pullman, in charge of Information; George B. Sudworth, Dendrologist; R. S. Kellogg, Assistant Forester, engaged upon Forest Statistics; Eugene S. Bruce, Expert Lumberman; D. D. Bronson, R. E. Benedict, General Inspectors; E. M. Griffith, Special Inspector, Madison, Wis.

BRANCH OF OPERATION.

Administration—James B. Adams, Assistant Forester in Charge; George G. Anderson, Assistant in Office Methods.

Office of Accounts—H. B. Cramer, Fiscal Agent; E. A. Melzar, District Fiscal Agent.

Office of Geography—Fred G. Plummer, Chief.

Office of Maintenance—George A. Bentley, Chief.

BRANCH OF SILVICULTURE.

Administration—William T. Cox, Assistant Forester in Charge; E. E. Carter Assistant Forester.

Office of State and Private Co-operation—J. G. Peters, Chief.

Office of Silvics—Raphael Zon, Chief.

BRANCH OF PRODUCTS.

Administration—W. L. Hall, Assistant Forester in Charge.

The Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service is located at Madison, Wis. The supervisory staff is as follows:

McGarvey Cline, Assistant Forester in Charge; H. S, Bristol, in Charge of Wood Chemistry; H. D. Tiemann, in Charge of Technology; H. F. Weiss, in Charge of Wood Preservation; Rolf Thelen, in Charge Timber Tests; W. H. Kempfer, in Charge of Maintenance.

Office of Wood Utilization is located in the Fisher Building at Chicago, with H. S. Sacket in charge.

The following are in charge of the six field districts: DISTRICT 1—W. B. Greeley, District Forester; F. A. Silcox, Assistant District Forester. This district includes Montana, northeastern Washington, northern Idaho and northwestern South Dakota.

DISTRICT 2—Smith Riley, District Forester; Paul G. Redington, Assistant District Forester. This district includes Colorado, Wyoming, except most western section, South Dakota, Nebraska, and western Kansas.

DISTRICT 3—A. C. Ringland, District Forester; Earle H. Clapp, Assistant District Forester. This district includes Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Florida.

DISTRICT 4—Clyde Leavitt, District Forester; F. W. Reed, Assistant District Forester. This district includes Utah, southern Idaho, western Wyoming, eastern Nevada, and northwestern Arizona.

DISTRICT 5—F. E. Olmsted, District Forester: Coert Du Bois, Assistant District Forester. This district includes California and southwestern Nevada.

DISTRICT 6—Charles S. Chapman, District Forester; Geo. H. Cecil. Assistant District Forester. This district includes Washington, Oregon, a small part of northern California, and Alaska.

The work of the dendrologist includes dendrological studies proper, direction of the Services, forest photograph collection, and charge of the forest exhibits prepared by the Service.

A leading branch of the dendrological studies is the making of an accurate forest map of the distribution of tree species in the United States, to show the extent, composition, and economic possibilities of our forest resources. Others of these studies concern the cedar forests of Texas, and important but little known trees indigenous to the United States, the growth of which may profitably extend to new localities for economic purposes. Prominent among the latter are the desert pines of California. An investigation is being made of the present and probable future supply of western tan bark oak, as well as of other trees the barks of which are used to adulterate tan bark, and the tannin contents of the barks are being determined by the Bureau of Chemistry. Included also is a study of basket willows. Experimental holts are established on the Arlington Experimental Farm, near Washington, D. C. Attention is given especially to the conditions under which high-grade basket rods may be produced. Approved basket willow cuttings are distributed free each Spring to applicants interested in willow culture,

A series of important publications in course of preparation will describe and illustrate the tree species of the different regions of the United States. The first of these bulletins embraces the trees of the Pacific Coast.

The dendrologist also gives technical information about trees, in response to inquiries, including the identification of the wood, seeds, foliage, etc., of native and exotic trees. A large and growing correspondence evidences the public demand for such information.

The Government forest exhibits prepared for State, National, and international expositions explain what foresty is and show its application to the problems with which the Service is dealing. Through these displays much public interest is aroused and information given concerning our forests, their economic importance, and right and wrong methods of using them.

FOREST PLANTING.

The office of extension in the branch of silviculture deals with all phases of forest planting within the National Forests. In the past two important problems have received special attention: (1) The reforesting of denuded watersheds where planting is needed in order to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns; (2) Planting within the treeless National Forests in the Middle West to provide for timber in the future and to serve as an object lesson to the people.

The trees used in planting are grown at nine Government nurseries in the following National Forests: Angeles, Gila, Nebraska, Pike, Wasatch, Pecos, Pocatello. Kansas and Helena. The combined area of seed and transplant beds at the nine stations is 11 acres. They now contain over 10,000,000 trees, from one to four years old. The seed sown in 1909 will produce not less than 6,000,000 trees.

The planting stations are so situated that in addition to providing plant material for local use they also serve as distributing points for other National Forests.

Any owner who wishes to learn whether forestry might be profitable to him may apply to the Forest Service for an examination of his lands. An agent of the Service is then sent to examine the forest. The cost of this examination is usually borne by the owner of the lands. In a few cases, however, where the results promise to be of unusual interest the examination is made entirely at the expense of the Forest Service. If the piece of woodland is small, as in farm wood lots, and management is practicable, a plan is outlined on the spot and carefully explained to the owner. In the case of large tracts the preparation of a working plan requires a more prolonged study on the ground. The agent sent to examine the tract therefore first finds out whether a sufficiently good opening for paying management exists to justify the outlay. His report is submitted to the owner, with an estimate of the cost of preparing the plan if a plan is found desirable.

If the owner desires the working plan, a force of men is sent to collect the necessary data. A thorough examination of the tract is made both from the Forester's and from the lumberman's points of view.

Similar co-operation with private owners is carried on also in regard to forest planting, either on denuded areas or to assist natural reproduction in reforesting the land.

FOREST PRESERVATION BY THE VARIOUS STATES.

New York has purchased and set aside 1,500,000 acres for a forest reserve. These lands are mainly in the Adirondacks, but partly in the Catskills. Patrol, to guard against theft of timber and especially against fire, is maintained under the Superintendent of Forests, who is the executive officer of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission. The planting of young trees on open places is now going forward at the rate of 500,000 seedlings annually.

Pennsylvania has recently been most active in taking measures for the preservation of its forests. In 1897, this State, to conserve the water supply, provided for the purchase of three forest reserves, of not less than 40,000 acres each, at the heads of the three principal river systems of the State. In accordance with this and other acts, land has been rapidly acquired, until, at the present time, the holdings of Pennsylvania amount to more than 700,000 acres. In 1901 Pennsylvania made its Bureau of Foresty a separate department. A school for forest wardens has been established at Mont Alto, and in connection with the protection and improvement of the forest reserves, the State is engaged in removing the mature timber.

Minnesota long took the lead in the excellence of a forest fire law, it being the first State to appoint a fire warden charged with responsibility for suppressing fires. New York, in 1900, also made provision for a chief fire warden. Maine and New Hampshire are other States possessing excellent fire laws. In 1899 Michigan appointed a commission to study the forest question, and to select land for a State forest reserve.

Under the supervision of a trained Forester, Wisconsin is selling mature timber from its forest reserve of 264,697 acres, which has been surveyed, mapped and placed under management. In co-operation with the office of Indian Affairs and the Forest Service the State Forester supervises the sale and cutting of timber on the Indian reservations in Wisconsin. On June 26, 1906, Congress passed a bill granting to Wisconsin, 20,000 acres of vacant Government lands.

Indiana took an important step forward when the State held forth encouragement to private owners to plant trees. Since 1904, Massachusetts has had a technically trained State Forester, who besides furnishing advice to landowners for the management of forest lands, delivers a course of lectures at the State agricultural college. In 1905, Maryland passed a law providing for a State Forester under much the same conditions.

California has manifested great interest in forest preservation, Under an appropriation of the Legislature of that State a study of its forest resources has been undertaken, and is now in progress in co-operation with the Forest Service. A State Forester has recently been appointed.

The States now having officers charged with the care of forest interests are: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The Biltmore Forest School, at Biltmore, North Carolina, was established in 1898. Its director is Dr. C. A. Schenck, Forester to the Biltmore estate. The Yale Forest School, established in 1900, is a post-graduate school, whose head is Prof. Henry S. Graves. Harvard has had a forest school since 1903. The University of Michigan has a four-year undergraduate course in forestry. The lecturer is Prof. Filibert Roth.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The American Forestry Association whose headquarters are at 1417 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. was organized in 1882, and incorporated in January, 1897, with the following objects:

1. The promotion of a businesslike and conservative use and treatment of the forest resources of this country.
2. The advancement of legislation tending to this end both by the States and the Congress of the United States, the inauguration of forest administration by the Federal Government and by the States, and the extension of sound forestry by all proper methods.
3. The diffusion of knowledge regarding the conservation, management, and renewal of forests, the proper utilization of their products, methods of reforestation of waste lands, and the planting of trees.

The Association desires and needs as members all who are interested in promoting the objects for which it is organized—all who realize the importance of using the natural resources of the country in such a manner as not to exhaust them, or to work ruin to other interests. In particular it appeals to owners of woodlands, to lumbermen and foresters, as well as to engineers, professional and business men who have to do with wood and its manifold uses, and to persons concerned in the conservation of water supplies for irrigation and other purposes.

The Association has over 5,000 members at the present time, residents of every State in the Union, Canada and foreign countries. The annual dues are two dollars; a magazine is published. The officers of the Association are:

President—Curtis, Guild Jr., of Mass.; *Secretary and Treasurer*—Otto Luebkert, Washington, D. C.

ARBOR DAY.

Individual States and Territories have striven to encourage the preservation of trees by setting aside a certain day each year for the purpose of tree planting. Every State and Territory, with the exception of Delaware and the Indian Territory, have set apart such an Arbor Day. [See "Legal Holidays."]

NATIONAL PARKS.

The national parks were created during the period from 1872 to 1904. They have a total area of about 3,654,196 acres. The more important are the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and Montana; Sequoia National Park, General Grant National Park, and Yosemite National Park in California; Mt. Rainier National Park in Washington, and Crater Lake National Park in Oregon.

The reservation known as the Yellowstone National Park, set apart for public uses by an act of Congress passed in 1872, covers a tract of about sixty-five miles in length, from north to south, and about fifty-five miles in width, from east to west, lying chiefly in Northwestern Wyoming, and overlapping, to a small extent, the boundaries of Montana, on the north, and Idaho, on the west. This gives an area of 3,312 square miles, a tract that is nearly the area of the States of Rhode Island and Delaware combined, and nearly half as large as the State of Massachusetts. The Rocky Mountain chain crosses the southwestern portion in an irregular line, leaving by far the greater expanse on the eastern side. The least elevation of any of the narrow valleys is 6,000 feet, and some of them are from 1,000 to 2,000 feet higher. The mountain ranges which hem in these valleys are from 10,000 to upward of 11,000 feet in height, Electric Peak (in the northwest corner of the park, not far back of Mammoth Hot Springs) having an elevation of 11,155 feet, and Mount Langford and Turret Mountain (both in the Yellowstone Range) reaching the height of 11,155 and 11,142 feet, respectively.

Conservation of Natural Resources.

THE Joint Committee on Conservation, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., is now acting as the medium of co-operation through which forty-two State Conservation Commissions and fifty-one Conservation Committees of national organizations are working with one another and with the Federal Government. This committee was established at the joint conference between the Governors of States, the State and National Commissions and representatives of national associations in Washington on December 19, 1908. A majority of its members are Chairmen of State Conservation Commissions, and its general purpose is to make plans and to direct work with a view to united action by all organizations in the United States which are concerned with the conservation of natural resources.

The organization of the Joint Committee is as follows:

Gifford Pinchot, Chairman, Washington, D. C.
Thomas R. Shipp, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

George C. Pardee, Oakland, Cal.
W. H. Milton, Marianna, Fla.
Newton C. Blanchard, Shreveport, La.
B. N. Baker, Baltimore, Md.
J. N. Teal, Portland, Ore.
O. J. Salisbury, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Knute Nelson, Alexandria, Minn.
W. K. Kavanaugh, St. Louis, Mo.
Paris Gibson, Great Falls, Mont.

An amendment to the Sundry Civil Act, proposed by Representative James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, prohibits the National Conservation Commission from going on with its work under the Government, although the Commission itself, at the wish of President Taft, continues in existence.

Accordingly, the Joint Committee will be national headquarters for the work of co-operation among the State commissions and organization committees until such time as the National Conservation Commission, by authority of Congress, may go on with its work.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

The National Conservation Commission came into existence at the direct suggestion of the Governors of the States and Territories assembled in Washington, upon invitation of President Roosevelt, at the conference on natural resources in the White House in May, 1908. It is one part of a scheme of co-operation between the States and the Nation, the other part of which has been provided by the Governors in the appointment of State Conservation Commissions.

The Commission was created by President Roosevelt, June 8, 1908. Under its direction the first inventory of the natural resources of the United States ever made has been accomplished. On this inventory, which was completed December 1, 1908, the Commission made a report to the President, who transmitted it to Congress January 22, 1909.

The inventory of natural resources made by the National Conservation Commission was presented at the meeting of the Commission held in Washington, December 1-7, 1908. This inventory, the compilation of which was made possible only through the vigorous co-operation of State Conservation Commissions, bureaus of the Federal Government, and Conservation Committees representing national industries, comprises practically all information now available regarding the condition and extent of the natural resources of the United States.

JOINT CONSERVATION CONFERENCE.

The report of the Commission was presented to and approved by the Joint Conservation Conference, in Washington, December 8-11, 1908, at which were present Governors of twenty States and Territories, representatives of twenty-two State Conservation Commissions, and the Presidents, Conservation Committees, or other representatives of sixty of the National organizations represented at the White House conference, and others which are co-operating with the National Commission.

NORTH AMERICAN CONSERVATION CONFERENCE.

As an outgrowth of the Joint Conservation Conference in December, 1908, a letter of invitation to Canada and Mexico to join with the United States in a North American Conservation Conference was on December 24, 1908, written by President Roosevelt. It was conveyed in person to Lord Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Governor-General and Premier of the Canadian Government, respectively, and to President Diaz, of Mexico, by Gifford Pinchot, Chairman of the National Conservation Commission, whom the President selected for this duty. An invitation was likewise extended to the Colony of Newfoundland.

After a session continuing through five days the Conference united in a declaration of principles for the conservation of natural resources of North America, and also in a suggestion to President Roosevelt that a World Conservation Congress be held. This suggestion was as follows:

> The conference of delegates, representatives of the United States, Mexico, Canada, and Newfoundland, having exchanged views and considered the information supplied from the respective countries, is convinced of the importance of the movement for the conservation of natural resources on the continent of North America, and believes that it is of such a nature and of such general importance that it should become worldwide in its scope, and therefore suggests to the President of the United States of America that all nations should be invited to join together in conference on the subject of world resources and their inventory, conservation, and wise utilization.
>
> Commissioners Representing the United States—Gifford Pinchot, Robert Bacon, James Rudolph Garfield.
>
> Commissioners Representing the Dominion of Canada—Sydney Fisher, Clifford Sifton, Henri S. Beland.
>
> Commissioners Representing the Republic of Mexico—Romulo Escobar, Miguel A. De Quevedo, Carlos Sellerier.
>
> Commissioner Representing the Colony of Newfoundland—E. H. Outerbridge.
>
> Attest: Robert E. Young, Thomas R. Shipp, Secretaries of the Conference.
>
> Washington, D. C., February 23, 1909.

WORLD CONSERVATION CONFERENCE.

The proposed World Conservation Conference, to which reference is made in the Declaration of Principles, was invited in the following letter, addressed to forty-five nations:

> Department of State, Washington, February 19, 1909.
>
> Sir: There is now assembled in Washington, in response to the invitation of the President, a conference of representatives of the United States of Mexico and of the Dominion of Canada to meet the representatives of the United States of America for the

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES—*Continued.*

purpose of considering the common interests of the three countries in the conservation of their natural resources. The cordiality with which the neighboring governments accepted the invitation is no less an augury of the success of this important movement than is the disposition already shown by the conference to recognize the magnitude of the question before them. While recognizing the imperative necessity for the development and use of the great resources upon which the civilization and prosperity of nations must depend, the American Governments realize the vital need of arresting the inroads improvidently or unnecessarily made upon their natural wealth. They comprehend also that, as to many of their national resources, more than a merely conservative treatment is required; that reparatory agencies should be invoked to aid the processes of beneficent nature, and that the means of restoration and increase should be sought whenever practicable. They see that to the task of devising economical expenditure of resources, which, once gone, are lost forever, there should be superposed the duty of restoring and maintaining productiveness wherever impaired or menaced by wastefulness. In the northern part of the American hemisphere destruction and waste bring other evils in their train. The removal of forests, for instance, results in the aridity of vast tracts, torrential rainfalls break down and carry away the unprotected soil, and regions once abundant in vegetable and animal life become barren. This is a lesson almost as old as the human race. The older countries of Europe, Africa, and the Orient teach a lesson in this regard which has been too little heeded.

Anticipating the wide interest which would naturally be aroused in other countries by the present North American Conference, the President foresaw the probability that it would be the precursor of a world congress. By an aide-memoire of the 6th of January last, the principal governments were informally sounded to ascertain whether they would look with favor upon an invitation to send delegates to such a conference. The responses have so far been uniformly favorable, and the Conference of Washington has suggested to the President that a similar general conference be called by him. The President feels, therefore, that it is timely to initiate the suggested World Conference for the Conservation of National Resources by a formal invitation.

By direction of the President and with the concurrence of Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands, an invitation is extended to the Government of (name of country) to send delegates to a conference to be held at The Hague, at such date as may be found convenient, there to meet and consult the like delegates of the other countries, with a view to considering a general plan for an inventory of the natural resources of the world and to devising a uniform scheme for the expression of the results of such inventory to the end that there may be a general understanding and appreciation of the world's supply of the material elements which underlie the development of civilization and the welfare of the peoples of the earth. It would be appropriate also for the Conference to consider the general phases of the correlated problem of checking and, when possible, repairing the injuries caused by the waste and destruction of natural resources and utilities, and make recommendations in the interest of their conservation, development, and replenishment.

With such a world inventory and such recommendations the various producing countries of the whole world would be in a better position to co-operate, each for its own good and all for the good of all, toward the safeguarding and betterment of their common means of support. As was said in the preliminary aide-memoire of January 6:

> The people of the whole world are interested in the natural resources of the whole world, benefited by their conservation and injured by their destruction. The people of every country are interested in the supply of food and of material for manufacture in every other country, not only because these are interchangeable through processes of trade, but because a knowledge of the total supply is necessary to the intelligent treatment of each nation's share of the supply.

Nor is this all. A knowledge of the continuance and stability of perennial and renewable resources is no less important to the world than a knowledge of the quantity or the term remaining for the enjoyment of those resources which when consumed are irreplaceable. As to all the great natural sources of national welfare, the peoples of to-day hold the earth in trust for the peoples to come after them. Reading the lessons of the past aright, it would be for such a conference to look beyond the present to the future.

You will communicate the foregoing to the Government of (name of country) with the expression of the President's hope that we may be soon informed of its acceptance of the invitation. You will at the same time inform His Excellency that upon informal inquiry a gratifying assurance of the sympathy of the Government of the Netherlands has been received. I am, sir, your obedient servant, ROBERT BACON.

The membership of the National Conservation Commission is as follows:

Gifford Pinchot, Chairman. Thomas R. Shipp, Secretary.

Executive Committee—Gifford Pinchot, Theodore E. Burton, Reed Smoot, Knute Nelson, John Dalzell, W. J. McGee, Overton W. Price, G. W. Woodruff, Joseph A. Holmes.

Waters—Theodore E. Burton, Ohio, Chairman; Francis G. Newlands, Nevada; Jonathan P. Dolliver, Iowa; William Warner, Missouri; John H. Bankhead, Alabama; W. J. McGee, Bureau of Soils, Secretary; F. H. Newell, Reclamation Service; Gifford Pinchot, Forest Service; Herbert Knox Smith, Bureau of Corporations; Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana; G. F. Swain, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; W. L. Marshall, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army, Chief of Engineers; Rear-Admiral C. S. Sperry, U. S. N.

Lands—Knute Nelson, Minnesota, Chairman; Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Swagar Sherley, Kentucky; Herbert Parsons, New York; N. B. Broward, Florida; James J. Hill, Minnesota; George C. Pardee, California; Charles Macdonald, New York; Murdo Mackenzie, Colorado; T. C. Chamberlin, University of Chicago; Frank C. Goudy, Colorado; George W. Woodruff, Interior Department, Secretary.

Forests—Reed Smoot, Utah, Chairman; Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana; Charles F. Scott, Kansas; Champ Clark, Missouri; J. B. White, Missouri; Henry S. Graves, Yale Forest School; William Irvine, Wisconsin; Newton C. Blanchard, Louisiana; Charles L. Pack, New Jersey; Irving Fisher, Connecticut; Gustav H. Schwab, New York; Overton W. Price, Forest Service, Secretary.

Minerals—John Dalzell, Pennsylvania, Chairman; Joseph M. Dixon, Montana; Frank P. Flint, California; Lee S. Overman, North Carolina; Philo Hall, South Dakota; James L. Slayden, Texas; Andrew Carnegie, New York; Charles R. Van Hise, Wisconsin; John Mitchell, Illinois; John Hays Hammond, Massachusetts; I. C. White, West Virginia; J. A. Holmes, Geological Survey, Secretary.

The Public Lands of the United States.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the General Land Office.)

TABULAR statement showing area of public lands vacant and subject to entry and settlement in the public land States and Territories, July 1, 1909:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	AREA UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNRESERVED.		
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama	106,220	.....	106,220
Alaska	.....	*368,016,038	368,016,038
Arizona	12,733,464	29,620,974	42,354,438
Arkansas	1,098,364	.....	1,098,364
California	21,314,771	7,300,160	28,614,931
Colorado	22,164,343	2,551,704	24,716,047
Florida	436,036	61,648	497,684
Idaho	6,430,665	16,689,138	23,119,803
Illinois	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	138,239	.....	138,239
Louisiana	88,957	.....	88,957
Michigan	123,038	.....	123,038
Minnesota	1,263,955	187,000	1,450,955
Mississippi	38,608	.....	38,608
Missouri	12,600	.....	12,600
Montana	20,385,086	22,515,143	42,900,229
Nebraska	2,341,686	.....	2,341,686
Nevada	29,931,952	26,768,919	56,700,871
New Mexico	27,038,153	11,774,737	38,812,890
North Dakota	1,844,937	66,120	1,911,057
Ohio	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	35,687	.....	35,687
Oregon	13,620,130	4,605,564	18,225,694
South Dakota	4,921,121	130,845	5,051,966
Utah	11,982,148	24,414,266	36,396,414
Washington	1,205,217	1,993,428	3,198,645
Wisconsin	12,750	.....	12,750
Wyoming	33,459,656	1,930,614	35,390,270
Total	212,727,783	518,626,298	731,354,081

*The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

Cash receipts of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909: From the disposal of public lands $9,235,227.70; from the disposal of Indian lands, $2,334,885.47; from sales of reclamation town lots and water rights, $159,490.93; from depredations on public lands, $128,152.01; from sales of government property (office furniture, etc.), $826.50; for furnishing copies of records and plats, $41,667.17. Total receipts, $11,900,249.78.

The total number of entries made, acres sold and amount received therefor under the Timber and Stone acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892, were: From June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1909: Entries, 94,552; acres, 12,556,015.06, amount, $31,400,133.29.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Land Office.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Land Office.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Land Office.
Alabama	Montgomery.	Louisiana	Natchitoches.	Oklahoma	El Reno.
Alaska	Fairbanks.	"	New Orleans.	"	Guthrie.
"	Juneau.	Michigan	Marquette.	"	Lawton.
"	Nome.	Minnesota	Cass Lake.	"	Woodward.
Arizona	Phœnix.	"	Crookston.	Oregon	Burns.
Arkansas	Camden.	"	Duluth.	"	La Grande.
"	Harrison.	Mississippi	Jackson.	"	Lakeview.
"	Little Rock.	Missouri	Springfield.	"	Portland.
California	Eureka.	Montana	Billings.	"	Roseburg.
"	Independence.	"	Bozeman.	"	The Dalles.
"	Los Angeles.	"	Glasgow.	So. Dakota	Aberdeen.
"	Oakland.	"	Great Falls.	"	Bellefourche.
"	Redding.	"	Helena.	"	Chamberlain.
"	Sacramento.	"	Kalispell.	"	Gregory.
"	Susanville.	"	Lewistown.	"	Lemmon.
"	Visalia.	"	Miles City.	"	Pierre.
Colorado	Del Norte.	"	Missoula.	"	Rapid City.
"	Denver.	Nebraska	Alliance.	Utah	Salt Lake City.
"	Durango.	"	Broken Bow.	"	Vernal.
"	Glenwood Springs.	"	Lincoln.	Washington	North Yakima.
"	Hugo.	"	North Platte.	"	Olympia.
"	Lamar.	"	O'Neill.	"	Seattle.
"	Leadville.	"	Valentine.	"	Spokane.
"	Montrose.	Nevada	Carson City.	"	Vancouver.
"	Pueblo.	New Mexico	Clayton.	"	Walla Walla.
"	Sterling.	"	Las Cruces.	"	Waterville.
Florida	Gainesville.	"	Roswell.	Wisconsin	Wausau.
Idaho	Blackfoot.	"	Santa Fé.	Wyoming	Buffalo.
"	Boisé.	"	Tucumcari.	"	Cheyenne.
"	Cœur d'Alene.	No. Dakota	Bismarck.	"	Douglas.
"	Hailey.	"	Devil's Lake.	"	Evanston.
"	Lewiston.	"	Dickinson.	"	Lander.
Iowa	Des Moines.	"	Fargo.	"	Sundance
Kansas	Dodge City.	"	Minot.		
"	Topeka.	"	Williston.		

Statistics of Transportation by Water

IN THE UNITED STATES.

United States Census Bulletin 91, issued March 25, 1908, contained a summary of the main features of a census of transportation by water, which covered the year ending December, 31, 1906, prepared by William M. Stenart, Chief Statistician for Manufacturers.

The bulletin includes the statistics for all American vessels or craft of five tons net register or over operated on the coasts and inland waters of the United States, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, or between the ports of these and other countries. All craft are included except those owned by the Federal Government, those engaged in fishing, and stationary wharfboats and houseboats used largely for residential purpose.

The statistics cover 37,321 active craft with an aggregate gross tonnage of 12,893,429 and 1,762 idle craft with an aggregate gross tonnage of 179,326. In 1889 there were reported 30,485 active craft with an aggregate gross tonnage of 8,359,135 and 1,490 idle craft with an aggregate gross tonnage of 233,639. Of the active craft, the value increased from over $200,000,000 in 1889 to over $500,000,000 in 1906. In the same period the gross income increased from about $162,000,000 to about $295,000,000, or 82 per cent.; the number of employees, from about 114,000 to about 141,000, or 23.8 per cent.; and the wages paid, from about $41,000,000 to about $72,000,000, or 72.7 per cent.

MOST IMPORTANT DIVISION.

By far the largest part of the American shipping, 20,032 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of more than 4,800,000 tons, operates on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico. The next greatest number, 9,622 vessels with a tonnage of over 4,400,000, is shown for the Mississippi River and its tributaries. But so many of these vessels reported from the Mississippi River are coal barges and scows, that in spite of the large number and great tonnage the value is only about $23,000,000, and the income only about $17,000,000. The smaller number of vessels on the Great Lakes, 2,900, represented a value of over $130,000,000 and derived an income of over $65,000,000. Shipping on the Pacific Coast showed a great proportionate increase and did business valued at about $49,000,000.

DECREASING USE OF SAILING VESSELS.

The substantial increase in American shipping is due entirely to the increase in steam vessels and in unrigged craft, as the number of sailing vessels decreased over 10 per cent., while their tonnage increased but 1.7 per cent.

Between 1889 and 1906 the number of steam vessels increased from 5,603 to 9,927, or 77.2 per cent.; their tonnage, from 1,710,073 to 4,059,521, or 137.4 per cent.; and their value, from $131,567,427 to $386,772,727, or 194 per cent. This increase, moreover, was general on all waters except the Mississippi River and its tributaries, where the tonnage actually decreased. The greatest absolute increase, except in gross tonnage, is shown for the steam vessels operating on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico. In gross tonnage the largest increase—one of 1,319,973 tons—was reported from the Great Lakes, and resulted from the recent construction of large vessels to carry ore and grain.

If the tugs and other towing vessels are regarded as part of the freight equipment, 67.4 per cent. of the steam vessels were engaged as freight and passenger boats. Yachts, although forming a considerable proportion of the number of steam vessels, are of comparatively little commercial importance. Ferryboats, which numbered 536, formed 5.4 per cent. of all steam vessels.

NEARLY ONE MILLION FERRY PASSENGERS DAILY.

During the year 1906, according to the census, ferryboats carried 330,737,639 passengers; over 63 per cent. of whom were carried by the ferries in and around New York harbor. Of the total number, 309,792,584 passengers rode on regular ferryboats and 20,945,055 on municipal ferryboats. While the income of ferryboats is derived largely from carrying these passengers, in some cases, particularly on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, the ferrying of wagons, teams and cattle and the carriage of freight are in excess of the passenger business.

On railroad ferries carrying passenger coaches, it is estimated, 37,455,512 additional persons were carried. These car ferries form connecting links in railway systems and transport for short distances whole trains of cars without disturbing the passengers or the freight.

FREIGHT MORE THAN DOUBLED.

In 1889 nearly 130,000,000 net tons of freight were carried by vessels of the United States; in 1906 over 265,000,000 net tons were so carried, an increase of over 100 per cent. The proportionate increases for freight carried on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico and on the Great Lakes were even considerably larger.

On the basis of tonnage moved, coal is the most important item of freight in the water commerce of the United States. The movement, amounting to over 49,000,000 tons, is composed chiefly of shipments of hard coal from railway terminals on the New Jersey coast for consumption in Greater New York, and of soft coal from Atlantic ports further south. Next to coal the greatest tonnage is for iron ore, the transportation of which is concentrated on the Great Lakes. In 1889 shipments of iron ore amounted to about 8,000,000 tons; in 1906, to over 41,000,000 tons, an increase of over 400 per cent. In the Great Lakes region large quantities of grain—3,689,329 tons—were transported by water.

Considerable decreases are shown in the shipments of lumber and of ice. The decrease in the former is due to the exhaustion of the forests near water courses; that in the latter, to the great increase in the use of manufactured ice.

IRON AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION.

One of the striking facts brought out by the report is the rapid increase in use of iron and steel as materials for the construction of vessels. The first census at which the construction of iron and steel and of wooden vessels was given separately was that of 1880. In that year 26.5 per cent. only of the total value of new construction was of iron and steel; in 1890 the proportion was 47.2 per cent.; in 1900, 71.2 per cent.; and in 1905, 81.7 per cent. Or, to state this increase in terms of tonnage instead of value, in 1906 the gross tonnage

STATISTICS OF TRANSPORTATION BY WATER.—*Continued.*

reported for vessels constructed of iron and steel exceeded the gross tonnage reported in 1889 by 2,751,505 tons, an increase of more than 520 per cent. More than half of this increase occurred on the Great Lakes, where the tonnage of wooden vessels actually decreased.

A further separation of the statistics for iron and steel vessels shows the great importance of tonnage for steel as compared with that for iron, wood, or composite materials. In 1906 no less than 62.4 per cent. of the tonnage of the steam vessels was reported for steel vessels.

Because of their comparatively small size, wooden vessels still predominate among the sailing vessels and the unrigged craft.

HORSEPOWER AND CHARACTER OF PROPULSION.

Comparative figures to show the increase in horsepower are wanting, but by assuming that the average horsepower per ton was the same in 1889 as in 1906, namely, 85 one-hundredths of a horsepower, the actual increase is found to be nearly 2,000,000 horsepower. Of the total horsepower reported in 1906, 97.9 per cent. was steam and 2.1 per cent. gasoline; the 88 horsepower reported as electric is in the shape of storage batteries on seven small yachts.

With the increased size of vessels has come the more general use of the screw propeller. Introduced into the United States in 1841, the screw propeller in 1906 was the means of propulsion of 80.1 per cent. of all vessels and of 85.5 per cent. of the entire gross tonnage. Stern wheels were in use on the next largest number of vessels, 70.4 per cent. of which were in the Mississippi River district; the side wheel type still predominates among ferryboats.

INCREASED USE OF CANALS.

In 1880 the amount of freight passing through the canals and canalized rivers of the United States was, in round numbers, 21,000,000 tons; in 1889, 49,000,000 tons; and in 1906, 122,000,000 tons, an increase of over 480 per cent. between 1880 and 1906. This increase has resulted wholly from the increased use of Government canals, which are ship canals and canalized rivers; the use of canals under State and corporation control, largely of the smaller type, has steadily decreased. In 1880 only 24.1 per cent. of the canal traffic was on ship canals; in 1889 the percentage was 79.9; and in 1906, 96.5.

In striking contrast to this great increase in the canal freight movement is the comparatively small increase in the length of the canals and canalized rivers. The total mileage of canals constructed and of rivers improved by canalization between 1880 and 1906 was 1,296.53 miles. In the same period, however, 887.71 miles were abandoned, so that the increase in the mileage in use was only 408.82 miles. The whole increase comes practically in the canalized rivers; in canals operated under State or corporation ownership the old canals abandoned exceed the new constructed by somewhat over 700 miles.

BUSIEST CANAL IN THE WORLD.

The busiest canal in the world is the St. Mary's Falls canal connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron. In 1906 the net tonnage of vessels passing through this canal was three times as great as that through the Suez canal and more than seven times as great as that through the Kaiser Wilhelm, or Kiel, canal. This is the more noteworthy since the St. Mary's Falls canal, on account of the severity of the cold, is open to traffic for only about eight months in the year, while the others are open twelve. The increased use of the St. Mary's Falls canal has been tremendous. In 1880 only 1,244,279 tons went through; in 1889, 7,516,022 tons; and in 1906, 41,276,862 tons, an amount 3,217.3 per cent. greater than in 1880 and 449.2 per cent. greater than in 1889.

YACHTS.

The total number of yachts reported in 1906 was 3,770, of which 2,176 were steam yachts with a gross tonnage of 82,275 and valued at $24,281,861, and 1,594 were sail yachts with a gross tonnage of 24,155 and valued at $4,169,253.

While yachts are, as a rule, of small tonnage, the average for the 3,770 included in the census for 1906 was slightly more than 28 gross tons per vessel; for the steam craft it was 38 tons; and for the sail, 15 tons. The average value per vessel was $7,547; for steam, $11,159, and for sail, $2,616. The steam yachts include the gasoline and electric launches and represent 57.7 per cent. of the total number of vessels included in this class. Yachts propelled by machinery are the only kind reported for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and they also predominate on all the other waters except the Pacific Coast, where there was a larger number of sail craft.

Of the total number of yachts, 3,439, or 91.2 per cent., were owned by individuals; 246, or 6.5 per cent., by firms; 64, or 1.7 per cent., by corporations; and 21, or six-tenths of 1 per cent. by miscellaneous forms of organizations.

FISHING CRAFT.

Vessels employed in the fishing industry are not included in the census of water transportation. They should nevertheless receive consideration as forming an important element of American shipping. The total number of fishing vessels in the United States, according to statistics collected by the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce and Labor, was 4,915, with a net tonnage of 97,367 and valued at $8,975,626. The number of "transportation vessels" was 1,995, with net tonnage of 98,765 and valued at $5,077,926. The number of persons employed was 42,319, and were those employed on fishing vessels and in transporting the catch to market and the supplies to the fishing grounds. In addition, 110,484 persons were employed in shore and boat fisheries and 66,756 on shore in canneries and in various other capacities.

The 6,910 vessels reported as fishing and transporting do not include the small boats and launches employed in the industry; these numbered 82,443 and were valued at $5,656,721.

The "outfit" for which the cost or value is shown for both classes of vessels consists of all supplies necessary in the industry except fishing apparatus, including fuel, provisions, preservatives, dories, etc. The value of the fishing apparatus, which includes seines, nets, lobster pots, dredges, etc., amounted to $8,551,808 for all fisheries in the United States.

American and Foreign Shipping.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE, 1909.

Class.	Employment.						Total.	
	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Fisheries.			
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Steam	490	575,226	10,568	4,157,557	583	16,441	11,641	4,749,224
Sail	445	225,376	8,471	1,442,951	796	42,749	9,712	1,711,076
Canal	....	....	745	80,951	....	....	745	80,951
Barge	665	77,921	2,925	769,583	.....	....	3,590	847,504
Total	1,600	878,523	22,709	6,451,042	1,379	59,190	25,688	7,388,755

The entire number of documented vessels was 25,688, of which 11,641 were steamers and 14,047 were vessels other than steamers, all aggregating 7,388,755 tons.

The estimated value of the whole amount of floating property under the flag, according to the census of 1906, was $507,973,121. The statistics of the above table are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the class, number, and tonnage of the documented vessels built in this country during the last four years reported:

Class.	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	229	35,209	147	24,907	134	31,981	141	28,950
Steam vessels	650	315,707	674	365,405	923	481,624	821	148,208
Canal-boats	83	8,832	62	6,577	46	4,970	21	2,292
Barges	259	58,997	274	74,443	354	95,641	264	58,640
Total	1,221	418,745	1,157	471,323	1,457	614,216	1,247	238,090

IRON AND STEEL TONNAGE BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1877-1909.

Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.	Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.
1877	.....	5,927	5,927	1894	4,649	46,821	51,470
1878	.....	26,960	26,960	1895	5,975	42,619	48,594
1879	.....	22,007	22,007	1896	16,832	96,388	113,220
1880	44	25,538	25,582	1897	46,158	78,236	124,394
1882	.....	40,096	40,096	1898	13,765	48,501	62,266
1883	2,033	37,613	39,646	1899	28,361	103,018	131,379
1884	4,432	31,200	35,632	1900	28,903	167,948	196,851
1885	731	43,297	44,028	1901	26,571	236,128	262,699
1886	692	14,215	14,907	1902	9,430	270,932	280,362
1887	92	34,261	34,353	1903	18,112	240,107	258,219
1888	746	35,972	36,718	1904	18,773	222,307	241,080
1889	33	53,479	53,512	1905	12,336	170,304	182,640
1890	4,975	75,402	80,377	1906	8,276	289,094	297,370
1891	6,309	99,309	105,618	1907	15,039	333,516	348,555
1892	5,282	46,092	51,374	1908	7,392	442,625	450,017
1893	13,104	81,428	94,532	1909	13,781	123,142	136,923

*COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF THE TONNAGE OF THE MERCHANT NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME COUNTRIES OF EUROPE FROM 1860 TO 1908.

Countries.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1895.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
American	5,299,175	4,194,740	4,068,034	4,424,497	4,635,960	6,456,543	6,674,969	6,938,794	7,365,445	.....
British	5,710,968	7,149,134	8,447,171	11,597,106	13,424,146	16,831,938	17,555,867	18,325,628	18,566,560	.....
French	996,124	1,072,048	919,298	1,045,102	1,154,783	1,739,077	1,751,724	1,779,214	1,952,660	.....
Norwegian	558,927	1,022,515	1,518,655	1,584,355	1,713,611	1,799,852	1,902,966	1,960,589	1,977,978	.....
Swedish	.....	346,862	542,642	475,964	515,010	834,582	883,506	921,024	941,627	.....
Danish	.....	178,646	249,466	280,065	366,585	648,536	690,165	750,404	754,413	.....
German	.....	982,355	1,182,097	1,569,311	1,865,490	3,525,744	3,932,109	4,076,175	4,202,553	.....
Dutch	433,992	389,614	328,281	378,784	469,695	734,879	768,688	883,636	898,760	.....
Belgian	33,111	30,149	75,666	110,571	116,331	165,524	167,204	185,630	233,565	.....
Italian	.....	1,012,164	999,196	816,567	838,101	1,141,502	1,262,174	1,321,131	1,340,179	.....
Austro-Hungarian	.....	329,377	290,971	269,648	306,119	576,472	619,866	674,960	721,532	.....
Greek	263,075	404,063	.....	307,640	381,180	499,164	533,329	572,748	628,638	.....

Tonnage of the United States in 1909, 7,388,755.

The above tables have been compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation of the United States. Russia in 1908-9 had a tonnage of 1,350,386, and Spain of 760,446.

*From Bureau Veritas.

State Legislation in 1909.

THE following statement of the more important legislation effected by State Legislatures in 1908 is a summary compiled, by permission, from the appendix to the address of the Hon. F. W. Lehmann, of St. Louis, President of the American Bar Association, at the annual meeting held at Detroit, Mich., in August, 1909.

When this address was prepared the Legislatures of Alabama, Connecticut and Georgia were still in session, and the acts had not yet been published. The following is the summary:

Arizona—In addition to qualifications of electors as heretofore, there was added the following: "And who not being prevented by physical disability from so doing, is able to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language in such manner as to show he is neither prompted nor reciting from memory, and to write his name . . . ." (Chap. 13, p. 18.)

Party vignettes on ballots were abolished. (Chap. 9, p. 12.)

A direct primary law was also enacted. (Chap. 24, p. 60.)

Damages for injuries resulting in death heretofore limited to $5,000, was amended by striking out the amount and allowing the jury to fix damages. (Chap. 16, p. 33.)

A Railway Commission was created. (Chap. 15, p. 23.)

The last Legislature has also created an Arizona historian; a home for aged and infirm Arizona pioneers; a commission to draft a code of laws regulating mining; passed an act relating to construction and maintenance of a territorial highway and creating the office of territorial engineer to look after same. (Chap. 97, p. 241.) Banks other than savings banks are required to keep at least 15 per cent. in cash of the aggregate amount of deposits. (Chap. 90, pp. 228-229.)

Arkansas—Act 34 makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of $10 to $50, to send any claim out of this State to be collected by attachment or garnishment when both parties are within the jurisdiction of the courts of this State. Assigning or transferring claims for such purpose is prohibited. This act is intended to prevent the sending of claims against employees of railroads in this State out of the State, attachments or garnishments there being served upon the companies for whom the debtor employee is working.

Act 112 provides that two or more persons uniting for the purpose of doing an unlawful act, or while armed or disguised intimidating another, and all persons who knowingly attend a meeting for such purpose, will be guilty of a felony and punished by confinement in the penitentiary not to exceed five years. If such persons go forth at night or at any time disguised, and intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person by assault, destruction of property, or mail or deliver any written or printed notice calculated to intimidate, they shall be guilty of a felony and punishable by confinement in the penitentiary from two to ten years, and fined not more than $5,000. If any person seeks to intimidate by writing or token (such as delivering a bundle of switches or matches), or deliver any message purporting to come from such unlawful band, he will be guilty of a felony, and punishable by confinement in the penitentiary from one to seven years. This act is intended to prevent what is known as "night riding."

Act 258 provides that when mob violence is threatened the Sheriff shall notify the Judge of the Trial Court and request a special term of court. The Judge, upon ascertaining that the fear of mob violence is well founded, shall empanel a special Grand Jury and provide the other necessary judicial machinery and begin trial within ten days. In case the Trial Judge is ill, or otherwise unable to hold court, he shall call the special term, and the Bar in attendance upon the Court shall elect a special Judge to preside in the absence of the regular Judge. If the Judge is holding court when called upon to convene a special term, he may adjourn his court for the purpose of holding the special term. If the defendant takes a change of venue, the trial is to be fixed within ten days. The Sheriff failing to call special term when requested so to do by at least seven citizens in writing, may be fined in any sum from $200 to $1,000.

California—Public Schools—The governing body of school districts were given the power to establish separate schools for children of Indians, and of Chinese or those of Mongolian descent, and when such separate schools are established, Indian, Mongolian or Chinese children must not be admitted to any other school. (P. 903.)

Anti-Fraternity—It shall be unlawful for any pupil enrolled as such in any elementary or secondary school of this State, to join or become a member of any secret fraternity, society or club, wholly or partly formed from the membership of pupils attending such public schools, or to take part in the organization or formation of any such fraternity, society or secret club, except the Native Sons of the Golden West, Native Daughters of the Golden West, Foresters of America or other kindred organizations not directly associated with the public schools of the State. (P. 332.)

Exclusion of Asiatics—The Senate and Assembly constituting the Legislature, passed a joint resolution, declaring it right and proper that the people of this country should be advised as to the true position of California on the question of exclusion of Asiatics, and resolved that the Congress of the United States be respectfully urged to maintain intact the present Chinese exclusion laws, instead of taking any action looking to the repeal of said exclusion laws, and to extend the terms and provisions thereof so as to apply to and include all Asiatics, including Japanese. (P. 1,346.)

Railroads—Every person, who, without being thereunto duly authorized by the owner, lessee or person or corporation engaged in the operation of any railroad, shall manipulate or in any wise tamper or interfere with any air-brake or other device, appliance or apparatus in or upon any car or locomotive upon such railroad, and used or provided for use in the operation of such car or locomotive, or of any train upon such railroad, or with any switch, signal or other appliance or apparatus used or provided for use in the operation of such railroad, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both. (P. 453.)

Asexualization—Whenever in the opinion of the medical superintendent of any State hospital, or the Superintendent of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children, or of the resident physician in any State prison, it would be conducive to the benefit of the physical, mental or moral condition of any inmate of said State hos-

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1909—*Continued.*

pital, home or State prison, to be asexualized, then such superintendent or resident physician shall call in consultation the General Superintendent of State hospitals and the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and they shall jointly examine into all the particulars of the case with the said superintendent or resident physician, and if in their opinion, or in the opinion of any two of them, asexualization will be beneficial to such inmate, patient or convict, they may perform the same.

Other legislation was the regulation of the employment of minor children, the establishment of a Juvenile Court, providing for the distribution by the State Board of Health of information regarding tuberculosis, providing for the sanitation of places used for the production or preparation of food, regulating the occupancy of tenement houses in corporated places, prohibiting the publication of false and misleading advertisements, limiting labor in mines to eight hours out of twenty-four, prohibiting the desecration of the United States flag, making the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a legal holiday, prohibiting gambling, pool-selling and bookmaking under penalty of imprisonment in the county jail or State prison, regulating primary elections, recognizing osteopathy and naturopathy and providing for a standard form of fire insurance policy to be used in the State; a State dental surgeon for the inmates of the various State hospitals was provided.

Colorado—Acts regulating the practice of architects and the business of barbers, for the inspection of factories, the establishment of county high school districts and the physical examination of school children were passed.

Connecticut—The Legislature was still in session when the Association met, and a full report was, therefore, not possible. A Sunday law presumed to be more liberal than the existing one was enacted, but vetoed by the Governor. Bills were passed and have become laws concerning the sale of adulterated foods, the employment of women and children, spitting in public places, tuberculosis and blacklisting. The act providing for asexualization in certain cases is referred to in the address.

Florida—The practice of osteopathy, optometry and dentistry was regulated. The Board of Health was authorized to enforce rules for the protection of the public health, and to establish and maintain sanitariums for the treatment of tuberculosis. Provision was made for fire protection in public schools, and for the teaching of the elementary principles of agriculture and of civil government. The drinking of liquor on trains was prohibited, and also the sale of certain narcotics. There was a pure food law, and laws for the suppression of contagious diseases in live stock, to prevent the pollution of water, regulating fire insurance companies, prescribing the standard for cotton seed meal, penalizing railroad companies for delay in settling claims, and to prevent corrupt practices at elections.

Georgia—The Legislature had not adjourned in time for a full report. The noteworthy enactments are as follows:

An act to amend the Constitution of the State of Georgia by repealing Section 1 of Article 2, and inserting in lieu thereof a new section, consisting of nine paragraphs prescribing the qualification for electors; providing for the registration of voters, and for other purposes.

The qualifications of the voters are contained in the sub-divisions of Paragraph 4 of Section 1 of the above act, and are as follows:

1. All persons who have honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the Revolutionary War, or in the War of 1812, or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the war between the States, or in the war with Spain, or who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the Confederate States or of the State of Georgia in the war between the States; or

2. All persons lawfully descended from those embraced in the classes enumerated in the sub-division next above; or

3. All persons who are of good character and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government; or

4. All persons who can correctly read in the English language any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State, and correctly write the same in the English language when read to them by any one of the registrars, and all persons who solely because of physical disability are unable to comply with the above requirements, but who can understand and give a reasonable interpretation of any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State, that may be read to them by any of the registrars; or

5. Any person who is the owner in good faith in his own right of at least forty acres of land situated in this State upon which he resides, or is the owner in good faith in his own right of property situated in this State and assessed for taxation at the value of $500.

Idaho—Idaho enacted laws of general interest as follows: Amending law regulating period of employment in underground mines. Regulation of liquor traffic. County local option. Licensing and regulating public warehouses. Employers' liability, restricting defenses of fellow workman and assumption of risk. Provides for recovery in cases of death, of not more than $5,000, not subject to debts of deceased. Providing for protection and care of orphans, homeless, neglected or abused children. Providing for indeterminate sentence of persons convicted of any felonies except treason and murder in the first degree. Authorizing corporations to hold stock in other corporations. Primary election law, expressing choice for United States Senator. Authorizing highway districts to bond for construction, operation or leasing of wagon roads, railroads and other highways. Regulating operation and equipment of mines. Prohibiting issuance of passes or free transportation to certain State and county officers over electric and steam railroads and steamboats. Prohibiting wholesale liquor dealers from being interested in places doing retail business.

Illinois—An act was passed making it unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of a barber in Illinois unless he should first obtain a certificate of registration. The act provides for a board of examiners of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor, and to consist of practical barbers, and that they shall hold examinations and inspect barber shops, etc., and issue certificates of registration which shall be issued to those having the requisite skill and sufficient knowledge of common diseases of face and skin to avoid the aggravation or spreading thereof.

An act providing that all conveyances and all instruments of writing of whatever nature enforcible in this State that may have been or shall hereafter be executed without the State, whether by a resident of the State or not, without a seal, where the law of the

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1909—*Continued.*

place where such instrument is executed does not at the date of execution require a seal or scroll to the signature, shall be valid in this State, and given the same force and effect in law and equity as if a seal or scroll had been fixed.

An act requiring the publishers of school books who desire to offer them for sale for use in the public schools of the State to file sample copies of the books in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, together with wholesale and retail prices.

A very important statute was the act to revise the laws relating to charities and corrections. Section 1 states the purpose of the act as follows: The purpose of this act is to provide humane and scientific treatment and care, and the highest attainable degree of individual development, for the dependent wards of the State; to provide for delinquents and prisoners such wise conditions of modern education and training as will restore the largest possible portion of them to useful citizenship; to promote the study of the causes of dependency and delinquency, and mental, moral and physical defects, with a view to cure and ultimate prevention; to secure the highest attainable degree of economy in the business administration of the State institutions consistent with the objects above enumerated, and this act, which shall be known as the code of charities and corrections of the State of Illinois, shall be liberally construed to these ends.

An act providing that no female shall be employed in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry more than ten hours during any one day.

An act making it the duty of every teacher of a public school in this State to teach to the pupils thereof honesty, kindness, justice and moral courage, for the purpose of lessening crime and raising the standard of good citizenship. The act contains provisions as to the details of such instruction, prescribing not less than one-half hour per week during each term for instruction in kindness and justice, and humane treatment and protection of birds and animals, and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature. It also prohibits any experiment upon any living creature for the purpose of demonstration in any study in any public school of the State.

A bill was passed amending the law in relation to marriages, as the same was amended in 1905. By the statute of that year so-called common law marriages were prohibited in this State, and this amendment of the statute further prescribes a ceremonial marriage as necessary in order to constitute a valid marriage under the laws of this State.

Indiana—Attention is called to the following chapters: 25. Establishing a maximum passenger rate of two cents per mile on railroads. 34. Restricting brokerage in wages. 46. Regulating sale of feeding stuffs. 47. Tenement house regulation. 48. Bulk sales of merchandise. 64. Elections. 83. Public playgrounds in cities. 163. Sanitation in methods and shops of food producers.

Iowa—This State gave District Courts power to deal with parents and children when the latter are neglected, provided for acquisition of public utilities by cities, firemen's and policemen's pension fund, the removal of county attorneys, sheriffs, mayors and police officers by the District Court for neglect of duty and other causes, established the rule of comparative negligence in railroad cases, prohibited drinking on railroad trains, limited saloons to one for every thousand of population, regulated hotels, appointed an inspector for the prevention of disease among bees, prohibited secret fraternities in public schools, made Lincoln's birthday a holiday, authorized amendments of indictments to correct errors or omissions of form, provided for the parole of convicts, the destruction of noxious weeds, prohibited discrimination in purchase of dairy and poultry products or grain for the purpose of creating a monopoly, and prohibited the use of cigarettes by minors.

Kansas—An act providing for the guaranty of deposits in State banks. This act requires each bank taking advantage of its provisions to deposit with the State Treasurer bonds to the amount of $500 in value, subject to the order of the State Bank Commissioner, and also cash to the amount of $500 for every $100,000 of deposits or fraction thereof. In addition to these sums, each bank must pay into a guarantee fund to be kept by the State Treasurer, and subject to the order of the bank commissioner, one-twentieth of one per cent. of its average deposits. In case of failure of any bank this fund is resorted to to meet any deficiency, after appropriating its assets to the payment of its liabilities.

An act prohibiting children under fourteen years of age from working in any factory or workshop not owned by their parent, and from working in any theatre, packing house, elevators or mills; and prohibiting all persons under sixteen years of age from working before 7 A. M. and later than 6 P. M., or more than eight hours a day.

An act providing for government of cities of the first class (over 15,000), and cities of the second class (over 2,000), by a commission, at the election of the voters within the city (including women.) When adopted the principle of the initiative and referendum may be enforced in the adoption of ordinances, and that of recall of its officers.

An act to protect persons against fire in hotels and other public buildings by requiring the keepers thereof to provide sufficient fire escapes.

An act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors of all kinds, including alcohol, for all purposes, and prohibiting the drinking of such liquors on railroad trains.

An act prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to any person, and prohibiting the use of tobacco in any form by minors.

An act requiring all persons who seek to influence legislation at the capital during a session of the Legislature to register with the Secretary of State.

An act enforcing the sale of pure foods, and an act fixing weights and measures.

An act fixing maximum freight rates.

An act providing for good roads and for the supervision of roads by a State engineer.

An act creating the office of dairy commissioner, and giving him power to enforce the sale of pure butter, cheese, ice cream, etc.

An act for the protection of the people against tuberculosis.

An act for the suppression of tuberculosis in cattle.

An act providing for the dissolution of corporations that abuse their privileges, by district courts on application therefor by the Attorney-General of the State, and for the winding up of their estate.

Maine—Adopted a State flag, provided for the sanitation of dairies, made mileage books absolutely transferable, made provision for the prevention of tuberculosis, prohibited the sale of cigarettes to minors, regulated child labor, created a State board of arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes, regulated optometry, protected forests against fires and made appropriation for the protection of trees against insects.

Massachusetts—Chapter 486. New charter for the city of Boston. This is the result

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1909—*Continued.*

of the report of a commission which for two years investigated the misgovernment of Boston, and recommended a new charter, which has been substantially adopted. Its general objects are to enable the citizens to know what is being done, and to fix responsibility. The Legislature declined to force the commissioners' charter on the city, but gave the voters a choice of two plans; one, that recommended by the commissioners; and another, which is nearer the present charter. Both plans establish a permanent finance commission, with the right and authority of investigating and reporting, and with power to summon witnesses. Both plans place the government in the hands of the Mayor and one council, the latter to pass regulations and authorize expenditures (usually with the approval of the Mayor), the former to appoint heads of departments, not subject to confirmation of council, but subject to rejection for unfitness by the State Civil Service Commission. The Mayor may also remove heads of departments. Plan two (the commissioners' plan) makes council of nine, and abolishes party nominations for Mayor and council. Plan one makes council of thirty-two and leaves untouched the system of party nominations. Either charter is believed to be a step in the direction of good municipal government. The qualified referendum, giving the citizens a choice between two plans, is an interesting feature of the act.

Chapter 519. Incorporating the Boston and Maine Holding Company. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company is the principal railroad in New England, and forms almost the only rail connection with New York and the South. It leases and operates a large mileage in Massachusetts, but by its Connecticut charter a majority of its directors are required to be citizens of that State. It lately acquired a majority of the stock of the Boston and Maine, the other great system of New England, and wished to have the two merged. The political leaders did not wish to give so much power to one railroad which was substantially a foreign corporation, and after a year's consideration a solution suggested by the Governor was agreed upon. A Massachusetts corporation, to hold the stock of the Boston and Maine, was created by charter under the Massachusetts laws. The New Haven will own the stock of this holding company, and will thus control the Boston and Maine through the holding company, but will also through the holding company be under the supervision of the State.

Protection of Buyers and Members of the Public—Chapter 184. Requires the safekeeping of matches in stores. Chapter 191. Notices of the price of bread and size of loaves must be posted in the stores where it is sold. Chapter 199. Prohibits the sale of air guns to minors. Chapter 301. Regulates the practice of dentistry. Chapter 350. Regulates the size of blueberry baskets. Chapter 375. Further restricts the sale of cocaine. Chapter 405. Authorizes the appointment of milk inspectors by the boards of health, etc. Chapter 423. Requires a license for selling ice cream, soda, etc.

Further legislation were acts for the encouragement and protection of forestry; amending the game laws, authorizing the Boston and Maine Railroad to adopt a pension system for its employees, requiring the United States flag and the flag of the Commonwealth to be displayed on public buildings, requiring the United States flag to be displayed on school houses on pleasant days and in school houses on stormy days, making railroads liable to towns for the expense of extinguishing forest fires caused by them negligently, requiring commissioners to promote uniformity of legislation between the States to be appointed by the Governor, regulating the speed of automobiles (modifying a harsher law), and regulating the practice of osteopathy.

Michigan—Provided for a department of labor, a bacteriologist, the examination of nurses, the practice of optometry, and taking precautions against tuberculosis and against the spread of disease among bees. The election laws were amended, and so was the law providing for indeterminate sentences. A new and comprehensive railroad law was adopted, and passenger fares were fixed at two cents per mile on first class railroads. A board of commissioners for uniformity of legislation was established. Saloons may not furnish to any person free of charge "any food except crackers and pretzels."

Minnesota—Fixed maximum freight rates, and enacted a number of regulations as to operation of railroads. Restricted liquor licenses to one for every five hundred of population, prohibited the sale of cigarettes, prescribed form of policy for accident insurance, required sanitary places of work, regulated the labor of women and children and levied a tax the proceeds of which are to be used to acquire lands for purposes of reforestration. A commission was appointed to consider the matter of compulsory insurance of employees against accidents, etc.

Missouri—An amendment to the Constitution provided for the initiative and referendum in legislation.

Laws provided for a bureau of dairying and for extension course in agriculture under the direction of the State University. Columbus Day, October 12, was made a holiday. Arbitration clauses in insurance policies were in effect nullified. Railroad employees are to be paid on or before the fifteenth of each month after the month in which the services are rendered. The Judges of the Kansas City Court of Appeals were appointed commissioners to prepare syllabi of their opinions, and for this service they are to receive $1,000 per annum. A third Court of Appeals was established at Springfield. Juvenile courts were provided for all counties having a population above 50,000. Divorce advertisements were prohibited. A pure food law was adopted. Also a comprehensive law for collecting and preserving vital statistics. Innkeepers were regulated for purposes of sanitation. The subject of education was dealt with at great length.

Montana—Provided for non-partisan judicial nominations, made holidays of Lincoln's and Columbus's birthdays, prohibited rebating and discrimination by life insurance companies, took measures against tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, made operators of coal mines liable to employees in cases of total disability, regardless of the question of negligence, and, after a fashion, prohibited trust and monopolies.

Nebraska—Established a compulsory system of guaranty of bank deposits, imposed an occupation tax upon corporations, provided for "a more certain selection of the people's choice for United States Senators," enacted a pure food law, regulated hotels as to sanitation, prohibited the sale of liquor on Sunday and between the hours of 8 P. M. and 7 A. M. on any week day. Provision was made for the care of indigent consumptives. Railroad companies were penalized for delay in settlement of claims, and provision was made for the physical valuation of all railroad properties. One act looks to the abolition of secret fraternities in the public schools. The Uniform Warehouse Receipts bill was adopted.

Nevada—Regulated the business of the embalmer, prescribed eight hours as a day's

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1909—*Continued.*

work in mines and plaster and cement works, made it unlawful for employers to receive or demand any consideration for hiring or retaining employees, established a parole system for prisoners, provided for the care of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, endeavored to suppress "wild cat" mining promotions, enacted an elaborate banking law, provided for nominations by primaries instead of by conventions and prohibited faro and other forms of gambling, this last act not to take effect until October 1, 1910.

New Hampshire—Enacted a direct primary nomination law, established a forestry commission, appropriated $1,000,000 for the improvement of three main highways, required the registration of legislative counsel, adopted a State flag, enacted the negotiable instrument law of the American Bar Association, established dispensaries for the detection and treatment of tuberculosis and provided for the indeterminate sentence and parole of prisoners.

New Jersey—Made Columbus's birthday a holiday, required seats for female employees in shops and stores, extended the liability of the employer for the death of employees, empowered cities to establish and maintain plants for the treatment of sewage, protected its oyster beds from pollution, provided for art, science and industrial museums in cities, forbade rebating in life insurance, appointed a commission on uniform legislation, provided for sanitary conditions in the preparation of foods, established a board of protectors for "the prevention of drunkenness" and prohibited saloonkeepers from displaying on their signs the particular brands of liquors they dispense.

New Mexico—Adopted the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Bill, attempted the repression of contagious diseases among live stock, authorized holding companies, enacted the bulk sales law, the indeterminate sentence and parole, regulated embalmers, prohibited women from loitering about saloons and created a conservation commission for natural resources.

North Carolina—There were acts for the protection of forests and to promote the cultivation of oysters, regulating the sale of feedstuffs and the packing and sale of fish, for the appointment of inspectors of electric, gas and water meters, requiring seats for female employees prohibiting blacklisting, against the evasion of the exemption laws of the State, regulating the practice of optometry and providing for the free treatment of indigent persons having diphtheria.

North Dakota—Authorized the issuance of bonds and warrants to secure seed grain for needy farmers, established a public tuberculosis sanitarium, fixed the capital of the State at Bismarck, prohibited the sale of cigarettes to minors, prohibited the solicitation of orders for intoxicating liquors and also advertisements of liquor, provided for the sanitation of hotels, for a twine plant at the penitentiary and the payment of a small sum for over-time to convicts, regulated child labor, enacted a pure seed law, authorized cities to fix the rates for gas, provided for a non-partisan judiciary and for a legislative reference department.

Ohio—There was a special session of the Legislature. The most noteworthy acts were those providing for the medical inspection of schools and regulations of the liquor traffic.

Oklahoma—Passed the uniform negotiable instrument bill, a child labor law and a law making eight hours a day's labor on all public works, and established a juvenile court.

Oregon—Defined and prohibited corrupt practices at elections, subjected the salaries of public officers to garnishment, provided for sanitation in hotels, regulated the sale of feedstuffs, co-operated with the National Commission in the conservation of natural resources, established State sanitaria for tuberculosis, extended the ten-hour law affecting female employees to telegraph, telephone, express and transportation service, established an insurance department, regulated the insurance business and regulated the use of the public waters of the State.

Pennsylvania—Created a legislative reference bureau; provided that opinions on religious matters shall not affect the competency or credibility of witnesses; for adult probation and the indeterminate sentence; that no money shall be paid out of the State Treasury except under authority of an act in which not only the purpose but the amount to be expended shall be specified; that the receiver of an insurance company or financial corporation appointed at the instance of the State Commissioner shall supersede any previously appointed receiver, assignee or trustee; and that counties may appropriate public moneys for the support of law libraries. A number of acts were passed relating to public health and to the purity of foods and drinks, and a child labor law was enacted.

Porto Rico—Provided for agricultural education, for the suppression of tropical anemia or uncinariasis, for the admission to the practice of the law, for the settlement of certain suits with the Roman Catholic Church, for high school grade instruction in commercial subjects, for a system of irrigation, for the sale or lease of swamp lands, for a bureau of criminal and judicial statistics and for the care of tuberculosis patients.

Rhode Island—Limited the hours of labor for children and women in manufacturing and mechanical establishments to fifty-six hours in any one week; passed the bulk sales bill; provided for commissioners on uniformity of legislation and conservation of natural resources; provided for a survey of the natural resources of the State; undertook to prevent hazing; and submitted to vote a proposed amendment to the Constitution giving to the Governor the power of veto

South Carolina—Required electric railway companies to equip cars with closed vestibules in the Winter time to protect motormen, established a board of commissioners on uniformity of legislation, regulated the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, made it a misdemeanor to publish the name of any victim of rape or assault with intent to commit rape, and provided that in prosecution for rape and assault with intent to ravish the evidence of the woman may be taken by deposition, the accused being present and having the same rights as if the witness were examined in court, prohibited unfair commercial discrimination between different sections of the State, and unfair competition by selling goods in one locality at a low price to destroy the business of competitors, made it a misdemeanor to solicit orders for liquor and required banks to accumulate a 25 per cent. reserve.

South Dakota—Prescribed a maximum of two cents per mile for passenger fares; penalized railroad companies for delay in adjusting claims; placed telephone companies under the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commissioners; provided for actions for injury by wrongful death and fixed the maximum of recovery at $10,000; ordained standard forms of fire and life insurance policies; prohibited trusts and monopolies; provided for primary elections; established a live stock sanitary board; distributed hog cholera serum; took measures to prevent

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1909—*Continued.*

the spread of disease among sheep and "foul brood" among bees; enacted pure food and pure drug laws; regulated hotels; provided for the planting and care of forest trees, and the inspection of nurseries and imported trees to prevent the introduction and spread of injurious insects: allowed an indeterminate sentence in some cases of first offense; and permitted a portion of a convict's earnings to be devoted to the support of his dependent family.

Tennessee—Enacted a number of laws the effect of which is State-wide prohibition, established a board of commissioners on uniformity of legislation, provided for primary nominations for all offices except those of Judges and Attorney-Generals, regulated embalmers created a library commission, passed a general educational bill and appropriated to its purposes 25 per cent. of the gross revenues of the State, regulated the sale of agricultural seeds provided against the spread of disease among cattle, regulated fire insurance, punished false statements on packages of merchandise as to weight or measure and provided that persons shall not be disqualified as jurors because of opinions based on newspaper reports or rumors.

Texas—Made various provisions for educational purposes. It established a library commission and provided for instruction in manual training, domestic science and agriculture. It created a board of public health, authorized the establishment of a home for lepers, enacted pure food laws, regulated the practice of nursing and provided for the inspection of plumbing. It provided for prospecting its mineral resources, and for agricultural experiment stations and for the protection of plants, shrubs and trees against disease. There were a number of laws regulating railroad operation, among them one prohibiting more than sixteen hours of consecutive service in the operation of trains. Blacklisting was forbidden, and penalties were imposed for delays in adjusting claims. The law of comparative negligence was also adopted in railroad cases. The liquor laws were made more rigorous, and various forms of gambling, including betting on horse races, were prohibited The "bulk sales" bill was enacted into law. It also provided for the guaranty of bank deposits by either giving a bond or contributing to a deposit fund.

Utah—The State Board of Land Commissioners were authorized to conduct experiments in sinking wells for culinary and domestic purposes on arid land. The right of eminent domain was extended to sites for mills, smelters and other works for the reduction of ores. It was made a misdemeanor for a superintendent, foreman or boss to receive any valuable consideration for employing a person or continuing him in employ. The portrait of a person may not without his consent be used for advertising purposes. Irrigation districts were authorized. A dairy and food bureau was created with power to enforce sanitary measures. A commission for the conservation of natural resources was created, and provision was made for protection against disease among live stock.

Vermont—Created a State board of agriculture and forestry, and provided for the inspection of nursery stock brought into the State. It improved and extended its educational system, made a beginning in manual training schools and provided for the better enforcement of the child labor law. Further help was granted to town libraries. Appropriated $75,000 a year for permanent highways. The adjustment of fire insurance losses was simplified. A public service commission created to which any person aggrieved by a public service company may appeal. Cities and towns were given power to compel a pure milk supply. Precautions were taken against the spread of tuberculosis. The act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery was amended to make it more effective against charlatans, but it does not apply "to persons who merely practice the religious tenets of their church without pretending a knowledge of medicine or surgery."

Washington—The Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts are to wear gowns of black silk when in session. Nominations for judicial offices are to be made at party conventions. Trial Judges must reduce their charges to writing and read them to the jury before argument by counsel. Telegraph and telephone companies are subjected to the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission. A local option law was enacted, and one giving cities and towns the power to condemn, purchase and operate street railways. The selling, giving away or having in possession a cigarette was made a crime.

West Virginia—Established a department of public roads; created a non-partisan board for the control of public institutions, empowered the United States to acquire land in the State by purchase or condemnation for a national forest reserve; regulated the practice of optometry; made Lincoln's birthday a holiday; prohibited the sale of merchandise in bulk in fraud of creditors; and established a home for the children who may be surrendered to the care or committed to the custody of the West Virginia Humane Society.

Wisconsin—Enacted a number of laws regulating the operation of railroads. Discrimination in premiums on insurance policies was prohibited. There were a variety of enactments relating to sanitation and pure foods. Regulations of child labor were extended to bootblacks and boys and girls selling newspapers in the streets. A day's labor on public work was fixed at eight hours. Tenement, apartment and lodging houses were regulated as to construction in great detail. Provision was made for the care of neglected animals. Art commissions were established in cities of the first class. No judgment in a civil or criminal case may be reversed for any misdirection of the jury, improper admission of evidence or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure unless in the opinion of the Appellate Court it shall appear, after an examination of the entire action or proceeding, that the error complained of has affected the substantial rights of the party complaining.

Wyoming—The grant of liquor licenses outside of cities and towns was prohibited and the amount of the license was increased from $300 to $1,000. A day's work in mines and smelters was fixed at eight hours. A corrupt practices act was passed. Commissioners were appointed to deal with contagious diseases among sheep. The office of Commissioner of Taxation was established. He is to be an expert in matters of taxation, and is to have general supervision over the administration of all assessment and tax laws. Indefinite terms of sentence and the parole of prisoners was provided for. Persons divorced may not remarry, except each other, for a period of one year; violation of this act is a misdemeanor. The desertion by a man of his wife and children without making provision for their care was made a felony He may at any time, however, before sentence, give bond to make proper provision, and sentence is then suspended. The salaries of public officers were subjected to garnishment. Provision was made for the examination and registration of trained nurses.

National Monetary Commission,

CREATED BY THE CURRENCY ACT OF 1898.

CHAPTER 229 of the acts of the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, entitled "An Act to Amend the National Banking Laws," approved May 30, 1908, created a National Monetary Commission by Sections 17 and 18, as follows.

Sec. 17 A Commission is hereby created, to be called the "National Monetary Commission," to be composed of nine members of the Senate, to be appointed by the presiding officer thereof, and nine members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker thereof; and any vacancy on the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

Sec 18 It shall be the duty of this Commission to inquire into and report to Congress at the earliest date practicable what changes are necessary or desirable in the monetary system of the United States or in the laws relating to banking and currency, and for this purpose they are authorized to sit during the sessions or recess of Congress, at such times and places as they may deem desirable, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to summons and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to employ a disbursing officer and such secretaries, experts, stenographers, messengers, and other assistants as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes for which said Commission was created. The Commission shall have the power through sub-committee or otherwise, to examine witnesses and to make such investigations and examinations, in this or other countries, of the subjects committed to their charge as they shall deem necessary.

The following are the present members of this Commission: Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island, Chairman, Edward B. Vreeland, New York, Vice-Chairman, Julius C. Burrows, Michigan; Eugene Hale Maine; Philander C Knox, Pennsylvania, John W. Daniel, Virginia, Henry M. Teller, Colorado; Hernando D. Money Mississippi, Joseph W Bailey, Texas; Jesse Overstreet, Indiana; Theodore E Burton, Ohio, John W. Weeks, Massachusetts, Robert W Bonynge, Colorado; Sylvester C. Smith California; Lemuel P. Padgett, Tennessee, George F Burgess, Texas, Arsene P Pujo, Louisiana, Arthur B. Shelton, Secretary.

The Commission has held numerous meetings, but has not yet rendered its report to Congress.

National Council of Fine Arts.

IN January, 1909, President Roosevelt, acting upon a suggestion of the American Institute of Architects, appointed a National Council of Fine Arts. In accepting the names proposed by the Institute, the President said to that body.

"I shall direct all my Cabinet Officers to refer to the council, for their expert advice, all matters in their charge embracing architecture, selection of sites, and landscape work sculpture and painting. Moreover, I shall request the council to watch legislation and on its own initiative to make public recommendations to the Executive and to Congress with regard to proposed changes in existing monuments, or with regard to any new project I earnestly advise your body to take immediate steps to secure the enactment of a law giving permanent effect to what I am directing to be done. The course you advocate, and which I approve, should not be permissive with the Executive. It should be made mandatory upon him by act of Congress."

The members of the Council thus appointed are:

Architects—Cass Gilbert C. Grant La Farge, Walter Cook, William A Boring, S B P. Trowbridge, John G Howard Glenn Brown Thomas R. Kimball John L Mauran, D. H. Burnham, John H. M. Donaldson, George B Post, Arnold W. Brunner, Robert S. Peabody, Charles F McKim, William S. Kemes, James Rush Marshal, Abram Garfield, Frank Miles Day, William B. Mundie and C. Howard Walker.

Painters—John La Farge F. D. Millet, E. H. Blashfield and Kenyon Cox.

Sculptors—Daniel C. French, Herbert Adams, H. A MacNeil and K T Bitter.

Landscape Architect—Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.

The Chinese Constitution.

ON August 27,1908, the late Emperor Ta Ch'ing and the late Empress Dowager promulgated Peking the terms of a constitution to take effect after nine successive years of preparation. It was expressly stipulated that the Emperor should have absolute power to be exercised in the constitutional form and "reign supreme over the empire for one thousand generations in succession." The nine years' programme is as follows:

Thirty-fourth year of Kwang Hsu, or 1908—Local self-government; rules for reorganization of finance; fusion of the Manchu and Chinese military; revision of criminal code.

Thirty-fifth year, or 1909—Election of provincial assemblymen, election to constitutional commission, local self-government bureaus established; census; provincial budgets; determination of functions of Peking officials, issuing of school books.

Thirty-sixth year, or 1910—Provincial assemblies opened; local self-government established; census reports, tax rate fixed; organization of provincial officials; courts of law at provincial capitals and treaty ports, publishing criminal code; extension of schools; preparation for organization of sub-prefecture, department and district police.

Thirty-seventh year, or 1911—Local self-government continued; public account; imperial budget; rules on imperial taxation; rules governing appointments and salaries of civil officials; extension of schools, codes of municipal and commercial laws and civil and criminal procedure drawn up.

Thirty-eighth year, or 1912—Completion of general arrangement of urban self-government; census reports, publication of taxation laws of empire; perfection of arrangements for provincial and lesser courts; extension of schools.

Thirty-ninth year, or 1913—Police registration; imperial trial budget of variable expenses; Supreme Court; courts of law in prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and districts; criminal code promulgated; urban self-government established; rules for rural self-government, rules for urban police.

Fortieth year, or 1914—Imperial trial budget of fixed expenses; publication of system of national accounts, rural self-government established; rules for lower courts.

Forty-first year, or 1915—Imperial household expenses fixed; organization of the Banners' comptroller's office; public accounting enforced; lower courts established; municipal and commercial laws and civil and criminal procedure rules established, police system complete

Forty-second year, or 1916—Promulgation of full Constitution and the laws of the imperial clan; parliamentary rules and rules for parliamentary elections; budget for consideration of Parliament; reorganized official system, appointment of a Premier.

The document concludes with these words:

In the forty-third year of Kwang Hsu, or 1917, China will be, by following this plan, a parliamentary country like Japan or Russia.

AMONG the prominent measures of legislation of the New York Legislature during the year 1909 which received the approval of the Governor were a series of statutes consolidating the statutes of the State prepared by a Board of Statutory Consolidation. These acts consolidated the Agricultural law, the Banking law, the Benevolent Orders law, the Business Corporations law, the Canal law, the Civil Rights law, the Civil Service law, the County law, the Debtor and Creditor law, the Decedent Estate law, the Domestic Relations law, the Drainage law, the Education law, the Election law, the Executive law, the Forest, Fish and Game law, the General Business law, the General City law, the General Construction law, the General Corporation law, the General Municipal law, the Highway law, the Indian law, the Insanity law, the Insurance law, the Joint Stock Association law, the Judiciary law, the Labor law, the Legislative law, the Lien law, the Liquor Tax law, the Membership Corporations law, the Military law, the Navigation law, the Negotiable Instruments law, the Partnership law the Penal law, the Personal Property law, the Poor law, the Prison law, the Public Buildings law, the Public Health law, the Public Lands law, the Public Officers law, the Public Service Commissions law, the Railroad law, the Real Property law, the Religious Corporations law, the Salt Springs law, the Second Class Cities law, the State Boards and Commissions law, the State Charities law, the State Finance law, the State law, the State Printing law, the Stock Corporation law, the Tax law, the Tenement House law, the Town law, the Transportation Corporations law and the Village law.

The sum of $350,000 was appropriated for the construction of a new State prison in Washington County to be known as "The Great Meadow State Prison."

An act was passed creating a forest reservation in the highlands of the Hudson, west of the Hudson River, to be known as "Highlands of the Hudson Forest Reservation."

The additional sum of $15,000 was provided for a monument to the New York soldiers of the Union armies in the civil war who were imprisoned in Andersonville, Ga., as prisoners of war.

The sum of $5,000,000 was appropriated for the construction or improvement of public highways, and the sum of $1,500,000 for the maintenance and repair of public highways.

An appropriation was made for the obtaining of plans for the alteration and extension of the building in Albany known as "The State House," now occupied by the Comptroller and other State officers, for the use of the Court of Appeals and the several offices connected therewith.

Blackmail was made punishable by imprisonment for not more than fifteen years.

An act was passed making it a misdemeanor to admit to a moving picture show any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, unless accompanied by its parent or guardian.

The twelfth day of October of each year was designated as a holiday to be known as "Columbus Day."

The Compulsory Education act was amended so as to require attendance upon instruction of every child between seven and sixteen years of age, in proper physical and mental condition, to attend school.

The Governor was authorized upon the application of the Attorney-General, upon cause shown, to appoint extraordinary terms of the Supreme Court to be held in any judicial district, and designate a Justice to preside thereat, to try special franchise cases.

An act was passed making kidnapping punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than fifty years.

Persons who shall take an automobile from a garage, stable or other building without the consent of the owner, it was declared, are guilty of larceny and shall be punishable accordingly.

The law in regard to the employment of children in mercantile or other business concerns was amended so as to provide that a child upward of twelve years of age may be employed therein in villages and cities of the second or third class during the Summer vacation of the public schools of the city or district where such establishment is situated.

The sum of $20,000,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Oswego Canal and the Champlain Canal; and the additional sum of $8,227,874.51, appropriated in 1907 for the same purpose, was reappropriated.

An act was passed creating a commission of fourteen persons, six to be appointed by the Governor, three by the President of the Senate from the Senate and five to be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly from the Assembly, to inquire into the question of employers' liability and also into the causes and effects of unemployment in the State of New York.

The Board of Supervisors of any county was authorized to establish a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

An act was passed increasing the penalty to not less than $100 nor more than $10,000 for every violation of the law requiring the semi-monthly payment of employees of corporations.

Permitting an increase of the compensation of various agents of insurance companies under certain restrictions.

The sum of $1,191,871.96, appropriated in 1907 for the construction of the new Education Department building, was reappropriated for the same purpose.

The Rapid Transit act of New York City was amended so as to authorize the Public Service Commission of the First District, upon its own motion, to proceed from time to time to consider and determine whether it is for the interest of the public that a rapid transit railroad or railroads for the transportation of persons or property shall be established. The plans for such roads, the act declares, are to be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and other city boards affected for their approval.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Legislature passed, independently of the Governor, an amendment to the Constitution increasing the compensation of Justices of the Supreme Court; an amendment to the Constitution permitting the Legislature to alter the rate of interest on debts authorized under Section 4 of Article 7 of the Constitution; an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the Legislature to confer upon boards of supervisors such further power of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may deem expedient and in the counties which now have, or may hereafter have, county auditors or other fiscal officers, authorized to audit bills against the county, to confer such powers upon the auditors as may be deemed expedient; an amendment amending Section 10 of Article 8 of the Constitution relating to the limitation of the indebtedness of cities and excepting certain kinds of bonds from computation of the debt of a city for purposes of such limitation; and an amendment providing for two additional members of the Court of Appeals.

Mottoes and Popular Names of the States.

State.	Motto.	Translation.	Popular Name of State.	Popular Name of People.
Alabama	Here we rest.	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	Sitat Deus	Founded by God	.....	.....
Arkansas	Mercy, justice. Regnat populi	The people rule	Bear	Toothpicks
California	Eureka	I have found it	Golden	.....
Colorado	Nil sine numine	Nothing without Providence	Centennial	.....
Connecticut	Qui transtulit sustinet	He who transplanted still sustains	Land of Steady Habits. Nutmeg	Wooden Nutmegs.
Delaware	Liberty and Independence	.....	Blue Hen. Diamond	Blue Hens. Chickens.
Dis. of Columbia	Justitia omnibus	Justice to all	.....	.....
Florida	In God is our trust	.....	Flower	.....
Georgia	Obverse: Wisdom, justice, moderation. Reverse: Agriculture and commerce	.....	Empire State of The South	Buzzards.
Idaho	Salve	Hail	.....	.....
Illinois	National Union, State Sovereignty	.....	Prairie	Suckers.
Indiana	None	.....	Hoosier	Hoosiers.
Iowa	Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain	.....	Hawkeye	Hawkeyes.
Kansas	Ad astra per aspera	To the stars through all difficulties	.....	Jayhawkers.
Kentucky	United we stand, divided we fall.	.....	Blue Grass. Dark and Bloody Ground	Cornerackers.
Louisiana	Union, justice and confidence	.....	Creole, Pelican	.....
Maine	Dirigo	I direct	Pine Tree. Lumber	Foxes.
Maryland	Fatti maschii parole femine. [At one time the seal was misiaid, and the new die carried the motto, "Crescite et Multiplicamini." Grow or increase and multiply.] Coronasti nos. Scuto bonae voluntatis tuae	Manly deeds, womanly words. [Seal originally pendant, for wax, when screw introduced the reverse was abandoned.] You have crowned us with the shield of your good will	.....	Crawthumpers.
Massachusetts	Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem	With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty	Bay	Beaneaters.
Michigan	Si quaeris peninsulam amaenam circumspice	If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula behold it here	Wolverine	Wolverines.
Minnesota	L'etoile du nord	The Star of the North	North Star. Gopher	Gophers.
Mississippi	None	.....	Bayou	.....
Missouri	Salus populi suprema lex esto. United we stand, divided we fall.	The welfare of the people is the supreme law	.....	.....

State.	Motto.	Translation.	Popular Name of State.	Popular Name of People.
Montana	Oro y plata	Gold and silver	Mountain	
Nebraska	Equality before the law			
Nevada	All for our country.		Silver	Sage Hens.
New Hampshire	None		Granite	Granite Boys.
New Jersey	None			Jersey Blues.
New Mexico	Crescit eundo	It increases by going		
New York	Excelsior	Higher, more elevated	Empire	Knickerbockers.
North Carolina	Esse quam videri	To be, not to seem	Old North. Turpentine	Tar heels.
North Dakota	Liberty and union one and inseparable now and forever		Sioux	Tuckoes.
Ohio	None		Buckeye	Buckeyes.
Oklahoma	Labor Omnia vincit	Labor conquers all things	Sooner	
Oregon	The Union		Beaver. Sunset	Web feet.
Pennsylvania	Obverse: None. Reverse: Both can't survive.	[The State "Coat of Arms" carries the motto "Virtue, Liberty & Independence"	Keystone	
Rhode Island	Hope		Little Rhody	
South Carolina	Animis opibusque parati	Prepared in mind and resources; ready to give life and property		
	Dum spiro, spero. Spes	While I breathe I Hope. Hope	Palmetto	Weasels.
South Dakota	Under God the people rule		Coyote	
Tennessee	Agriculture, Commerce		Volunteer	Butternuts.
Texas	None		Lone Star	
Utah	None			
Vermont	Freedom and unity		Green Mountain	Green Mountain Boys.
Virginia	Obverse: Sic semper tyrannis. Reverse: Perseverando	Ever so to tyrants. Perseverance	Old Dominion	
Washington	Al-Ki	Bye-bye		
West Virginia	Obverse: Montani semper liberi. Reverse: Libertas et fidelitas	Mountaineers are always free men. Liberty and fidelity	Panhandle	Panhandlers.
Wisconsin	Forward.		Badger	Badgers.
Wyoming	Cedant arma togae	Let arms yield to the gown		

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin were named from their principal rivers. Carolina from Charles IX. of France; Georgia from George II.; Louisiana from Louis XIV. of France; Maryland from Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.; New York from the Duke of York, afterward James II.; Virginia from Queen Elizabeth, the virgin queen; Pennsylvania from William Penn, and Delaware from Lord Delaware. Dakota, Massachusetts, and Texas took their names from Indian tribes, and Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming were derived from Indian words.

The Japan-Chinese Treaty.

A convention was signed at Peking on September 4, 1909, between Japan and China in reference to the extension of railway systems and the working of mines in Manchuria. As some misapprehension existed as to whether the treaty rights of Americans were affected by this treaty, the Department of State made inquiries of both the signatory powers, and on November 15, 1909, issued the following official statement:

In view of the widespread publicity of the statement that the recent Chinese-Japanese agreement relating to Manchuria created for Chinese and Japanese subjects a monopoly to carry on mining operations along the South Manchurian Railway and Antung-Mukden Railway, which would exclude Americans from an extensive field of industrial enterprise, inquiry has been made of the two signatory powers and official assurance has been received from each to the effect that no such exclusive claim to mining rights was intended by the agreement, and that, if minerals are found by Americans or others within the designated territories, no objection will be made to their working such mines under concessions granted by China—the whole scope and purpose of the agreement being that any operation by Chinese and Japanese subjects of the mines within the territory mentioned should be joint as between themselves. The above assurance confirms the conclusion already reached by the Department as a result of its careful study of the agreement in the light of related and contextual evidence.

American Growth in a Century.

A bulletin was issued by the Bureau of the Census March 29, 1909, giving a summary of the special report of the Bureau on "A Century of Population Growth from the First to the Twelfth Census of the United States, 1790-1900." From this the following extracts have been taken:

GROWTH IN FIRST TWO CENTURIES FROM 200 TO 3,900,000.

The first population in a decennial year (which may be regarded as continuous) was that of Virginia, in 1610, consisting of 200 souls maintaining a precarious foothold upon an unexplored continent; after the lapse of approximately two centuries, there was an aggregate population of 3,900,000 occupying more than 800,000 square miles of territory. In 1650 more than half of the inhabitants were in the New England colonies and most of the remainder in Virginia; but from that date the proportion in New England steadily declined, and the proportion in the southern colonies increased.

COLONIAL POPULATION OF CITIES.

Three cities—New York, Philadelphia and Boston—have continued to the present time to be leaders, not only in the number of their inhabitants, but also in prosperity and influence. From its foundation in 1630 until the middle of the eighteenth century, Boston was the most populous town in the American colonies. Philadelphia (including suburbs) then took the lead, which it retained until it in turn was passed by New York, after the establishment of constitutional government. Hence each of these three cities at some period has been the leader in population.

LIVING LINKS BETWEEN THE FIRST AND TWELFTH CENSUSES.

Of 3,171,000 white persons enumerated in 1790, approximately two million survived thirty years later. In 1850, 820,000 survived; in 1880, 11,500, and in 1900, 23 persons, reporting their ages as 110 years and over, still survived. It is possible, therefore, that at the Twelfth Census there were still living persons enumerated at the First Census, taken one hundred and ten years before.

WHITES AND NEGROES.

The white population of the United States increased from 3,172,444 in 1790 to 66,809,196 in 1900, or 2,011.6 per cent.; the negro population increased during the same period from 757,378 to 8,833,994, or 1,067.3 per cent. In 1790 the white population formed 80.7 per cent., and the negro, both free and slave, 19.3 per cent. of the total population. In 1900, however, the proportion which the negro formed of the total population had declined to 11.6 per cent. On the basis of the proportions shown in 1790, there would have been in 1900, 61,500,000 whites and nearly 15,000,000 negroes.

RELATIVE INCREASE BY DESCENT AND IMMIGRATION.

From several lines of argument the conclusion is reached in this report that the white inhabitants of the United States who were descended from persons enumerated at the First Census numbered in 1900 approximately 35,000,000. Hence at the last census the white population was about evenly divided between the descendants of persons enumerated in 1790 (35,000,000) and persons or their descendants who had arrived in the United States after that period (31,000,000).

Upon the basis of the analysis presented, the conclusion is reached that by 1900 the white population enumerated in 1800 had increased 686.5 per cent., a figure which may be regarded as comparable with the increase in European countries. Had the percentage of increase of white inhabitants of the United States enumerated in 1800 been only as large as that shown by Belgium (204.3, the largest percentage of increase reported for any European country), the entire white population of the United States in 1900 would have been but approximately 45,000,000, or about the white population of the nation in 1880.

The greater part of the inhabitants of the United States, enumerated in 1790 were of British stock. From a bare 6,000,000 of population in 1700 Great Britain peopled the American colonies and increased herself to 16,000,000 by 1800. In the nineteenth century she increased her offspring in America, founded populous colonies about the world, and increased the population of the British Isles to 41,000,000 in 1900; but in the United States alone, by 1900 the original stock nearly equalled the population of the mother country. In magnitude there appears to be no parallel in history for this population achievement of the British nation during the period from 1700 to 1900.

The increase in the number of negroes from 1800 to 1900, after adjusting the additions acquired by accession of territory, was 667.4 per cent.

AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY MUCH LARGER IN 1790.

The average size of families in 1790 was 5.8 persons. The variation shown by the States enumerated in 1790 ranged from 5.4 in Georgia to 6.4 in Maryland. In 1900 the average for the area enumerated in 1790 was 4.6, ranging from 4.1 in a number of States to 5.1 in North Carolina.

POPULATION INCREASED NINETEENFOLD AND WEALTH ONE-HUNDREDFOLD.

The total value of all property in the Republic at the period of the First Census was probably not less than $500,000,000 and not more than $700,000,000. The standards of value at that time were much less than they are now. Hence, in terms of present values, it is probable that all property in 1790 was worth approximately one billion to one billion and a quarter dollars. The total per capita wealth in 1790 was about $171—in New England, $138; in the Middle States, $145; in the South, $217; but on the basis of present money tables these figures should at least be doubled.

SLAVES IN 1790.

The number of slaves in the United States in 1790 was approximately 700,000. Slaves were owned in each State and Territory of the Union, except Vermont, Massachusetts, and the District of Maine. About one-fourteenth of all the slaves in the United States were owned outside of the Southern States. As a slave State, Virginia ranked first, reporting nearly 300,000.

The total number of persons directly or indirectly interested, because of family relationship, in slaveholding was 533,000 in 1790 and 2,000,000 in 1850, or 16.5 per cent. and 9.9 per cent., respectively, of the total free population.

NAMES INDICATE PREDOMINANCE OF THE ENGLISH STOCK.

The analysis by nationality as shown by names indicates the fact that the English stock composed 83.5 per cent. of all the white population at the period of the First Census, and, if the Scotch and Irish be added, the British stock represented a little more than 90 per cent., while the Germans contributed slightly less than 6 per cent. and the Dutch 2 per cent.

In fact, so great was the British preponderance in practically all of the New England States that the other nationalities were negligible. In no other section of the Union was the British element so strong as in New England, a fact strikingly in contrast with the conditions which prevail in that section at the present time

In November, 1907, President Roosevelt issued an invitation to the Governors of the States and Territories of the Union to a conference with him on the subject of the Conservation of the Natural Resources of the country. The conference took place at the White House in Washington May 13, 14 and 15, 1908, and was attended by the Governors of thirty-seven States and Territories. (An account of the transactions of the conference was printed in The WORLD ALMANAC for 1909, pages 105-107.)

At the close of the conference, in an adjourned meeting, the Governors appointed a committee to arrange the time and place for a session of the Governors in a body of their own independently of the President. This committee, of which Governor Willson of Kentucky is chairman, has called for a re-meeting of the Governors at Washington on January 18, 19 and 20, 1910. The body thus convened is expected to adopt measures for annual and biennial sessions hereafter, under the probable title of the House of Governors, for the consideration of uniformity in legislation and laws as well as the conservation of the natural resources of the country.

To be coincident with this gathering of State and Territorial executives a meeting has been called for the National Civic Federation, in the following terms:

"Acting upon the suggestion of President Taft and Governor Willson of Kentucky, chairman of the Committee of Governors, appointed at the conference for the conservation of national resources, held at the White House in May, 1908, the conference on uniform legislation called by the National Civic Federation will be held in Washington, D. C., January 17, 18 and 19, 1910. The Governors will meet in Washington January 18, 19 and 20, so the interests of both conventions may be advanced by having them meet at the same time."

It is expected that about 1,000 delegates to this meeting of the National Civic Federation, to be named by the State Governors, will be present. Uniformity in laws will be the object of the meeting.

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents, an organization representing the great life insurance companies of the country, has also called a special meeting in Washington for January 19 and 20, to confer with the Governors, and other national bodies are expected to hold conventions there at the same time.

Movement for Free Trade.

THE ANTI-PROTECTION SENTIMENT TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

A DECLARATION for absolute freedom of trade between the United States and the whole world was made in 1909 in an address to the citizens of the country by a number of well known men who have been prominent in their opposition to the protection theory and its embodiment in the policy of the Government. The announcement of the movement was made through the Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club of New York, and was as follows:

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The apparent acceptance in some degree of the so-called Protective policy by the present Congressional representatives of both the political parties—the Republicans championing Protection with incidental revenue, and the Democrats urging revenue with incidental protection—might beget the impression that our nation contains no men who believe in the absolute and unconditioned freedom of trade between the peoples of the earth.

The undersigned, proclaiming themselves as Free-Traders, contend:

(1.) That Protection erects artificial barriers between nations, preventing that natural and healthful interchange of products which makes for increased comfort, for peace, and for the solidarity of mankind.

(2.) That Protection, by reducing the quantity of incoming foreign goods, reduces the buying-power represented by such goods, and consequently subtracts from the demand for merchandise and labor which would inevitably be fostered by the unrestricted freedom of exchange.

(3.) That Protection, in addition to lessening the demand for labor, and to a consequent reduction of wages, greatly increases the cost of necessaries, thus becoming a powerful agent in dragging down the condition of our wage-earning classes.

(4.) That Protection has not only become the Mother of Trusts, but that, by stifling foreign competition, it has granted them a license to prey upon the community.

(5.) That Protection encourages extravagance in national expenditures, which, as they are paid by taxes on what the people consume, are in the main extracted from the pockets of the wage-earning and salaried classes.

(6.) That Protection, by its methods of indirection, cunningly disguises the incidence of taxation, and thus weakens that desirable interest in legislation and in government policies which direct taxation tends to develop.

(7.) That Protection, which is in effect a process of class-enrichment by legislative favor, is a festering source of political corruption.

(8.) That Protection, by engendering special over-production due to excessive profits and widespread under-consumption due to excessive prices, contributes to producing those panics which cause so much human waste and misery.

(9.) That Protection, by conferring on favored classes the right to tax their fellow citizens, and by the consequent unequal and inequitable distribution of the boundless wealth which is created by the energy and natural resources possessed by the American people, has generated resentments which express themselves by dangerous methods intended to wrench from its possessors a portion of the wealth which has been unjustly appropriated.

(10.) That Protection, by the swollen fortunes which it heaps up for its beneficiaries, and by the concentrated, selfish class-interests which it fosters, becomes so powerful through their ability and readiness to debauch public opinion by the expenditure of money, that it can never be dislodged until the great body of our people are brought to realize its wasteful, sinful, anti-social character.

Concurring in such views, the undersigned call on all fellow citizens who are in agreement therewith to join them in an effort to consolidate the Free-Trade sentiment of the nation. Such a consolidation will reveal the true economic opinion of at least a portion of our citizens, and will facilitate co-operation with the Free-Traders of other nations which are also suffering from the evils of a Protective policy.

Names and addresses should be forwarded without delay to any of the undersigned:

John Bigelow, 21 Gramercy Park, New York; Charles Francis Adams, India House, Boston, Mass.; James H. Dillard, 571 Audubon Street, New Orleans, La.; Louis R. Ehrich, 50 West 77th Street, New York; Bolton Hall, 56 Pine Street, New York; Byron W. Holt, 54 Broad Street, New York; Tom L. Johnson, 2343 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; David Starr Jordan, Stanford University, California; George Foster Peabody, 2 Rector Street, New York; Louis F. Post, Ellsworth Building, Chicago, Ill.; William G. Sumner, Yale University, New Haven, Ct.; Charles D. Williams, 44 Campau Building, Detroit, Mich.

Record of Events in 1909.

March 4. William H. Taft was inaugurated President of the United States.
March 25. Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was recognized by Russia and later by other powers.
March 31. The United States evacuated Cuba.
April 6. Commander Peary reached the North Pole.
April 27. Revolution in Turkey. Mehmed V. succeeded Abdul Hamid, deposed, as Sultan of Turkey.
June 1. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition opened at Seattle, closing October 17.
July 21-Aug. 2. Anti-Moorish war riots in Spain.
July 16. The Shah of Persia was dethroned and the Crown Prince made his successor.
Aug. 5. The new Tariff bill was signed by President Taft.
Oct. 13. Ferrer, Spanish revolutionist, was executed, causing widespread agitation in Europe.
Oct. 16. Presidents Taft and Diaz of Mexico met at El Paso, Texas.
Dec. 1. The United States took action against Nicaragua.

Jan. 2. Widespread relief measures were begun for the sufferers by the recent earthquake in Sicily and Calabria, in which about 200,000 people were destroyed.

Jan. 3. American battleship fleet reached Suez.

Jan. 4. United States Supreme Court refused the Government a rehearing in the $29,240,000 Standard Oil case.

Jan. 9. Six night riders at Union City, Tenn., were sentenced to death.

Jan. 10. Explosion in Leiter mine at Zeigler, Ill., killed 119 men.

Jan. 11. Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce signed a treaty providing for the settlement of points in dispute between United States and Canada.

Jan. 12. Turkey accepted Austrian offer of $10,800,000 compensation for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Jan. 12. The Tennessee Legislature passed a State-wide prohibition bill.

Jan. 12. An explosion at Lick Branch, W. Va., colliery, buried 100 miners.

Jan. 13. Prof. Lowell was chosen to succeed Dr. Eliot as President of Harvard University.

Jan. 14. King Victor Emmanuel received Rear-Admiral Sperry, of the returning Atlantic battleship fleet.

Jan. 18. Secretary Garfield announced the discovery of Western land frauds involving $110,000,000.

Jan. 19-20. The Edgar Allan Poe centenary was celebrated.

Jan. 23. White Star steamship Republic was rammed in fog and sunk by steamship Florida off Nantucket Lightship, two passengers and four of crew being killed. The wireless on the Republic brought relief vessels.

Jan. 25. Secretary of State Root resigned and Robert Bacon succeeded him.

Jan. 25. President-elect Taft sailed from Charleston for Panama.

Jan. 27. Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce signed the Newfoundland Fisheries Treaty.

Jan. 28. Jose Miguel Gomez was inaugurated President of Cuba.

Feb. 3. Ispahan, Persia, was captured by the rebels.

Feb. 6. The battleship Delaware, the largest war vessel yet constructed, was launched at Newport News.

Feb. 6. The American battleship fleet left Gibraltar for Hampton Roads.

Feb. 9. Germany and France signed an agreement on Moroccan affairs.

Feb. 10. Electoral votes were counted by Congress and Taft and Sherman declared elected.

Feb. 11. Chancellor von Buelow and Sir Charles Hardinge, in conference, adjusted the relations of Germany and Great Britain.

Feb. 12. Centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was widely celebrated.

Feb. 12. The New York Academy of Science celebrated the one hundredth birthday of Charles Darwin.

Feb. 13. The Turkish Grand Vizier resigned and the Cabinet was reorganized.

Feb. 15. Theatre fire at Acapulco, Mexico, 350 persons were burned to death.

Feb. 17. A tariff convention at Indianapolis demanded a permanent commission to adjust schedules.

Feb. 18. The national conference on the conservation of the natural resources met at Washington.

Feb. 20. The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia died.

Feb. 21. The American battleship fleet anchored in Hampton Roads and was reviewed the next day by President Roosevelt.

Feb. 23. Patent agreement between United States and Germany was signed at Washington.

Feb. 24. Thirty riotous suffragettes were arrested in London.

Feb. 25. An international naval conference in London agreed on new code for naval warfare.

Feb. 25. Dr. E. S. Bailey, of Chicago, announced the discovery of a substitute for radium.

Feb. 26. Austria and Turkey signed a protocol settling the compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

March 2. The President named a commission to investigate Liberian conditions.

March 4. Presidential inauguration ceremonies at Washington, a great blizzard raging.

March 6. Ex-President Castro was forbidden to re-enter Venezuela.

March 7. The Italian general elections resulted in a victory for the Ministry.

March 9. The Supreme Court of Missouri confirmed the decree ousting the Standard Oil Company from that State.

March 13. Lieut. Joseph Petrosino, New York detective, was assassinated in Palermo, Sicily.

March 15. Special session of Congress began.

March 16. The President, in a message to Congress, urged the prompt revision of the tariff.

March 16. A great strike of telegraph, telephone and postal employees prevailed in Paris.

March 17. The new Tariff bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Payne.

March 18. Russia and China reached a modus vivendi in the Harbin dispute.

March 19. The French Chamber of Deputies, 368 to 211, sustained the Ministry against the demands of striking state employees.

March 20. Col. Duncan B. Cooper and his son Robin were found guilty of killing Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

March 23. Theodore Roosevelt sailed from New York for Africa.

March 23. Governor Hughes dismissed the charges against District-Attorney Jerome of New York.

March 23. Lieut. Shackleton, of the Brit-

RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1909—*Continued.*

ish Navy, reached New Zealand after having penetrated to within 111 miles of the South Pole.

March 24. New Zealand offered a battleship to the British Imperial Navy.

March 25. Russia recognized Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

March 25. Crown Prince George of Servia renounced the succession to the throne.

March 27. Centenary of Edward Fitzgerald's translation of the "Rubaiyat" was celebrated in England.

March 29. Mrs. Mary H. Farmer was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York.

March 30. Jan Pouren, Russian refugee in New York, was finally released from custody.

March 30. The new Queensboro Bridge was opened at New York City.

March 31. The last American troops evacuated Cuba.

April 2. Fort Worth, Texas, devastated by a $5,000,000 fire.

April 4. Venezuela selected Dr. Saenz Pena, of Argentina, to arbitrate questions at issue with the United States.

April 6. Ex-President Roosevelt met King Humbert at Messina and sailed for Mombasa, Africa.

April 7. Anthracite coal operators refused all the demands of the miners.

April 8. F. Marion Crawford, novelist, died in Italy.

April 8. The New York Assembly defeated Governor Hughes's direct primary measure, also the bill to put telegraphs and telephones under the Public Service Commission.

April 9. The Payne Tariff bill passed the House of Representatives, 217 to 161.

April 10. Castro was expelled from Martinique by France

April 13. The army garrison at Constantinople mutinied and forced the dismissal of high officials.

April 14. A new Ministry assumed power at Constantinople.

April 16. In anti-Christian riots at Adana, Turkey, American missionaries Rogers and Maurer were among the killed.

April 16. The Cudahy Packing Company was indicted on 695 counts in Kansas City for alleged oleomargarine frauds.

April 17. Turkish provincial troops began march upon Constantinople.

April 18. Jeanne d'Arc was beatified at Rome.

April 18. The massacre of 2,000 persons at Astrabad, Persia, was reported.

April 19. Young Turk forces invested Constantinople.

April 20. The Prince of Samos was assassinated.

April 23. Castro returned to Paris.

April 23. Governor Willson, of Kentucky, pardoned ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, and five others charged with complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel of Kentucky, in 1900.

April 24. The Constitutionalists entered Constantinople and sharp fighting prevailed in the streets.

April 25. The Sultan's guard surrendered to the Young Turks.

April 28. Miners in the anthracite fields approved a three years' extension of agreement with operators.

April 28. The body of Major l'Enfant, who planned Washington City, was reburied with distinguished honors in Arlington Cemetery, Virginia.

April 29. Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the British budget.

April 29. In Constantinople 250 reactionaries were executed.

April 30. The new Turkish Cabinet was announced Tewfik Pasha continuing as Grand Vizier.

April 30. Russian forces entered Tabriz, Persia.

April 30. The Queen of the Netherlands gave birth to an heiress to the throne, Princess Juliana.

May 3. The Aeronautical Society of London presented its gold medal to the Wright brothers.

May 4. Capt. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., was found guilty of the murder of Wm. E. Annis.

May 4. The Shah of Persia again granted a constitution.

May 7. The Finnish elections favored a continued struggle against Russian control.

May 11. China and Russia signed an agreement acknowledging China's sovereignty in the Manchurian railway zone and protecting foreign interests.

May 13. National Liberals and Radicals withdrew from the German Reichstag, breaking Government "bloc."

May 14. F. A. Heinze was indicted for the embezzlement of the Mercantile National Bank funds.

May 17. The French Chamber of Deputies voted to sustain the Clemenceau Cabinet.

May 18. George Meredith, novelist, died.

May 18. General Stoessel and Admiral Nebogatoff were released from prison by the Czar.

May 19. Henry H. Rogers died.

May 22. The President opened to settlement 700,000 acres of Government land in Washington, Montana and Idaho.

May 25. Dominican insurgents were defeated.

May 25. Andrew Carnegie gave $1,000,000 for a hero fund in France.

May 26. Wm. Lorimer was elected Senator from Illinois after a four months' deadlock.

May 27. New indictments were returned against Governor Haskell and others in the Oklahoma land fraud cases.

May 30. Great street car strike was begun in Philadelphia.

May 30. A rebellion in Lima, Peru, was quelled, 100 being killed or wounded.

May 31. Count Zeppelin's airship was wrecked on its return from Bitterfeld, after a record flight.

June 1. Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was opened at Seattle.

June 4. Street car strikers won in Philadelphia.

June 9. American Sugar Refining Company settled for $2,000,000 the $30,000,000 suit brought against it by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company.

June 10. The House of Commons passed the budget on second reading, 366 to 209.

June 10. President Taft presented the Wright brothers with gold medals.

June 11. The Cunard liner Slavonia was wrecked on a rock in the Azores without loss of life.

June 11. A monument to Confederate General Stephen D. Lee was unveiled at Vicksburg, Miss.

June 13. Turkish troops defeated 10,000 Albanians at Djakovitch, Albania.

June 15. The powers agreed to temporarily continue the occupation of Crete.

June 16. Elsie Sigel, granddaughter of Gen. Franz Sigel, was murdered in New York by Chinamen.

June 21. Revolution broke out in Colombia and Gen. Reyes became a fugitive.

June 22. The Cape Cod, Mass., canal was formally begun.

June 22. Queen Victoria of Spain gave birth to a daughter.

June 26. Joseph M. Brown succeeded Hoke Smith as Governor of Georgia.

June 27. Pittsburgh street car service was tied up by a strike.

June 30. The State-wide prohibition law went into effect in Tennessee.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1909—*Continued.*

July 1. Lt.-Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie shot dead by an Indian student.

July 5. United States, Great Britain and Austria refused to approve the Russo-Chinese railway agreement.

July 5. Troops at Barranquilla revolted and proclaimed Gonzales Valencia President of Colombia.

July 6. Champlain tercentenary was celebrated at Ticonderoga. President Taft and the British and French Ambassadors participated.

July 7. President Gomez of Cuba signed a permissive lottery bill.

July 8. The Tariff bill was passed by the Senate.

July 11. Simon Newcomb, astronomer, died.

July 11. The Nationalists repulsed the Shah's troops near Teheran.

July 11. The Calvin celebration at Geneva ended with a great pageant.

July 12. Lord Roberts introduced a compulsory military service bill in the House of Lords.

July 12. Senate adopted a resolution to submit an income tax amendment to the States.

July 13. Rebels captured Fez, the capital of Morocco.

July 13. The Constitutionalist army entered Teheran.

July 13. Peace was restored in Colombia.

July 14. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was named as Chancellor of German Empire.

July 15. July wheat reached $1.29 at Chicago.

July 15. Fighting occurred in the streets of Teheran, the Nationalists being successful.

July 16. The Crown Prince of Persia was proclaimed Shah, Ali Mirza, the deposed Shah, taking refuge with the Russians.

July 17. Great British armada of more than 150 effective ships assembled in the Thames.

July 18. Don Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne, died in Lombardy.

July 19. Moorish tribesmen attacked the Spaniards at Melilla.

July 20. The Clemenceau Ministry in France resigned after defeat in the Chamber of Deputies.

July 20. In the boundary dispute Argentina gave the Bolivian Minister his passports and recalled its Minister at La Paz.

July 21. Anti-war riots occurred in Madrid.

July 22. Ex-President Eliot of Harvard predicted a new religion without creed.

July 23. M. Briand announced a new French Cabinet.

July 25. M. Bleriot crossed the English Channel in his monoplane.

July 26. Extensive anti-Government riots occurred in Barcelona, Spain, and martial law was declared.

July 27. Orville Wright made a new world's time record for aeroplane, being in the air 1 hour 1 minute 40 seconds and carrying a passenger.

July 28. Martial law was declared throughout Spain.

July 29. Desperate fighting occurred between soldiers and rioters in Catalonia, Spain.

July 30. Earthquakes in Mexico did great damage, Acapulco being practically destroyed.

July 31. Great fire swept Osaka, Japan, caused wide destruction and made thousands homeless.

July 31. The House adopted the conference tariff report, 195 to 183.

Aug. 2. Peace was restored in Barcelona.

Aug. 2. The Czar of Russia visited England.

Aug. 3. The Alabama Legislature was the first to approve the income tax amendment.

Aug. 4. Gonzales Valencia was chosen President of Colombia.

Aug. 5. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill passed the Senate and was signed by the President.

Aug. 6. Lord Kitchener succeeded the Duke of Connaught as Inspector-General of the British Mediterranean forces.

Aug. 8. Ice blockades off Labrador caused distress to thousands of fishermen and their families.

Aug. 11. The irrigation convention at Seattle severely criticised Secretary Ballinger.

Aug. 12. Harry K. Thaw was recommitted to Matteawan asylum as a paranoiac.

Aug. 14. Mulai Hafid, Moroccan Sultan, defeated Roghi, insurgent chieftain.

Aug. 15. United States Army and State militia manoeuvres in Massachusetts. "Red" and "Blue" armies operated for the capture and defense of Boston.

Aug. 19. The South African Union bill was passed by the British Parliament.

Aug. 19. Cretan questions were left by Turkey and Greece in the hands of the four protecting powers.

Aug. 19. Seven cadets were dismissed from West Point by President Taft for hazing.

Aug. 21. Walter Wellman returned to Spitzbergen with a balloon which burst shortly after his start for the North Pole.

Aug. 26. M. Latham flew 95.88 miles at Rheims, breaking all records for distance.

Aug. 27. National Conservation Congress, representing thirty-seven States, met at Seattle.

Aug. 27. Henry Farman won grand aviation prize at Rheims, breaking world's aeroplane record for duration of flight and distance, 111.78 miles in 3h. 4m. 56s.

Aug. 28. International Medical Congress opened at Budapest.

Aug. 30. International Trade Congress was opened at Paris.

Sept. 1. Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn telegraphed that he reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908.

Sept. 4. More than 600 Chinese students assembled at Peking to take competitive examinations for college courses in the United States.

Sept. 4. Chinese-Japanese agreement regarding Manchuria was signed at Peking.

Sept. 6. Commander Peary announced his discovery of the North Pole from Indian Harbor, Labrador.

Sept. 7. Soto la Marina, Mexico, was overwhelmed by a tidal wave.

Sept. 9. Edward H. Harriman, railroad magnate, died.

Sept. 12. Halley's comet was seen by Prof. Wolff at Heidelberg.

Sept. 12. Five cases of pellagra were discovered at Macon, Ga.

Sept. 13. Commander Peary denied that Dr. Cook reached the North Pole.

Sept. 14. President Taft began his 13,000 mile journey through the West and South.

Sept. 14. Judge Lovett succeeded E. H. Harriman as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific.

Sept. 17. The British House of Commons passed the Irish Land bill.

Sept. 17. El Roghi, leader of the recent rebellion against the Sultan of Morocco, was executed at Fez.

Sept. 21. Dr. Cook was welcomed in New York.

Sept. 23. President Taft opened the great Gunnison tunnel in Colorado.

Sept. 25. The Hudson-Fulton celebration opened in New York with a naval parade led by the Half Moon and the Clermont.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1909—*Continued.*

Sept. 25. Four French officers were killed by the explosion of a dirigible balloon at Meulin.

Sept. 26. Spanish troops repulsed the Moors at Melilla.

Sept. 27. The cornerstone of the Hudson Memorial monument was laid by Governor Hughes on Spuyten Duyvil Hill, New York.

Sept. 29. Two thousand persons attended the Hudson-Fulton banquet in New York.

Sept. 30. President Taft attended the international exposition at Seattle.

Oct. 2. The Kalgan railroad, the first constructed solely by the Chinese, was opened.

Oct. 5. The sentence of John R. Walsh, convicted Chicago banker, was affirmed by the Federal Court of Appeals.

Oct. 6. President Lowell of Harvard University was installed.

Oct. 9. The Hudson-Fulton celebration closed at Troy, N. Y.

Oct. 10. Civil war in Nicaragua began by a revolt against President Zelaya.

Oct. 11. Charles R. Crane, Minister to China, resigned after a controversy with Secretary Knox.

Oct. 11. Judge Anderson of the United States Circuit Court, at Indianapolis, refused to order C. R. Williams and Delavan Smith of the Indianapolis News to Washington, D. C., for trial on the Panama libel charge.

Oct. 13. Prof. Francisco Ferrer, accused of revolutionary activity, was executed at Barcelona, Spain, causing great excitement among the Socialists throughout Europe.

Oct. 15. Dr. Cook was given the "freedom of the city" in New York.

Oct. 15. The Greek Parliament abolished the right of the royal princes to hold military command.

Oct. 16. Presidents Taft and Diaz met and exchanged friendly greetings at El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Oct. 17. Socialist demonstrations were held in Paris and London.

Oct. 17. William I. Buchanan, American diplomat, fell dead from heart disease in London.

Oct. 17. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle closed.

Oct. 20. Moors were again repulsed near Melilla.

Oct. 20. The University of Copenhagen declined to waive its rights to the first examination of Dr. Cook's records.

Oct. 21. The Spanish Cabinet resigned, Moret, Liberal, being selected as new Premier.

Oct. 24. Insurgents badly defeated President Zelaya's forces on San Juan River, Nicaragua.

Oct. 25. Peruvian and Bolivian Congresses ratified a boundary protocol.

Oct. 26. Prince Ito, Japanese statesman, was assassinated by a Corean at Harbin, Manchuria.

Oct. 28. James A. Patten, of Chicago, cleared $4,000,000 on the day's rise in the American and English cotton markets.

Oct. 28. Announcement was made that John D. Rockefeller had given $1,000,000 to fight the hookworm disease in the Southern States.

Oct. 29. A naval lieutenant, heading a mutiny in Greece, fought a losing battle with the Government vessels near Salamis.

Oct. 30. King Menelik of Abyssinia was stricken with apoplexy.

Oct. 30. President Taft visited New Orleans.

Nov. 2. The sentences of the American Federation of Labor leaders for contempt of court were affirmed by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Nov. 3. Commander Peary's polar records were approved by the National Geographic Society.

Nov. 4. The British House of Commons passed the budget.

Nov. 4. The New United States battleship North Dakota, on her trial, proved to be the fastest vessel of the Dreadnought type afloat.

Nov. 8. Lieut. Shackleton was knighted by King Edward in the latter's birthday honors.

Nov. 9. New York philanthropists established in New Jersey a tuberculosis preventorium for the treatment of affected children.

Nov. 10. President Taft completed his 13,000 mile journey through the West and South, arriving in Washington.

Nov. 10. Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy settled the claims of her heirs for $300,000.

Nov. 10. Jamaica and Hayti suffered great damage from a hurricane.

Nov. 11. Ten companies of State troops were sent to Cairo, Ill., to preserve order after the lynching of a negro and white man for murder.

Nov. 11. It was announced that the Sugar Trust had deprived the Government of millions of dollars in New York customs.

Nov. 12. Two Americans, Cannon and Groce, were executed by President Zelaya of Nicaragua as revolutionists.

Nov. 13. More than 300 lives were lost by an explosion in the St. Paul mine at Cherry, Ill.

Nov. 13. A sensational trial of Mme. Steinheil for murder, in Paris, ended with her acquittal.

Nov. 15. King Manuel of Portugal was received with honors in England.

Nov. 16. The yacht Varuna was wrecked on Madeira Island, her owner, Eugene Higgins, and his guests escaping.

Nov. 16. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company acquired a large interest in the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Nov. 17. The Irish Land bill, somewhat amended, passed the House of Lords.

Nov. 18. Richard Watson Gilder died.

Nov. 18. Pennsylvania railroad tunnels to Long Island, connecting it with New Jersey, were opened, a train running from Harrison, N. J., to Sunnyside, L. I.

Nov. 18. Following a report that President Zelaya of Nicaragua had caused 500 revolutionists, including two Americans, to be put to death American warships were ordered to Nicaragua.

Nov. 18. Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson was excommunicated by Christian Science Mother Church.

Nov. 19. Many vessels searched the West Indian waters for the missing yacht Nourmahal, with her owner, Col. John Jacob Astor, his son and a large crew aboard.

Nov. 20. United States Circuit Court decreed the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Nov. 23. Congressman David A. De Armond lost his life vainly trying to save that of his grandson when his home at Butler, Mo., was destroyed by fire.

Nov. 30. The House of Lords rejected the budget by 350 to 75.

Nov. 30. Extensive strike of railway employees in the Northwest.

Dec. 1. Parliamentary election campaign in Great Britain opened.

Dec. 2. The United States Government dismissed the Nicaraguan Minister and ordered the naval and military forces to land in Nicaragua.

Dec. 2. J. Pierpont Morgan secured majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Dec. 8. Dr. Cook's Arctic records were received at Copenhagen for examination.

Dec. 10. Ice Trust convicted of violating New York State Anti-Monopoly law. Fined $5,000.

Death Roll of 1909.

Age at death is given in parentheses; vocation, place, cause, and time of death when known follow.

A'Beckett, Arthur William (64), journalist, novelist and dramatist, London, England, January 14.

Adams, Henry M. (65), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., December 2.

Albaugh, John W. (72), theatrical manager and actor, heart disease, Jersey City, N. J., February 11.

Amador, Manuel (76), first President of the Republic of Panama, debility, Panama, May 2.

Angell, George T. (86), "the friend of the dumb animals," debility, Boston, Mass., March 16.

Arnold-Forster, Hugh Oakeley (54), former British Secretary of State for War, London, March 12.

Atwood, Edwin B. (65), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), August 8.

Babcock, John B. (62), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Bright's disease, died at sea April 26.

Babcock, Joseph W. (59), fourteen years Representative in Congress from Iowa, Bright's disease, Washington, D. C., April 27.

Badeni, Count Casimir (63), former Premier of Austria, Vienna, July 9.

Baldwin, E. J. ("Lucky") (81), multi-millionaire, Los Angeles, Cal., February 28.

Bannigan, John J. (45) ("American Rubber King"), apoplexy, Mount Clemens, Mich., January 1.

Barclay, Charles J. (66), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), Brookline, Mass., September 26.

Barr, John (63), yacht captain, Marblehead, Mass., January 11.

Barth, Theodore (60), German Liberal leader and writer, dyspepsia, Baden-Baden, June 2.

Bartlett, Franklin (62), lawyer, cancer of liver, New York City, April 21.

Bascome, Henry L. (76), actor, Philadelphia, July 18.

Bates, Alfred Elliott (69), Major-General, U. S. A. (retired), formerly Paymaster-General, apoplexy, New York City, October 13.

Bell, Charles J. (64), former Governor of Vermont, heart disease, New York City, September 25.

Bent, Sir Thomas, Premier of Victoria, Melbourne, September 17.

Biddle, Nicholas (47), journalist and librettist, intestinal trouble, New York City, October 29.

Birdsall, William W. (65), former President of Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, March 17.

Blackburn, Asa, D. D., New York clergyman, Bright's disease, New York City, September 28.

Brearley, William H. (62), journalist and author, chronic invalidism, New York City, March 26.

Brough, Lionel (73), actor, London, England, November 8.

Brown, Mrs. John Carter (85), millionaire, Newport, R. I., February 28.

Brown, James M., President of the American Humane Association, heart disease, Toledo, O., August 25.

Brown, John Crosby (71), banker and philanthropist, hardening of arteries, West Orange, N. J., June 25.

Buchanan, William Insco (56), American diplomat, heart failure, London, England, October 17.

Bull, Melville, former Representative in Congress from Rhode Island, Newport, R. I., July 5.

Bull, William T. (60), surgeon, cancer, Savannah, Ga., February 22.

Buck, Dudley (70), organist and composer, heart disease, West Orange, N. J., October 6.

Burton, Frederick R. (48), journalist and novelist, heart failure, Lake Hopateong, N. J., September 30.

Bush, Charles Green, American caricaturist, heart disease, Camden,, S. C., May 21.

Butler, John G. (D. D.) (83), former Chaplain of United States Senate and House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., heart failure, August 2.

Butler, Matthew Cailbraith (73), former United States Senator from South Carolina, Major-General, C. S. A., Columbia, S. C., April 14.

Byrne, Charles A. (61), New York journalist, Jersey City, N. J., August 23.

Cable, Ransom R. (75), railroad magnate, intestinal disease, Chicago, Ill., November 13.

Caldwell, John (70), millionaire airbrake magnate, heart disease, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 23.

Cameron, John C. (56), commander White Star Line fleet, Southampton, England, March 14.

Canfield, James H. (62), librarian of Columbia University, apoplexy, New York, March 30.

Carey, James P. (78), journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 28.

Carey, Rosa Nouchette, novelist, England, July 18.

Carpenter, George R. (46), professor of English and rhetoric in Columbia University, meningitis, New York City, April 8.

Castles, John W. (51), President of Union Trust Company of New York, suicide, New York City, September 13.

Cervera, Pascual (70), Vice-Admiral, Spanish Navy, heart disease, Puerta Real, Spain, April 3.

Chang-Chi-Tung, Grand Councillor of China, cancer, Pekin, October 4.

Chase, Solon (87), former greenback political agitator, heart failure, Chase's Mills, Me., November 23.

Cheney, Frank W. (77), silk manufacturer, heart disease, South Manchester, Conn., May 26.

Cochran, David H. (81), educator, apoplexy, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 4.

Collier, Peter Fenelon (59), editor and sportsman, apoplexy, New York City, April 23.

Compton, Charles E. (65), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., July 20.

Conried, Heinrich (74), opera director, debility, Meran, Austrian Tyrol, April 27.

Considine, John R. (60), sporting man, New York City, pneumonia, June 26.

DEATH ROLL OF 1909—*Continued.*

Converse, George A. (65), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), uraemic poisoning, Washington, D. C., March 29.

Coppinger, John J. (74), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), pneumonia, Washington, D. C., November 4.

Coquelin, Benoit Constant (the elder) (68), actor, acute embolism, Port aux Dames, France, January 26.

Coquelin, Ernest Alexandre (the younger) (61), Paris, France, February 8.

Corbin, Henry C. (66), Lieutenant-General, U. S. A. (retired), heart disease, New York City, September 8.

Cotter, Joseph B. (65), Bishop Roman Catholic Church, Winona, Minn., June 28.

Cotton, Charles S. (65), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), Nice, France, February 19.

Cox, Atilla, financier, railroad president, Louisville, Ky., July 7.

Craighill, William P. (75), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Charleston, W. Va., January 18.

Crawford, Francis Marion (55), novelist, bronchial fever, Sorrento, Italy, April 8.

Cretoni, Serafino (76), Cardinal, pneumonia, Rome, Italy, February 23.

Crittenden, Thomas T. (77), ex-Governor of Missouri, May 29.

Crittenton, Charles N. (76), founder of 75 Florence memorial missions for women, apoplexy, San Francisco, Cal., November 16.

Crosby, Stephen Moody (82), financier, President of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, debility, Cohasset, Mass., August 31.

Cushman, Francis W. (42), Representative in Congress from Washington, pneumonia, New York City, July 6.

Currie, Sir Donald (84), ship owner, England, April 13.

Cuyler, Theodore L. (87), clergyman, intestinal paralysis, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 26.

Dandridge, Elizabeth Taylor (85), daughter of President Zachary Taylor and former mistress of the White House, debility, Winchester, Va., July 26.

Daniel, George (83), oldest minister of New York Methodist Episcopal Conference, Tarrytown, N. Y., January 17.

De Armond, David A. (65), statesman, Representative in Congress from Missouri, burned to death by accident, Butler, Mo., November 23.

Diehl, Samuel W. B. (58), Captain, U. S. N., former Judge Advocate-General, debility, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 15.

Dodge, Theodore A. (67), military historian, Versailles, France, Oct. 26.

Dohrn, Anthon (69), naturalist, Naples, Italy, September 29.

Don Carlos (61), pretender to the Spanish throne, apoplexy, Varese, Lombardy, July 18.

Drum, Richard C. (84), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., October 15.

Ducey, Thomas J. (67), Roman Catholic clergyman, dropsy, St. James, L. I., August 22.

Durham, Isaac W. (53), Pennsylvania political party leader, heart disease, Atlantic City, N. J., June 28.

Dutcher, Silas B. (79), banker and politician, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 10.

Ellsworth, Capt. Philip (81), yacht designer, Bayonne, N. J., July 9.

Ensign, Amos M. (60), journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 3.

Erben, Henry (77), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), heart disease, New York City, October 23.

Erhardt, Joel B. (71), ex-Collector of the Port of New York, heart failure, New York City, September 8.

Fenn, George Manville (78), author, London, England, August 27.

Ferber, Louis Ferdinand, aeronaut, Captain in French Army, killed by fall of balloon, Rheims, September 22.

Ferrer, Francisco, Spanish revolutionist, shot to death, Barcelona, Spain, October 13.

Finley, Martha (81), author of the "Elsie" books, debility, Elkton, Md., January 30.

Fitch, Clyde (44), playwright, appendicitis, Chalons-sur-Marne, France, September 4.

Fox, William L., New York State Superintendent of Forests, debility, Albany, N. Y., June 16.

Franklin, Samuel R. (84), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), Washington, D. C., February 24.

Frith, William Powell (90), Royal Academician, genre painter, old age, London, England, November 2.

Galliffet, Gen. Marquis de (79), former Minister of War of France, apoplexy, Paris, France, July 8.

Galloway, Charles B. (60), Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, pneumonia and heart disease, Jackson, Miss., May 12.

Gardiner, Charles A. (53), lawyer, nervous breakdown, New York City, April 23.

Garrison, William Lloyd (69), publicist, Lexington, Mass., September 12.

Gaus, Charles H. (69), State Comptroller of New York, pneumonia, Long Lake, Canada, October 31.

Geronimo (90), Apache Indian Chief, pneumonia, Fort Sill, Okla., February 17.

Gilder, Richard Watson (65), poet, editor of Century Magazine, angina pectoris, New York City, November 18.

Gillespie, George de N. (90), Protestant-Episcopal Bishop of Western Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich., March 19.

Gillig, Harry M., ex-Commodore New York Yacht Club, Los Angeles, Cal., April 14.

Gilman, Jeremiah H. (78), Major-General, U. S. A. (retired), debility, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., August 26.

Golden, Richard (56), actor, Bright's disease, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 10.

Goode, John (80), statesman, lawyer, paralysis, Norfolk, Va., July 14.

Goodsell, Daniel A. (69), Bishop of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, diabetes, New York City, December 5.

Graham, Joseph M. (65), Vice-President of the Erie Railway, acute indigestion, New York City, February 2.

Granger, Daniel L. D. (57), Representative in Congress from Rhode Island, heart failure, Providence, R. I., February 13.

Green, James G. (68), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), Edenton, N. C., February 16.

DEATH ROLL OF 1909—*Continued.*

Gregory, Edward John (59), President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, Great Marlow, England, June 22.

Groves, Charles (66), actor, Pulborough, England, July 9.

Gulley, Right Hon. William Court (74), first Viscount Selby, Speaker of the House of Commons 1895 to 1905, London, England, November 6.

Gwydyr, Baron—Peter Robert Burrell—(99), oldest British peer, England, April 3.

Hale, Edward Everett (D. D.) (87), Chaplain of the United States Senate and author, heart failure, Roxbury, Mass., June 10.

Hamilton, John W. (59), journalist and theatrical manager, debility, Stamford, Conn., April 24.

Hare, William H. (71), Protestant-Episcopal Bishop of South Dakota, Atlantic City, N. J., October 25.

Harriman, Edward Henry (61), railroad magnate and capitalist, oedema of lungs, Arden, N. Y., September 9.

Harris, William T. (74), former United States Commissioner of Education, Providence, R. I., November 5.

Hayes, Mrs. J. Addison, daughter of Jefferson Davis, Colorado Springs, Col., July 18.

Hedge, Capt. Homer W. (46), first President of Aero Club of America, New York City, September 10.

Helper, Hinton Rowan (80), anti-slavery agitator, railroad projector, wrote "The Impending Crisis of the South" in 1857, Consul-General at Buenos Ayres 1862-1866, suicide, Washington, D. C., March 9.

Hendrick, Thomas A. (59), Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Cebu, P. I., cholera, Manila, P. I., November 30.

Hilkoff, Prince Michael, former head of the Russian railway system, heart disease, St. Petersburg, March 21.

Hitchcock, Ethan Allen (73), ex-Secretary of the Interior, Bright's disease, Washington, D. C., April 9.

Hoe, Robert (70), printing press manufacturer, London England, September 22.

Holbrook, Frederick (96), ex-Governor of Vermont, bronchitis, Brattleboro, Vt., April 27.

Howard, Oliver Otis (79), Lieutenant-General, U. S. A. (retired), last of army commanders of the Civil War, heart disease, Burlington, Vt., October 26.

Howe, William Wirt (76), lawyer, New Orleans, La., March 17.

Hughes, Robert P. (70), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Overbrook, Pa., October 28.

Huntington, William Reed (D. D.) (71), rector of Grace Church, New York City, gastro-intestinal disease, Nahant, Mass., July 26.

Hurtig, Ben (43), theatrical manager, tumor, New York City, February 13.

Imber, Naphtali Herz, poet, linguist, author of Zionist national hymn, "Hatikvah," paralysis, New York City, October 8.

Ince, John E. (68), actor, pneumonia, New York City, January 18.

Ito, Prince Hirobumi (72), Japanese statesman, President of Privy Council of Japan, assassinated, Harbin, Manchuria, October 26.

Jennings, John J. (56), journalist, debility, New York City, June 30.

Jewett, Sarah Orne (60), author, paralysis, South Berwick, Me., June 25.

John of Cronstadt (80), Russian revolutionary priest, January 2.

Jones, John William (73), Confederate historical writer, Columbus, Ga., March 17.

Jones, William (34), ethnologist, killed by tribesmen in the Philippines, March 25.

Johnson, John A. (48), Governor of Minnesota, appendicitis, Rochester, Minn., September 21.

Johnson, Martin N. (59), United States Senator from North Dakota, Bright's disease, Fargo, N. D., October 21.

Kelly, Edmond (59), lawyer, author and sociologist, anaemia, Nyack, N. Y., October 3.

Kennedy, John Stewart (79), millionaire banker and philanthropist, whooping cough, New York City, October 31.

Kent, Henry Oakes (75), former Representative in Congress from New Hampshire, Lancaster, N. H., March 21.

Kidder, Benjamin H. (73), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), former Medical Director of the Navy, Edgartown, Mass., October 27.

Kimball, Amos S. (69), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), heart disease, Washington, D. C., October 11.

King, William F. (59), merchant, heart disease, New York City, February 19.

Kountz, John S. (65), former Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Bright's disease, Toledo, O., June 14.

Laffan, William M. (61), publisher of the New York Sun, appendicitis, Lawrence, L. I., November 19.

Lamb, William (73), Confederate veteran, the "Hero of Fort Fisher," lawyer, editor, Norfolk, Va., March 23.

Lamont, Hammond (46), editor of The Nation, surgical operation, New York City, May 6.

Lane, Elinor (45), novelist, Lynchburg, Va., March 17.

Lassiter, Francis R. (43), Representative in Congress from Virginia, heart failure, Petersburg, Va., October 31.

Lea, Henry Charles (84), author, Philadelphia, October 24.

Lefebvre, Eugene, aviator, fall from aeroplane, Juvisy-sur-Orge, France, September 8.

Lemly, Samuel Conrad (56), former Judge-Advocate, U. S. A. (retired), hardening of the arteries, Washington, D. C., September 4.

Lilley, George Leavens (49), Governor of Connecticut, acute nephritis, Hartford, Conn., April 21.

Lindsay, William (74), former United States Senator from Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky., October 15.

Lockwood, Benoni (75), Vice-President New York Board of Fire Underwriters, New York City, April 27.

Logan, Olive (68), author and actress, senile decay, Banstead, England, April 28.

Lombroso, Cesare, (73), criminologist, psychologist, cerebral hemorrhage, Turin, October 19.

Lorillard, Caroline J. (Mrs. Pierre) (49), society leader, suicide, Washington, D. C., March 25.

Lowry, Thomas (66), railroad president, Minneapolis, Minn., February 4.

DEATH ROLL OF 1909—*Continued.*

Lukens, Henry Clay (61), journalist, heart disease, Philadelphia, Pa., March 31.

MacConnell, Charles J. (72), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), Brooklyn, N. Y., February 16.

Manchester, Dowager Duchess of—Consuelo Yznaga—(56), heart disease following neuritis, London, England, November 20.

Marlborough, Dowager Duchess of—Lily Price Hamersley—(51), London, England, January 11.

Marvin, Ross G., Cornell instructor, member of Peary Polar expedition party, drowned 45 miles north of Cape Columbia April 10.

Martin, Celora E. (75), former Associate Judge of Court of Appeals of New York State, debility, Binghamton, N. Y., September 10.

Martin, Sir Theodore (93), author, biographer of the Prince Consort and friend of Queen Victoria, debility, Llangollen, Wales, August 18.

Maybury, William C. (61), former Representative in Congress from Michigan, uraemia, Detroit, Mich., May 6.

McAllister, Sarah Painter Gibbons (80), society leader, pneumonia, New York City, October 13.

McAvoy, Dan, comedian, debility, New York City, October 1.

McCarren, Patrick H. (59), Brooklyn local Democratic leader, appendicitis, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 22.

McClosky, William George (D. D.) (86), Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville and oldest Catholic prelate in United States, Louisville, Ky., September 17.

McClure, Alexander K. (81), journalist, author and politician, debility, Wallingford, Pa., June 6.

McCook, Edward M. (76), Major-General, U. S. A. (retired), Bright's disease, Chicago, Ill., September 9.

McKim, Charles Follen (62), architect, heart disease, St. James, L. I., September 14.

McQuaid, Bernard J. (D. D.) (86), Roman Catholic Bishop of Rochester, N. Y., debility, Rochester, N. Y., January 18.

McSweeney, Miles B. (54), former Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., September 29.

Mendes, Catulle Abraham (67), French poet, novelist and dramatist, accident, Saint-Germain, France, February 8.

Meredith, George (81), novelist and poet, London, debility, May 18.

Messel, Alfred (56), architect, Germany, March 24.

Miller, Joseph Nelson (73), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), East Orange, N. J., April 26.

Miller, Very Rev. Louis (59), highest superior of Franciscan Order in the United States, pneumonia, Syracuse, N. Y., September 11.

Milligan, Robert Wiley (72), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), heart failure, Annapolis, Md., October 14.

Mitchell, Donald G. (Ik Marvel) (86), author, December 15, 1908.

Modjeska, Helena (65), actress, Bright's disease, Bay City, Cal., April 8.

Monson, Sir Edmond John (75), formerly British Ambassador to France, London, England, October 29.

Monstiers-Merinville, Marquise des—Mary Caldwell—(46), paralysis, New York Harbor, October 5.

Moore, George Washington (82), pioneer minstrel and sporting man, London, England, October 1.

Morrell, Edmund N. (75), financier, former Governor of Kansas, heart disease, San Antonio, Tex., March 14.

Morrison, William R. (84), statesman, former Representative in Congress from Illinois and Interstate Commerce Commissioner, Waterloo, Ill., September 30.

Navarro, Jose Francisco de (86), builder of first elevated railroad in New York and first iron American seagoing steamship, New York City, February 2.

Newcomb, Simon (74), scientist, dean of present day astronomers, debility, Washington, D. C., July 11.

Nimmo, Joseph, Jr. (79), statistician and economist, paralysis, Washington, D. C., June 15.

O'Brien, Denis (72), jurist, appendicitis, Watertown, N. Y., May 18.

O'Donnell, John R. (56), journalist, debility, New York City, October 5.

Olcott, Frederic P. (69), New York financier, Bernardsville, N. J., April 15.

Olmstead, William A. (74), "soldier priest" of St. Ambrose's Roman Catholic Church, New York, Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., paralysis, New York City, March 8.

Otis, Elwell Stephen (71), Major-General, U. S. A. (retired), debility, Rochester, N. Y., October 21.

Packard, William A. (79), emeritus professor of Latin at Princeton University, heart disease, Princeton, N. J., December 2.

Palmer, Henry L. (90), life insurance president, high Mason, debility, Milwaukee, Wis., May 7.

Palmer, Gen. William J. (73), Civil War veteran, founder of Colorado Springs, multi-millionaire railroad builder, results of fall, Colorado Springs, Col., March 13.

Pardow, Rev. William O'Brien, S. J. (62), Roman Catholic preacher, pneumonia, January 23.

Parloa, Maria, cook book author, Connecticut, August 21.

Peckham, Rufus Wheeler (71), Justice of United States Supreme Court, hardening of arteries, Altamont, N. Y., October 24.

Penfield, William L. (63), former Solicitor of State Department, heart disease, Washington, D. C., May 9.

Penna, Alfonse Moreira (62), President of Brazil, gastric and pulmonary diseases, Rio Janeiro, June 14.

Petrosino, Joseph (54), Lieutenant Detective, New York police, assassinated, Palermo, Sicily, March 13.

Phisterer, Frederick (72), war statistician, debility, Albany, N. Y., July 14.

Poire, Emmanuel—Caran d'Ache—cartoonist, Paris, France, February 26.

Pope, Albert Augustus (66), automobile and bicycle manufacturer, nervous malady, Cohasset, Mass., August 10.

Potter, Mrs. Elizabeth Scriven (63), philanthropist, widow of Bishop Henry C. Potter, Bright's disease, New York City, March 4.

Poynter, William A. (61), former Governor of Nebraska, apoplexy, Lincoln, Neb., April 5.

Prang, Louis (85), lithographer, pleuro-pneumonia, Los Angeles, Cal., June 15.

Pulitzer, Albert (58), journalist, Vienna, Austria, October 4.

Pulliam, Harry C. (39), President of National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, New York City, July 29.

DEATH ROLL OF 1909—*Continued.*

Rand, William Wilberforce (D. D.) (93), editor, author, Dutch Reformed clergyman, Yonkers, N. Y., March 3.

Reamy, Thaddeus A. (80), gynecologist, Cincinnati, O., March 11.

Red Cloud (90), Sioux Indian Chief, old age, Pine Ridge, N. Dak., December 8.

Richards, John Kelvey (53), Justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Bright's disease, Cincinnati, O., March 1.

Ripon, Marquess of—George Frederick Robinson—(82), former Lord Privy Seal, London, England, July 9.

Rochester, William B. (85), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), apoplexy, Washington, D. C., November 11.

Rogers, Henry Huddeston (69), railroad magnate, financier, Vice-President of Standard Oil Company, apoplexy, New York City, May 19.

Rojestvensky, Sinovi (60), Russian Vice-Admiral who commanded in the Japanese war, neuralgia of the heart, St. Petersburg, January 14.

Roosevelt, John A., ice yachtsman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 11.

Rowell, Charles (56), pedestrian, London, England, August 31.

Russell, Gurdon W. (93), physician, oldest living graduate of Yale University, debility, Hartford, Conn., February 3.

Shackleford, James (82), Major-General, U. S. A. (retired), Mexican war veteran, Port Huron, Mich., September 7.

Smalley, Bradley B. (74), Democratic party leader, Burlington, Vt., November 6.

Smillie, James David (76), painter, New York City, September 14.

Smith, Clement Lawrence (65), dean of the faculty of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., July 1.

Smith, William T. (71), dean of the medical school of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., September 17.

Smith, Charles Stewart (77), banker, art collector and philanthropist, New York City, November 30.

Sonnenthal, Adolph Ritter von (75), German actor, apoplexy, Prague, Bohemia, April 4.

Speed, John Gilmer (40), journalist and author, suicide, Morristown, N. J., February 2.

Starin, John H. (83), "Father of rapid transit" in New York, steamboat owner, debility, New York City, March 22.

Stewart, William Morris (82), ex-United States Senator from Nevada, organic lung disease, Washington, D. C., April 23.

Stiles, Henry R. (77), Brooklyn physician, historian, genealogist, apoplexy, Lake George, N. Y., January 8.

Stoddart, Charles Warren (66), author and educator, Monterey, Cal., April 24.

Strong, Edward Trask (69), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), heart disease, Andover, Mass., March 18.

Sturgiss, Russell (72), architect, art critic, New York City, February 11.

Sully, Alfred (68), former railroad magnate, New York City, May 20.

Sweatman, Arthur (75), Archbishop and Primate of all Canada, bronchial pneumonia, Toronto, Canada, January 24.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles (72), poet, pneumonia, England, April 10.

Talt, John R. (74), artist and author, accidental fall, Baltimore, Md., July 29.

Teggart, Moses (55), Scottish and Irish dialect poet, died at sea, May 19.

Thacher, John Boyd (62), Democratic party leader, historian, Albany, N. Y., February 25.

Thayer, Samuel R. (72), former United States Minister to the Netherlands, Rochester, N. Y., January 7.

Thompson, William L. (62), sacred song writer, intestinal disease, New York City, September 20.

Tilford, William H. (59), Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company, cirrhosis of the liver, New York City, March 2.

Tompkins, Eugene (59), theatrical manager, Boston, Mass., February 22.

Townsend, Edwin F. (76), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), apoplexy, Washington, D. C., August 15.

Trego, William T. (51), portrait painter and sculptor, vertigo, Philadelphia, Pa., June 24.

Turpie, David (80), former U. S. Senator from Indiana, angina pectoris, Indianapolis, Ind., April 21.

Tweedmouth, Baron—Edward Marjoribanks—(60), former First Lord of the Admiralty, England, September 15.

Van Hoesen, George M. (72), ex-Judge, New York Court of Common Pleas, Bright's disease, New York City, April 19.

Van Wormer, John R. (60), politician, banker and clubman, apoplexy, New York City, October 27.

Vladimir, Grand Duke (62), uncle of the Czar of Russia, heart failure, St. Petersburg, February 17.

Von Halle, Ernst (41), political economist, pleurisy, Berlin, June 28.

Von Schack, George (82), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), New York City, January 17.

Wallack, Emily Mary (84), widow of Lester Wallack, actor and manager, bronchitis, New York City, March 28.

Ward, Seth (51), Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, debility, Tokio, Japan, September 20.

Warner, Charles (66), actor, suicide, New York City, February 11.

Watson, Henry C. (38), editor of Dun's Review, of New York, acute nephritis, Englewood, N. J., January 6.

Watson, William (66), Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, London, October 4.

Weeks, Stephen H. (74), tuberculosis specialist, Bright's disease, Portland, Me., September 1.

Wells, Calvin (82), millionaire steel master, heart disease, Allegheny, Pa., August 2.

West, Caleb W. (65), former Governor of Utah, appendicitis, Oakland, Cal., January 25.

Wharton, Joseph (83), iron manufacturer, paralysis, Philadelphia, Pa., January 11.

Willcox, Washington F. (55), former Representative in Congress from Connecticut, heart disease, Chester, Conn., March 8.

Wilson, Arthur (76), English shipping magnate, London, England, October 21.

Wilson, Augusta J. Evans (76), author, heart failure, Mobile, Ala., May 9.

Wood, John H. (67), millionaire mine owner and sheep grower, killed by train, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 18.

Woodbury, John H. (58), dermatologist, suicide, Coney Island, N. Y., January 18.

Wright, Carroll D. (69), statistician, former Commissioner of Labor, President of Clark College, diabetes, Worcester, Mass., February 20.

Wyse, Lucien Bonaparte (64), French explorer and engineer, France, June 15.

Zalinski, Edmund Louis Gray (60), Major, U. S. A., inventor of dynamite gun, submarine boat, range finder, etc., pneumonia, New York City, March 10.

Zartman, Lester W. (30), political economist, professor Yale University, typhoid fever, Savory Centre, Mass., October 19.

The Famous Old People of 1910.

Age. (Age at the last birthday is given. The list was made up for January 1, 1910.)

97. Gen. Daniel H. Rucker, U. S. A., retired.
92. Sir Joseph Hooker, botanist; John Bigelow, journalist and diplomatist.
91. Bishop Thomas Bowman; Lord Wemyss, oldest British peer.
90. Julia Ward Howe.
89. John Tenniel, cartoonist; Florence Nightingale, Lord Strathcona.
88. Sir Charles Tupper.
87. Prof. Alfred R. Wallace.
86. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, ex-Confederate General Buckner.
85. Professor Huggins, astronomer; ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton.
84. Sir William Aitken, pathologist; Professor March, philologist; D. O. Mills, financier; Emile Ollivier, French academician; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
83. Ex-Empress Eugenie.
82. Pere Hyacinthe, Lord Lister; Nehemiah D. Sperry, M. C.
81. Sir Henry James, lawyer; De Freycinet, French statesman; ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-President Dwight, of Yale; Count Tolstoi, Clara Barton, James B. Angell.
80. General Booth, Salvation Army leader; Senator Cullom, Viscount Peel.
79. President Diaz, of Mexico; Emperor Francis Joseph, J. Q. A. Ward, sculptor; Salvini, tragedian; ex-Secretary Tracy, Bishop Doane, ex-Senator Jones, of Nevada; ex-Senator Teller, Justin McCarthy, Henry M. Flagler, ex-Governor William Sprague, of Rhode Island.
78. Frederic Harrison, positivist; Henry Labouchère, journalist; Henri Rochefort, Senator Frye, Sir George Nares, Arctic explorer; Joseph H. Choate; Archbishop Ryan.
77. Field Marshal Lord Roberts, British Army; Maggie Mitchell, actress; Professor Vambery, Andrew D. White, ex-Justice Shiras, Prof. William Crookes, G. W. Custis Lee.
76. Chief Justice Fuller, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Denman Thompson, actor; Justice Harlan, ex-Secretary Bliss, ex-Senator Platt, of New York; Professor Koch, George W. Smalley, journalist; Col. J. S. Mosby, ex-Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio.
75. Senator Depew, President Eliot, of Harvard University; Sir John Lubbock (Lord Avebury), Ludovic Halévy, Cardinal Gibbons.
74. Pope Pius X., Leopold II., King of the Belgians; Rev. Lyman Abbott, Alexander Agassiz, ex-Secretary Carlisle, "Mark Twain," Charles Francis Adams, Alfred Austin, poet; Richard Olney, ex-Vice-President Stevenson, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Prime Minister Combes, of France; Hetty Green, Andrew Carnegie, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Manton Marble, journalist.
73. Sir Edward J. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy; Prof. C. F. Chandler, Alma-Tadema, painter; W. S. Gilbert, dramatist; General Merritt, Joseph Chamberlain, William Winter, dramatic critic, Lord Brassey, Edward Dicey, Sir Norman Lockyer, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Senator Hale, Henry M. Alden.
72. Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Horace Porter, W. D. Howells, novelist; J. Pierpont Morgan, Archbishop Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Justice Brewer, John Burroughs, essayist; Miss Braddon, Admiral Dewey, Bishop Tuttle.
71. Ambassador Bryce, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, John Morley, John Wanamaker, ex-President Loubet, General Brooke, F. Hopkinson Smith, Senator Bacon, Cardinal Satolli.
70. Rear-Admiral Schley, Cardinal Logue, General Miles, ex-Senator Clark, of Montana; Bishop Keane, Asa Bird Gardiner, John D. Rockefeller, King Charles of Roumania.
69. Admiral Mahan, Henry Watterson, Clemenceau, Palmer Cox, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, Austin Dobson, poet; Thomas Hardy, novelist; General Kelly-Kenney, Lord Reay, President of the British Academy; Gen. S. B. M. Young, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.
68. King Edward VII., Senator Aldrich, Rear-Admiral Melville, James Gordon Bennett, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Charles Wyndham, Mounet-Sully, William Rockefeller, President Fallieres, of France; Senator Elkins.
67. Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey; Anna Dickinson, General Chaffee, Cardinal Rampolla, Senator Daniel, of Virginia; Lord Alverstone, Flammarion, astronomer; Robert T. Lincoln, Joaquin Miller, Francois Coppée.
66. Justice McKenna, Christine Nilsson, Adelina Patti, Senators Dillingham and Nelson, David B. Hill, Henry James, novelist; Sir Charles Dilke, Sereno E. Payne, King Frederick VIII. of Denmark.
65. Sarah Bernhardt, Queen Alexandra, General Greely, John Hare, comedian; King Peter of Servia, Clark Russell, novelist; Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, George W. Cable, Bishop Greer, Andrew Lang, Viscount Aoki, Japanese statesman.

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64. King George of Greece, Justice White, U. S. Supreme Court; Kyrle Bellew, actor; William H. Crane, actor; Duke of Argyle, General MacArthur, Elihu Root, Rear Admiral Sigsbee.
63. Rear-Admiral Evans, Lord Charles Beresford, Senator Wetmore, ex-Senator Foraker, Hamilton W. Mabie, Col. William F. Cody; Millet, painter; Charles H. Taylor, journalist; George Westinghouse, Julian Hawthorne, Princess Christian of England.
62. Thomas A. Edison, Senator Tillman, Lotta Crabtree, Oscar Hammerstein, Rear Admiral Goodrich, Bishop Hall of Vermont; John D. Archbold, Arthur J. Balfour, statesman; Kate Claxton, King William of Wurtemberg, King Otto of Bavaria, Alexander Graham Bell.
61. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author; William T. Stead, journalist; William Waldorf Astor, Senator Stone, of Missouri; Ellen Terry, actress; Louis F. Tiffany, artist.
60. Max Nordau, author; Bishops White, of Indiana, and Kinsolving, of Texas; Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, Henry C. Frick, steel manufacturer; Associate Justice Day of the Supreme Court.

At what age does one become "old"? Five centuries ago a man was old at fifty. But the hale and hearty gentleman of to-day who has just turned sixty would probably protest against being classed among old people, even if famous. That his susceptibilities may not be wounded, therefore, a separating dash has been discreetly introduced after age sixty-five.

The American Multi-Millionaires.

THE VANDERBILTS.

DESCENDANTS OF COMMODORE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Born on Staten Island, N. Y., 1794; married, 1st, Sophia Johnson, 1813; 2d, Frances Crawford, 1869; died 1877.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Phebe Jane Vanderbilt, b. 1815; m. James M. Cross, 1841; d. 1853.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt Cross, b. 1834; m. Emma Eldert; d. 1902.		
	2. Ethelinda Cross; m. Burrett Wilson Horton.		
	3. Norman Cross, b. 1842; d. 1907.		
2. Ethelinda Vanderbilt, b. 1818; m. Daniel B. Allen, 1839; d. 1883.	1. Vanderbilt Allen, b. 1840; m. 1st, Helena Mount, 1861; 2d, Edith De Silvier, 1873; 3d, Edith Mott, 1890; d. 1898.	1. Marie Fatimeh Allen, b. 1870; m. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., 1892.	
		2. Ethel Gladys De Silvier Allen, b. 1875.	
	2. William Barton Allen, b. 1844; m. Mary Sutton; d. 1890.	1. W. S. Vanderbilt Allen, b. 1861.	
		2. Ethelinda Allen, b. 1863; m. James H. Ward, 1892; d. 1899.	1. Vanderbilt B. Ward, b. 1892. 2. Mildred S. Ward, b. 1896.
	3. Franklin Allen, d. 1909.		
	4. Harry Allen, d. 1899.		
	5. Annie Allen, b. 1869; m. 1888, John Wallace; d. (killed) 1896.	1. Allen Wallace, b. 1889.	
3. William Henry Vanderbilt, b. 1821; m. Maria Louise Kissam, 1840; d. 1885.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1843; m. Alice Gwynne, 1867; d. 1899.	1. William H. Vanderbilt, b. 1871; d. 1892.	
		2. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1873; m. Grace Wilson, 1896.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1898. 2. Grace Vanderbilt, b. 1899.
		3. Gertrude Vanderbilt, b. 1876; m. Harry Payne Whitney, 1896.	1. Flora Payne Vanderbilt Whitney, b. 1897. 2. Vanderbilt Whitney, b. 1899.
		4. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Elsie French, Jan. 11, 1901; div. 1908.	1. William Henry Vanderbilt, b. Nov. 24, 1901.
		5. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, b. 1880; m. Cathleen G. Neilson, 1903.	1. Kathleen, b. 1904.
		6. Gladys M. Vanderbilt, b. 1885; m. Count Laszlo Szechenyi, 1908.	1. A daughter, b. Oct. 27, 1908.
	2. Margaret Louisa Vanderbilt; m. Elliot F. Shepard, 1870.	1. Maria Louisa Shepard, b. 1870; m. William Jay Schieffelin, 1891.	1. William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., b. 1891. 2. Margaret Louisa Schieffelin, b. 1893. 3. Mary Jay Schieffelin, II., b. 1896. 4. John Jay Schieffelin, b. 1897. 5. Louise Vanderbilt Schieffelin, b. 1901.
		2. Edith Shepard, b. 1872; m. Ernesto G. Fabbri, 1896.	1. Teresa Fabbri, b. 1897. 2. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Jr., b. 1900.
		3. Margaret Shepard, b. 1875; d. 1892.	
		4. Alice Shepard, b. 1874; m. Dave Hennen Morris, 1895.	1. Dave H. Morris, Jr., b. 1900. 2. Louise Morris, b. 1901.
		5. Elliot F. Shepard, b. 1877; m. Mrs. Esther Potter, 1897.	
	3. William K. Vanderbilt, b. 1849; m. Alva Murray Smith, 1874 (now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont); 2d, 1903, Mrs. Ann Harriman (Sand.) Rutherfurd.	1. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Duke of Marlborough, 1895.	1. John, Marquis of Blandford, b. 1897. 2. Lord Ivor Charles Spencer-Churchill, b. 1898.
		2. William K. Vanderbilt, b. 1878; m. Virginia Fair, 1899.	1. Muriel Vanderbilt, b. 1900. 2. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b. 1903. 3. A son, b. 1907.
		3. Harold S. Vanderbilt, b. 1884.	
	4. Emily T. Vanderbilt; m. William D. Sloane, 1871.	1. Florence A. Sloane, b. 1873; m. James A. Burden, Jr., 1895.	1. James A. Burden, b. 1897.
		2. Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, b. 1877; m. J. H. Hammond.	
		3. Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, b. 1879; m. Wm. B. Osgood Field, 1902.	
		4. Malcolm D. Sloane, b. 1881.	
	5. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, b. 1856; m. Mrs. Alfred Torrance (nee Anthony), 1880.		

NOTE.—In the pedigrees of the Vanderbilts and Astors the dates in some instances, particularly of the older branches and of branches residing abroad, are subject to correction. The above table and that of the Astors were submitted to members of the respective families and were revised by them to the best of their knowledge.

THE VANDERBILTS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
3. William Henry Vanderbilt (Continued).	6. Florence Adele Vanderbilt; m. H. McKown Twombly, 1877.	1. Ruth Twombly, b. 1878; d.	
		2. Florence Twombly, b. 1880, m. William A. M. Burden, 1904.	
		3. H. McKown Twombly, b. 1883, d. 1906.	
		4. Alice Twombly, b. 1886, d. '96	
	7. Eliza Osgood Vanderbilt; m. William Seward Webb, 1881.	1. James Watson Webb, b. 1884.	
		2. William Seward Webb, b. 1887.	
		3. Fredcrica Webb, m. Ralph Pulitzer, 1905.	1. Ralph Pulitzer, Jr., b. 1906.
		4. Vanderbilt Webb.	
	8. George Washington Vanderbilt, b. 1862; m. Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, 1898.	1. Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, b. 1900.	
4. Emily Vanderbilt, b. 1823; m. William K. Thorn, 1849; d. 1896.	1. William K. Thorn, b. 1851.		
	2. Emily Thorn, b. 1853; m. 1st, Daniel King, 1869; 2d, James C. Parrish, 1873.	1. Louise Alice King, b. 1870; m. Alexander Baring.	
	3. —— Thorn, b. 1858; m. Gustav Kissell, 1881.		
5. Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt, b. 1825; d. 1882.			
6. Eliza Vanderbilt, b. 1828; m. George A. Osgood, 1849; d. 1895.			
7. Sophia Vanderbilt, b. 1830; m. Daniel Torrance, 1849.	1. Alfred Torrance, b. 1850; m. Bertha Anthony, 1872; d. 1885. She married Frederick W. Vanderbilt.		
	2. Marie Torrance, b. 1852; m. John Hadden, Jr., 1873.	1. John Hadden, b. 1874.	
8. Maria Alicia Vanderbilt, b. 1831; m. 1st, Nicholas La Bau, 1847.	1. Bertha V. La Bau; m. George M. Browne.		
	2. Edith La Bau; m. Tiffany Dyer.		
	3. Lillian La Bau; m. 1st, Eugene Blois; 2d, Jose Aymar, 1897.		
9. Catherine Vanderbilt, b. 1834; m. 1st, Smith Barker, 1850; 2d, Gustave Lafitte, 1861; d. 1887.	1. Clarence Johnson Barker, b. 1853; d. 1896.		
	2. Catherine Barker, b. 1857.		
	3. Morris Lafitte, b. 1863.		
10. Marie Louise Vanderbilt b. 1835; m. 1st, Horace Clark, 1851; 2d, Robert Niven, 1860; d. 1891.	1. Louise Clark, b. 1853; m. 1st, Clarence L. Collins, 1874; 2d, Capt. Barty Midford; 3d, Count M. L. Suberville, d. 1895.	1. Edith Lyman Collins, b. 1876; m. Count Czaykowski (Rechid Bey), 1897.	
	2. Charlotte E. Niven; m. Count de Sers.		
11. Frances Vanderbilt, b. 1836; d. 1866.			
12. George W. Vanderbilt, b. 1841; d. 1866.			

THE GOULDS.

DESCENDANTS OF JAY GOULD.

Born May 27, 1836; married Helen Day Miller, 1863; died 1892.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. George Jay Gould, b. 1864; m. Edith Kingdon, 1886.	1. Kingdon Gould, b. 1887.		
	2. Jay Gould, b. 1888.		
	3. Marjorie Gwynne Gould, b. 1890.		
	4. Helen Vivian Gould, b. 1892.		
	5. George Jay Gould, b. 1896.		
	6. Edith K. Gould, b. 1901.		
	7. Gloria Anna, b. Mar. 31, 1906.		
2. Edwin Gould, b. 1866; m. Sarah Shrady, 1892.	1. Edwin Gould, b. 1893.		
	2. Frank Miller Gould, b. 1899.		
3. Helen Miller Gould, b. 1868.			
4. Howard Gould, b. 1871; m. Katherine Clemmous, 1898; separated 1909.			
5. Anna Gould, b. 1875; m. Count Paul Marie Boniface de Castellane, 1895; div. 1906; m. Prince de Sagan, 1908.	1. Boniface de Castellane, b. 1897.		
	2. George de Castellane, b. 1898.		
	3. Jay de Castellane, b. 1902.		
	4. Son, b. 1909.		
6. Frank Jay Gould, b. 1877; m. Helen Margaret Kelly, 1901; div. 1909.	1. Helen Margaret Gould, b. 1902.		
	2. Dorothy Gould, b. 1904.		

THE ASTORS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Born at Waldorf, Germany, 1763; married Sarah Todd, cousin of Henry Brevoort, in New York, 1785; died 1848.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Magdalen Astor, b. 1786; m. 1st, Gov. Adrien B. Bentzen, of Santa Cruz, 1807; 2d, Rev. John Bristed, 1819; d. 1854.	1. Charles Astor Bristed, b. October 6, 1820; m. 1st, Laura Brevoort, 1847; 2d, Grace A. Sedgwick, 1867; d. January 15, 1874.	1. John Jacob Astor Bristed, b. 1848; d. 1880.	
		2. Charles Astor Bristed, b. 1869; m. Mary Rosa Donnelly, 1894.	1. Mary Symphorosa Bristed. 2. Katharine Elizabeth Grace Bristed.
2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1788; d. 1854.			
3. Eliza Astor, b. 1790; m. Count Rumpff, 1825; d. 1836.			
4. William Backhouse Astor, b. 1792; m. Margaret Alida Armstrong, 1818; d. 1875.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1819; m. Samuel Ward, 1838; d. 1841.	1. Margaret Astor Ward, b. 1838; m. John Winthrop Chanler, 1856; d. 1875.	1. John Armstrong Chanler, b. 1862; m. Amelie Rives, 1888. Div. 1895. 2. Winthrop Astor Chanler, b. 1863; m. Margaret Terry, 1882, and had issue: 1. Laura Astor Chanler; 2. John Winthrop Chanler, d. 1894; 3. Margaret Astor Chanler; 4. Beatrice Chanler, b. 1891; 5. Hester Chanler, 6, a son; 7. Theo. Ward, b. 1902. 3. Elizabeth Astor Chanler; m. John J. Chapman, 1898, and had issue: Chanler Chapman, b. 1901. 4. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1867; m. Minnie Ashley, 1903; issue 1904, Wm. Astor Chanler, Jr. 5. Robert Winthrop Chanler; m. Julia Remington Chamberlain, 1893, and had issue: Dorothy Chanler. 6. Margaret Livingston Chanler; m. Richard Aldrich, 1906; issue, a son, b. 1909. 7. Alida Beekman Chanler; m. Temple Emmet, 1896, and had issue: 1. Elizabeth Emmet; 2. Margaret Emmet; 3. Alida Emmet; 4. Temple Emmet, Jr. 8. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, b. 1869; m. Alice Chamberlain, 1890, had issue: 1. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., b. 1891. 2 Alida Chanler, b. 1894; 3. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1895; 4. A daughter, 1907.
	2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1822; m. Charlotte Augusta Gibbes, 1846; d. 1890.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1848; m. Mary Dahlgren Paul, 1878; she died 1895.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1879; m. Nannie Longhorne Shaw, 1906; issue, 1907, son; daughter, 1909. 2 Pauline Astor, b. 1880; m. Capt. H. Spender Clay, 1904; issue 1905, a daughter, 3. John Jacob Astor, b. 1886. 4. Gwendolin, b. 1889; d. 1902.
	3. Laura Astor, b. 1824; m. Franklin Delano, 1841; d. 1902.		
	4. Mary Alida Astor, b. 1826; m. John Carey, 1850; d. 1881.	1. Arthur Astor Carey; m. Agnes Whiteside, 1889.	1. Reginald Carey, b. 1890. 2. Arthur Graham Carey, b. 1892. 3. Alida Carey, b. 1893. 4. Frances, b. 1898.
		2. Henry Astor Carey; d. 1893.	
		3. Margaret Laura Carey; m. 1st, Baron de Steurs; 2d, Elliot Zborowsky. He was killed April 1, 1903.	1. Margaret Eugenia Victorine de Steurs. 2. John Herbert Eugene Francois de Steurs. 3. Hubert Victor Arthur de Steurs.
	5. William Astor, b. 1830, d. 1892; m. Caroline Webster Schermerhorn, 1853; d. 1908.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1854; m. James J. Van Alen, 1876; d. 1881.	1. Mary Van Alen, b. 1876. 2. James Laurens Van Alen, b. 1878; m. 1900, Margaret Louise Post, and had issue: James Henry Van Alen, b. 1902. 3. Sarah Steward Van Alen, b. 1881; m. 1902, Robert J. F. Collier.
		2. Helen Astor, b. 1855; m. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, 1878; d. 1893.	1 James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr., b. 1879. 2. Helen Rebecca Roosevelt, b. 1881.

THE ASTORS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
4. William Backhouse Astor (Continued).	5. William Astor (Continued).	3. Charlotte Augusta Astor, b. 1858; m. 1st, J. Coleman Drayton, 1879; 2d, George Ogilvy Haig, 1896.	1. Caroline Astor Drayton, b. 1880. 2. Henry Coleman Drayton, b. 1883; m. Constance Knower, Jan. 21, 1905. 3. Wm. Astor Drayton, b. 1888. 4. Alida Livingston Drayton, b. 1890; d. 1898.
		4. John Jacob Astor, b. 1865; m. Ava Lowle Willing, 1891; div. 1909.	1. William Vincent Astor, b. 1891. 2. Ava Alice Muriel Astor, b. 1902.
		5. Caroline Schermerhorn Astor, b. 1861; m. Marshall Orme Wilson, 1884.	1. Marshall Orme Wilson, Jr., b. 1885. 2. Richard Thornton Wilson, b. 1886.
	6. Henry Astor, b. 1832; m. Malvina Dykeman, 1852.		
5. Henry Astor, b. 1794; d. 1808.			
6. Dorothea Astor, b. 1795; m. Walter Langdon, 1812; d. 1853.	1. Sarah Langdon, b. 1813; m. Francis R. Boreel, 1834; d. 1897.	1. William Walter Astor Boreel, b. 1838; m. Mary Emily Milbank; d. 1892.	1. Robert John Ralph Boreel; m. Miss Ives.
		2. Eliza Boreel; m. Baron H. W. Pallandt; d.	
		3. Alfred Boreel; m. daughter of Baron de Mydrecht.	
		4. Robert Boreel; d. 1896.	
		5. Daughter; m. Baron Otto Groennice.	
		6. Daughter, unmarried; d.	
	2. John J. A. Langdon, b. 1814; d. 1837.		
	3. Eliza Langdon, b. 1816; m. Matthew Wilks, 1842; d. 1899.	1. Eliza Wilks; m. Byam K. Stevens, 1869.	
		2. Alice Wilks; m. William N. Keefer, M. D.	1. Matthew Wilks Keefer. 2. Petrena Keefer. 3. Eliza Christine Keefer.
		3. Langdon Wilks, b. 1855; m. Pauline Kingsmill, 1891.	
		4. Matthew Astor Wilks, b. 1844; m. Sylvia Green, 1909.	
		5. Katherine Langdon Wilks.	
	4. Louisa Langdon, b. 1819; m. Delancey Kane, 1841.	1. Walter Langdon Kane; b. 1851; m. Mary Hunter, 1877; d. 1896.	1. Carolyn Hunter Kane, b. 1880; m. Edgar Morris Phelps, 1900, and had issue: 1. Walter Kane Phelps, b. 1901; 2. Henry Delafield Phelps, b. 1902. 2. Helen Dorothy Kane.
		2. Delancey Astor Kane, b. 1844; m. Eleanor Iselin, 1872.	1. Delancey Iselin Kane.
		3. John Innes Kane, b. 1855; m. Annie Schermerhorn, 1878.	
		4. Louisa Langdon Kane.	
		5. Emily Astor Kane; m. Augustus Jay, 1876.	1. Delancey Kane Jay. 2. Peter Augustus.
		6. Sybil Kent Kane.	
		7. Woodbury Kane; m. Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, 1905; d. 1905.	
		8. Samuel Nicholson Kane; d. 1906.	
	5. Walter Langdon, b. 1821; m. Catherine Livingston, 1847; d. 1893.	1. A son; d.	
	6. Woodbury Langdon, b. 1824; m. Helen Colford Jones, 1847; d. 1892.	1. Woodbury Gersdorf Langdon, b. 1850; m. Sophia E. Montgomery, 1882.	1. Sophie E. Langdon, b. 1883. 2. Woodbury G. Langdon, Jr. 3. } Three younger children. 4. 5.
	7. Cecelia Langdon, b. 1827; m. Jean de Notbeck, 1849.	1. Eugenia de Notbeck, b. 1852. 2. Cecelia de Notbeck, b. 1856. 3. A daughter. 4. A son.	
	8. Eugene Langdon, b. 1832; m. Harriet Lowndes, 1859; d. 1868.	1. Marion Langdon, b. 1864; m. Royal Phelps Carroll, 1891.	1. Marion Dorothea Carroll.
		2. Anne E. Langdon, b. 1865; m. Howard Townsend, 1894.	1. Sophie W. Townsend. 2. Anne Langdon Townsend. 3. Howard Van Rensselaer Townsend. 4. Eugene Langdon Townsend.

THE ROCKEFELLERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM A. ROCKEFELLER.

Born 1810; married Eliza Davison.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John D. Rockefeller, b. 1839; m. Laura C. Spelman, 1864.	1. Elizabeth Rockefeller, b. 1866; m. Prof. Charles A. Strong, 1889; d. 1906.		
	2. Alta Rockefeller, b. 1871; m. 1901, E. Parmalee Prentice.	1. John R. Prentice, b. 1902.	
		2. Mary Adeline Prentice, b. Nov. 29, 1907.	
	3. Edith Rockefeller, b. 1872; m. Harold F. McCormick, 1895.	1. John Rockefeller McCormick, b. 1897; d. 1901.	
		2. Harold Fowler McCormick, b. 1898.	
		3. Muriel McCormick, b. 1902.	
		4. Edith McCormick, b. 1903.	
	4. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., b. 1874; m. Abby Greene Aldrich, 1901.	1. Babette Rockefeller, b. 1903.	
		2. John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, b. 1906.	
2. William Rockefeller, b. 1841; m. Almira Geraldine Goodsell, 1864.	1. William G. Rockefeller, b. 1870; m. Elsie Stillman, 1896.		
	2. Emma Rockefeller, b. 1868; m. Dr. David Hunter McAlpin, 1896.		
	3. Percy Avery Rockefeller, b. 1878; m. Isabel G. Stillman, 1901.	1. Isabella Rockefeller, b. 1902.	
	4. Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller, b. 1882; m. 1907, Marcellus Hartley Dodge.		

THE MORGANS.

DESCENDANTS OF JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN.

Born 1813; married, 1836, Juliet Pierpont; died 1890.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John Pierpont Morgan, b. 1837; m. 1st, Amelia Sturges; 2d, 1865, Frances Louise Tracy.	1. Louisa Pierpont Morgan, b. 1866; m. 1900, Herbert Livingston Satterlee.	1. Mabel Morgan Satterlee. 2. Eleanor Morgan Satterlee.	
	2. John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., b. 1867; m. 1890, Jane Norton Grew.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1892. 2. Jane Norton Morgan. 3. Frances Tracy Morgan. 4. Henry Sturgis Morgan.	
	3. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1870; m. 1893, William Pierson Hamilton.	1. Helen Morgan Hamilton. 2. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton. 3. Laurens Morgan Hamilton. 4. Alexander Hamilton.	
	4. Anne Tracy Morgan, b. 1873.		
2. Sarah Spencer Morgan, b. 1839; m. 1866, George Hale Morgan; d. 1896.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan; m. Josephine Adams Perry. 2. Caroline Lucy Morgan. 3. George D. Morgan; m. Yuki Kato, Jan. 21, 1904.	1. Sarah Spencer Morgan. 2. Alexander Perry Morgan.	
3. Mary Lyman Morgan, b. 1844; m. 1867, Walter Haynes Burns; he died 1897.	1. William Burns; died an infant. 2. Walter Spencer Morgan Burns.		
4. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1846, d. 1888; unmarried.	3. Mary Burns; m. 1901, Lewis Vernon Harcourt.	1. Doris Vernon Harcourt. 2. Olivia Harcourt. 3. Daughter.	
5. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1847; m. 1867, Rev. John B. Morgan.	1. Urania Junius Morgan. 2. John Junius Morgan.		

THE MACKAYS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN W. MACKAY.

Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1831; m. Marie Louise Hungerford Bryant (w.) 1867; died July 20, 1902.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Eva Bryant Mackay (adopted); m. 1895 Prince de Galatro-Colonna (afterward Prince di Stigliano).	1. Andrea Galatro Colonna. 2. Bianca Galatro Colonna. 3. Marco Galatro Colonna.		
1. John W. Mackay, Jr., b. Aug. 12, 1870; d. Paris, Oct. 18, 1895 (unmarried).			
2. Clarence H. Mackay; b. April 17, 1874; m. 1898 Katherine Duer.	1. Katherine Duer Mackay, b. 1900.		
	2. Ellin Duer Mackay, b. 1903.		
	3. John Wm. Mackay, b. 1907.		

THE HAVEMEYERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM FREDERICK HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, 1804; married Sarah Agnes Craig, 1828; died November 30, 1874.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. William Havemeyer, b. 18—; d. 1834.			
2. Sarah Chandler Havemeyer; m. Hector Armstrong, 1856.	1. William F. H. Armstrong; m. Jennie Herrman.		
3. John Craig Havemeyer, b. New York, 1833; m. Alice Alide Francis, 1872.	1. Harriet Francis Havemeyer.		
	2. John Francis Havemeyer; m. Mary Hayward Mitchell, 1899.	1. Helen Mitchell Havemeyer.	
		2. John Francis Havemeyer.	
	3. Alice Louise Havemeyer.		
4. Henry Havemeyer, b. ——; m. Mary J. Moller, 1864; d. 1886.	1. William Moller Havemeyer; d. 1900.		
	2. William F. Havemeyer 2d. d. 1904.		
	3. J. Blanche Havemeyer; m. Adair Campbell.	Living in Scotland.	
	4. Edythe Havemeyer.	Living in Scotland.	
	5. Agnes J. Havemeyer; m. —— Barnham; d. 1893.		
	6. Harry Havemeyer: d. ——.		
5. Hector Craig Havemeyer; d. December, 1889.			
6. James Havemeyer; m. Delia Conklin, 1870.	1. James Craig Havemeyer; m. Adah Bryant.		
	2. Agnes Havemeyer; m. John V. A. Cattus.		
7. Laura Amelia Havemeyer; m. Nov. 30, 1869, Isaac Walker Maclay. He died 1909.	1. Julia Havemeyer Maclay; m. Charles Ward Hall.	1. Charles W. Hall.	
		2. Archibald Maclay Hall.	
		3. Hector Craig Hall.	
	2. Agnes Craig Maclay.		
	3. Wm. F. Havemeyer Maclay. m. May Yourtee.		
	4. Henry Havemeyer Maclay.		
	5. Archibald Maclay.		
	6. Laura Grace Maclay.		
8. Charles W. Havemeyer; m. Julia Loomis, 1874; d. 1895.	1. Julia Loomis Havemeyer.		
	2. Loomis Havemeyer.		
9. William Frederick Havemeyer, b. March 31, 1850; m. Josephine Harmon, 1877. She died 1898.	1. Hector H. Havemeyer, b. 1878; m. Ray M. Russell, 1902.	1 child.	
	2. Martha J. Havemeyer, b. 1879; m. William R. Willcox, 1903.	1 child.	
	3. Arthur Havemeyer, b 1882.	1 child.	
	4. Raymond Havemeyer, b. 1884.		

THE HAVEMEYERS.

DESCENDANTS OF FREDERICK CHRISTIAN HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, February 5, 1807; married Sarah Osborne Townsend, 1831; died July 23, 1891.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Frederick Christian Havemeyer; married.			
2. Charles O. Havemeyer; died in infancy.			
3. Mary O. Havemeyer; m. J. Lawrence Elder; d. 1864.	1. Frederick H. Elder; died unmarried, 1884.		
	2. Minnie H. Elder; m. McCoskey Butt.	1. Robert McCoskey Butt.	
		2. Laurence H. Butt.	
4. George W. Havemeyer; d. 1861; unmarried.			
5. Kate B. Havemeyer; m. Louis J. Belloni.	1. Mary Louise H. Belloni.		
	2. Kate H. Belloni; m. Laurence Griffith.	1. Louie Belloni Griffith.	
	3. Sadie H. Belloni.		
	4. George (Miss) H. Belloni; m. Dr. George E. McLaughlin.	1. Katherine Havemeyer McLaughlin.	

THE HAVEMEYERS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
6. Theodore Augustus Havemeyer, b. New York, May 17, 1839; m. October 12, 1863, Emily De Loosey; d. April 28, 1897.	1. Natalie Ida Blanche Havemeyer, b. New York, 1864; m. John Mayer, August 1884; d. Mahwah, N. J., 1900.	1. Emily A. Mayer, b. 1885; m. M. G. Willis, 1906.	1. Robt. G. Willis, Jr., b. 1907.
		2. John Ed. Mayer, b. 1887.	
		3. Rowland Mayer, b. 1890.	
		4. Joseph Mayer, b. Rome, Italy, 1900.	
	2. Emily Blanche Havemeyer, b. Westchester, N.Y., 1865; m. Ed. Clarkson Potter, January, 1885.	1. Ed. C. Potter, Jr., b. December, 1885; m. Lisa B. Marshall, 1905.	1. Catharine Potter, b. May 17, 1906.
		2. Dorothea Havemeyer Potter, b. 1887; m. Wm. G. Coogan, 1907.	1. Wm. G. Coogan, b. 1908. 2. Theo. H. Coogan, b. 1909.
		3. Emily De Loosey Potter, b. 1889.	
		4. Thomas Wyndeart Potter, b. 1891.	
		5. Marie Blanche Potter, b. 1892.	
		6. Theodore Havemeyer Potter, b. 1893.	
		7. Charles Robert Potter, b. 1895.	
		8. Julia Blachford Potter, b. 1896.	
		9. Lillian Fredericka Potter, b. 1899.	
		10. Richard Milford B. Potter, b. 1900.	
		11. Eleanor May Potter, b. 1902.	
	3. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b. New York, 1867; m. Camilla Morse, 1890; d. 1898.	1. Theodore A. Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1892.	
		2. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b. 1898.	
	4. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1868; m. Katherine Aymer Sands, 1891.		
	5. Blanche Maximilian Havemeyer, b. Vienna, 1871; m. William Butler Duncan, Jr., 1891.	1. Natalie Duncan, b. 1892.	
		2. David Duncan, b. 1893.	
		3. Dorothy Duncan, b. 1900.	
		4. William B. Duncan, 3d, b. 1903.	
	6. Marie Ida Pauline Havemeyer, b. 1872; m. Perry Tiffany, 1894.	1. Marion Tiffany, b. 1895.	
		2. Theodore Perry Tiffany, b. 1897; m. H. F. Godfrey, 1906.	
	7. Henry Osborne Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1876; m. Charlotte Whiting, 1900.	1. Carlotta Havemeyer, b. 1901.	
		2. Henry Osborn Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1903.	
		3. Florence Havemeyer, b. 1905.	
	8. Theodora Havemeyer, b. 1878; m. Lieut-Com. Cameron McCrea Winslow, U. S. N., 1899.	1. Natalie Emily Winslow, b. 1900.	
		2. Henry Cameron McCrea Winslow, b. 1901.	
		3. Theodora Winslow, b. 1903.	
		4. Emily Winslow, b. 1904.	
	9. Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1880; m. Lillie Harriman Travis, 1906.		
7. Henry O. Havemeyer, b. New York, Oct. 18, 1847; d. 1908, m. Louisine Waldron Elder, 1883; d. Dec. 4, 1907.	1. Adaline Havemeyer.		
	2. Horace Havemeyer		
	3. Electra Havemeyer.		
8. Sarah Louise Havemeyer, m. Frederick Wendell Jackson.	1. Charles F. H. Jackson.		
	2. Louise A. Jackson.		

THE FIELDS.

DESCENDANTS OF MARSHALL FIELD

Born in Conway, Mass., 1835; m. 1st, Nannie D. Scott, 1863; 2d, Delia Spencer-Caton, 1905, d. 1906.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great Grandchildren.
1. Marshall Field, Jr., b. 1868, m. 1890, Albertine Huck; d. Nov. 27, 1905.	1. Marshall Field III., b. 1893.		
	2. Henry Field, b. 1895.		
	3. Gwendolyn Field, b. 1902.		
2. Ethel Field, b. 1873; m. 1st, Arthur Tree, 1891; 2d, Capt. David Beatty, D. S. O., 1901.	1. Ronald Lambert Field Tree, b. 1897.		
	2. David Field Beatty, b. 1905.		

THE AMERICAN MULTI-MILLIONAIRES—*Continued.*

THE BELMONTS.

DESCENDANTS OF AUGUST BELMONT

Born at Alzy, Germany, Dec. 6, 1816; married, 1849, Caroline Slidell Perry; died Nov. 24, 1890.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Perry Belmont, b. 1851; m. 1893, Jessie Robbins.			
2. August Belmont, b. 1853; m. Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan; she died 1898.	1. August Belmont, Jr., b. 1882; m. Alice W. de Goicouria, 1906	1. Jessie Morgan Belmont, b. 1907.	
	2. Raymond Belmont, b. 1888.		
	3. Morgan Belmont, b. 1892.		
3. Oliver H. P. Belmont, b. 1858; d. 1908; m. 1st, Sara Swan Whiting, 1888; 2d, Alva E. Smith (Vanderbilt), 1896.	1. Natica, b. 1884; m. Wm. Proudfit Burden, April 17, 1907; d. Feb. 21, 1908.		
4. Frederika, b. 1854; m. 1877, Samuel S. Howland; d. 1902.			
5. Raymond Belmont, b. 1866; d. 1887.			
6. Jennie Belmont; d. 1875.			

THE WHITNEYS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY.

Born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., July 5, 1841; married, 1st, 1869, Flora B. Payne, daughter of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, who died Feb. 4, 1893; 2d, Sept. 28, 1896, Mrs. Edith Sybil Randolph, who died May 6, 1899. He died Feb. 2, 1904.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Harry Payne Whitney, b. in New York, April 29, 1872; m. Gertrude Vanderbilt, 1896.	1. Flora Payne Whitney, b. 1897.		
	2. Vanderbilt Whitney, b. 1899.		
2. Pauline Whitney; m. Almeric Hugh Paget, 1895.	1. Pauline Paget, b. 1896.		
	2. Flora Payne Paget; d.		
	3. Alice Paget, b. 1899.		
3. Payne Whitney; m. Helen Hay, 1902.	1. Daughter, b. Feb. 5, 1903.		
	2. Son, b. Aug. 17, 1904.		
4. Dorothy Payne Whitney.			
5. Child; d. Feb. 3, 1883.			

THE LEITERS.

DESCENDANTS OF LEVI ZEIGLER LEITER.

Born at Leitersberg, Washington Co., Md., 1834; married Mary Theresa Carver, October 18, 1866; died at Bar Harbor, Me., June 6, 1904.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Joseph Leiter, b. in Chicago, December 4, 1868; m. June 10, 1908, Juliette Williams.	1. Son, b. 1909; died 1909.		
2. Mary Victoria Leiter, b. May 27, 1870; m. April 22, 1895, Rt. Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, now Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India; d. 1906.	1. Mary Irene Curzon.		
	2. Cynthia Blanche Curzon.		
	3. Alexandria N. Curzon.		
3. Nancy Lathrop Carver Leiter; m. November 29, 1904, Major Colin Powys Campbell.	1. Colin Campbell, b. 1907.		
	2. Mary Campbell, b. 1908.		
	3. John Campbell, b. 1909.		
4. Marguerite Hyde Leiter; m. Dec. 26, 1904, Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, Earl of Suffolk	1. Charles Henry George Howard, Lord Andover, b. 1906.		
	2. Cecil, b. 1908.		
	3. Greville Howard, b. 1909.		

THE GOELETS.

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT GOELET.

Born in New York, 1809; married Sarah Ogden; died 1879.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Robert Goelet, b. New York, Sept. 29, 1841; m. Henrietta Louise Warren, 1879; d. April 27, 1899.	1. Robert Walton Goelet, b. March 19, 1880		
	2. Beatrice Goelet; d. 1897.		
2. Ogden Goelet, b. June 11, 1846; m. May R. Wilson, 1877; d. Aug. 27, 1897.	1. Robert Goelet; m. Elsie Whelen, 1904.	Ogden Goelet, b. Jan. 17, 1907.	
	2. May Goelet; m. the Duke of Roxburghe, 1903.		

THE LORILLARDS.

DESCENDANTS OF PETER LORILLARD.
Born March 17, 1796; married Catherine Griswold; died 1867.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Pierre Lorillard, b. 1833; m. Emily Taylor, 1858; d. 1901.	1. Emily Lorillard, b. 1858; m. William Kent, 1881.	1. William Kent, Jr., b. April 14, 1882.	
		2. Emily L. Kent, b. Oct. 23, 1884.	
		3. Peter L. Kent, b. March 3, 1887.	
		4. Richard Kent, b. Feb. 5, 1904.	
	2. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., b. 1860; m. Caroline J. Hamilton, 1881. She died March 25, 1909.	1. Pierre Lorillard, 3rd, b. March 10, 1882.	
		2. Griswold Lorillard, b. June, 1885.	
	3. Griswold N. Lorillard, b. 1863; d. 1888, unmarried.		
	4. Maude Louise Lorillard, b. 1873; m. Thomas Suffern Tailer, 1893; 2d, Cecil Baring, London, England, Nov. 8, 1902.	1. Lorillard Tailer, b. Dec. 25, 1897.	
		2. Daphne Baring, b. Feb., 1904.	
		3. Daughter b. Oct., 1905.	
2. George L. Lorillard, married.	No Issue.		
3. Louis L. Lorillard; m. Katherine Beekman.	1. Louis L. Lorillard, Jr.		
	2. George L. Lorillard.		
	3. Beekman Lorillard; m. 1903, Kathleen Doyle.		
4. Jacob Lorillard; m. Frances A. Uhlhorn.	1. Augusta Lorillard; m. William H. Sands.	1. Harold A. Sands.	
		2. Anita L. Sands.	
	2. Ernest E. Lorillard; m. Elizabeth K. Screven.	1. Mary V. R. Lorillard.	
	3. Jacob Lorillard, Jr.		
5. Eva Lorillard; m. Col. Lawrence Kip, 1861.	1. Lorillard Kip; d. 1896.		
	2. Eva Maria Kip; d. 1870.		
	3. Edith Kip; m. Richard McCreery.	1. Lawrence McCreery.	
6. Mary Lorillard; m. Henry I. Barbey.	1. Henry G. Barbey.		
	2. Mary L. Barbey; m. Alfred Seton, Jr.	1. Marie Seton.	
		2. Helen Seton.	
		3. Henry Seton.	
	3. Ethel Lynde Barbey; m. 1895, A. Lanfear Norrie.	1. Lanfear Norrie.	
		2. Emily Rita Norrie.	
		3. Valerie Norrie.	
	4. Helene Barbey; m. Count Hermann de Pourtales.	1. Irene Pourtales.	
		2. Alex. Pourtales.	
		3. Jacquelin Pourtales.	
	5. Eva Barbey; m. Baron Andre de Neuflize.	1. Marie Madeline de Neuflize.	
	6. Rita Barbey		
	7. Pierre L. Barbey.		
7. Catherine Lorillard; m. James P. Kernochan.	1. James Lorillard Kernochan; m. Eloise Stevenson; d. 1903.		
	2. Catherine Lorillard Kernochan; m. Herbert C. Pell.	1. Herbert C. Pell, Jr.	
		2. Clarence C. Pell.	

THE CARNEGIES.

DESCENDANT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.
Born at Dumfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835; married, 1887, Louise Whitfield.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Margaret Carnegie b. 1897.			

There are relatives of Mr. Carnegie residing in the United States, including the family of his late brother Thomas at Pittsburgh, Pa., but Andrew Carnegie is alone the founder of the American multi-millionaire family.

THE ARMOURS.

DESCENDANTS OF PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR.
Born in Stockbridge, N. Y., May 16, 1832; married, 1862, Malvina Belle Ogden; died Jan. 6, 1901.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Jonathan Ogden Armour, b. 1868; m. Lolita Shelton.	1. Lolita, b. 1896.		
2. Philip Danforth Armour, Jr., b. 1869; m. 1890; d. 1900.	1. Philip Danforth Armour, 3d, b. 1894.		
	2. Lester Armour, b. 1896.		

The Stage.

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Abarbannell, Lena	Berlin	1880
Abott, Bessie	Riverdale, N. Y.	1885
Adams, Maude	Salt Lake City, Utah	1872
Ade, George	Indiana, Ill.	1866
Albani, Emma	Chambly, Canada	1852
Alda, Frances	New Zealand	1882
Aldrich, Mariska	Boston, Mass.	1881
Alexander, George	Reading, England	1858
Allen, Viola	Alabama	1869
Alten, Bella	Cologne	1881
Anderson, Mary	Sacramento, Cal.	1859
Anglin, Margaret	Ottawa, Canada	1876
Arbuckle, Maclyn	Texas	1867
Arden, Edwin	St. Louis, Mo.	1864
Arthur, Julia	Hamilton, Ont.	1869
Ashley, Minnie	Fall River, Mass.	1875
Ashwell, Lena	England	1872
Baird, Dorothea	England	1875
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.	England	1841
Bancroft, Lady	England	1839
Bangs, Frank C.	Alexandria, Va.	1826
Bangs, John Kendrick	Yonkers, N. Y.	1862
Barnabee, Henry Clay	Portsmouth, N. H.	1860
Barrie, James M.	Kirriemuir, Scotland	1833
Barrymore, Ethel	Philadelphia, Pa.	1880
Bateman, Isabel	Cincinnati, O.	1854
Bateman, Kate	Baltimore, Md.	1843
Bates, Blanche	Portland, Ore.	1873
Beere, Mrs. Bernard	Norfolk	1856
Belasco, David	San Francisco	1862
Bell, Digby	Milwaukee, Wis.	1851
Bellew, Kyrle	London	1855
Bernard, Sam	Birmingham, Eng.	1863
Bernhardt, Sarah	Paris	1844
Bingham, Amelia	Hickville, O.	1869
Bispham, David	Philadelphia, Pa.	1857
Blass, Robert	New York City	1872
Bonci, Alessandro	Cesena, Italy	1870
Booth, Agnes	Australia	1843
Bourchier, Arthur	England	1863
Brady, William A.	San Francisco	1865
Buchanan, Virginia	Cincinnati, O.	1846
Burgess, Neil	Boston, Mass.	1846
Burke, Billie	Washington	1886
Burroughs, Marie	San Francisco	1866
Byron, Oliver Doud	Baltimore, Md.	1847
Caine, Hall	Isle of Man	1853
Calve, Emma	Aveyron, France	1864
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	London	1864
Carasa, Frederico	San Sebastian, Spain	1887
Carey, Eleanor	Chile, S. A.	1852
Carle, Richard	Somerville, Mass.	1871
Carr, Alexander	Russia	1880
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Lexington, Ky.	1862
Carus, Emma	Berlin	1879
Caruso, Enrico	Naples, Italy	1871
Cavalieri, Lina	Rome, Italy	1884
Cawthorn, Joseph	New York	1868
Chase, Pauline	Washington	1885
Clarke, Creston	Philadelphia	1865
Clarke, Marguerite	Cincinnati	1887
Claxton, Kate	New York City	1848
Clement, Edmond	Paris, France	....
Coghlan, Gertrude Evelyn	England	1876
Coghlan, Rose	Petersboro, England	1850
Cohan, George M.	Providence, R. I.	1878
Compton, Edward	London	1854
Conquest, Ida	Boston	1870
Courtenay, Wm. Leonard	Worcester, Mass.	1875
Courtleigh, William	Guelph, Ont.	1867
Coyne, Joseph	New York	1870
Crabtree, Lotta	New York City	1847
Crane, William H.	Leicester, Mass.	1845
Crosman, Henrietta	Wheeling, W. Va.	1865
Daly, Arnold	New York	1875
Damrosch, Walter J.	Breslau, Prussia	1862
Daniels, Frank	Boston, Mass.	1860
Davis, Fay	Boston, Mass.	1872
Dazie, Mlle	St. Louis, Mo.	1884
Destinn, Emmy	Berlin	1878
D'Arville, Camille	Holland	1863
De Angelis, Jefferson	San Francisco	1859
De Belleville, Frederic	Belgium	1850
De Koven, H. L. Reginald	Middletown, N. H.	1859
De Merode, Cleo	Paris	1874
De Reszke, Edouard	Warsaw, Poland	1855
De Reszke, Jean	Warsaw, Poland	1850
De Wolfe, Elsie	New York City	1865
Dixey, Henry E.	Boston, Mass.	1859
Dodson, John E.	London	1857
Donnelly, Dorothy Agnes	New York	1880
Dorr, Dorothy	Boston, Mass.	1867
Dressler, Marie	Canada	1869
Drew, John	Philadelphia, Pa.	1853
Duse, Eleanora	Vigevano, Italy	1859
Eames, Emma Hayden	Shanghai, China	1868
Earle, Virginia	Cincinnati	1875
Edeson, Robert	Baltimore, Md.	1868
Elliott, Maxine	Rockland, Me.	1871
Elisler, Effie	Philadelphia, Pa.	1853
Evesson, Isabel	St. Louis, Mo.	1870
Eytinge, Rose	Philadelphia, Pa.	1837
Farnum, Dustin	Hampton Beach, N. H.	1876
Farrar, Geraldine	Melrose, Mass.	1882
Faversham, William	England	1868
Fields, Lewis	New York	1867
Finney, Jameson Lee	St. Louis, Mo.	1863
Fischer, Alice	Indiana	1875
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	New Orleans	1865
Fornia, Rita	San Francisco, Cal.	1878
Fox, Della	St. Louis, Mo.	1871
Frohman, Chas.	Sandusky, O.	1858
Frohman, Daniel	Sandusky, O.	1850
Gadski, Johanna	Anklam, Prussia	1872
Galland, Bertha	New York	1877
Garden, Mary	Scotland	1876
Genee, Mme.	Aarhuus, Jutland, Den.	1882
George, Grace	New York City	1880
Germon, Effie	Augusta, Ga.	1845
Gerster, Etelka	Kaschau, Hungary	1857
Gilbert, William S.	London	1836
Gilibert, Charles	Paris, France	1865
Gillette, William	Hartford, Ct.	1856
Gilman, Mabelle	New York City	1880
Glaser, Lulu	Allegheny, Pa.	1874
Goodwin, Nat C.	Boston, Mass.	1857
Grippon, Eva	Paris, France	1884
Hackett, James K.	Canada	1869
Hading, Jane	Marseilles, France	1859
Hall, Pauline	Cincinnati, O.	1865
Hammerstein, Oscar	Berlin, Germany	1847
Hannah, Jane Osborn	Cincinnati, O.	1879
Hare, John	London	1844
Harned, Virginia	Boston, Mass.	1868
Harrigan, Edward	New York City	1845
Harrison, Maud	England	1858
Hauk, Minnie	New Orleans, La.	1853
Hauptmann, Gerhard	Salzbrunn, Aust.	1862
Hawtrey, Charles	Eton, England	1858
Held, Anna	Paris	1873
Herbert, Victor	Dublin, Ireland	1860
Herne, Chrystal	Boston, Mass.	1883
Heron, Bijou	New York City	1863
Hilliard, Robert S.	Brooklyn	1860
Hitchcock, Raymond	Auburn, N. Y.	1870
Hite, Mabel	Ashland, Ky.	1885
Holland, Edmund M.	New York City	1848
Holland, Joseph Jefferson	New York City	1860
Homer, Louise	Pittsburgh, Pa.	...
Hopper, De Wolf	New York City	1862
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco	1874
Illington, Margaret	Bloomington, Ill.	1881
Irish, Annie	England	1862
Irving, H. B.	London	1870
Irving, Isabel	Bridgeport, Ct.	1870
Irwin, May	Toronto, Canada	1862
James, Louis	Tremont, Ill.	1842
Janis, Elsie	Delaware, O.	1889
Jeffreys, Ellis	Ireland	1868
Jones, Henry Arthur	Grandsborough, England	1851
Jorn, Riga	Russia	1873
Keim, Adelaide	New York	1885
Kelcey, Herbert H. L.	London, England	1856
Kellogg, Clara Louise	Sumpterville, S. C.	1842
Kendal, William H.	London	1843
Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Lincolnshire, England	1849
Kidder, Kathryn	Newark	1868
Labia, Mlle	Italy	1883
Lackaye, Wilton	Virginia	1862
Langtry, Lily	St. Saviour's, Jersey (E.)	1852
Lipman, Clara	Chicago	1869
Loftus, Cissie	Glasgow	1876
Long, John Luther	Philadelphia, Pa.	1861
Lorimer, Wright	Athol, Mass.	1874
Mack, Andrew	Boston, Mass.	1863
Maeterlinck, Maurice	Belgium	1862
Mann, Louis	New York City	1865
Mannering, Mary	London	1876

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Mantell, Robert B.	Ayrshire, Scotland	1854
Mapleson, Helen	New York City	1874
Marlowe, Julia	Caldbeck, England	1865
Martin, Riccardo	Hopkinsville, Ky	1879
Martinot, Sadie	Yonkers, N. Y	1857
Mason, John	Orange, N. J	1857
Matthison, Edith Wynne	England	1875
Maude, Cyril	London	1862
May, Edna	Syracuse	1877
Mayo, Margaret	Illinois	1882
Melba, Nellie	Melbourne	1866
Miller, Henry	London	1859
Millward, Jessie	England	1861
Mitchell, Maggie	New York City	1832
Mordaunt, Frank	Burlington, Vt	1841
Morence, Bertha	Munich	1876
Morris, Clara	Toronto, Canada	1846
Mounet-Sully, Jean	Bergerac, France	1841
Murphy, Joseph	Brooklyn, N. Y	1839
Nazimova, Mme.	Yalta, Crimea, Russia	1879
Nethersole, Olga	London	1863
Nielsen, Alice	Memphis, Tenn	1876
Nilsson, Christine	Wederslof, Sweden	1843
Nordica, Lillian	Farmington, Me	1858
Olcott, Chauncey	Providence, R. I	1862
O'Neill, James	Ireland	1849
O'Neill, Nance	Oakland, Cal	1875
Opp, Julie	New York	1871
Otto, Wilhelm	Leipzig, Germany	1875
Otero, Caroline	Spain	1868
Paderewski, Ignace J	Poland	1860
Patti, Adelina	Madrid	1843
Pinero, Arthur Wing	London	1855
Plympton, Eben	Boston, Mass	1850
Post, Guy Bates	Seattle, Wash	1875
Potter, Cora Urquhart	New Orleans	....
Powers, James T	New York City	1862
Priest, Janet	East Lowell, Me	1881
Prince, Adelaide	London	1866
Ravelle, Hamilton	Madrid	1869
Reeve, Ada	London	1876
Rehan, Ada	Limerick, Ireland	1860
Rejane, Gabrielle	Paris, France	1857
Renaud, Maurice	Bordeaux, France	1862
Richman, Charles	Chicago, Ill	1870
Ring, Blanche	Boston, Mass	1876
Ritchie, Adele	Philadelphia, Pa	1874
Roberts, Florence	New York City	1871
Robertson, J. Forbes	London	1853
Robson, Eleanor	England	1880
Robson, May	Ontario	1868
Rockwell, Florence	St. Louis, Mo	1880
Russell, Annie	Liverpool	1864
Russell, Lillian	Clinton, Iowa	1860
Salvini, Tommaso	Milan, Italy	1830
Sanderson, Julia	Springfield, Mass	1887
Scheff, Fritzi	Vienna	1879
Schumann-Heink, Mme	Austria	1861
Scott, Cyril	Ireland	1866
Scotti, Antonio	Naples, Italy	1866
Seabrooke, Thomas Q	Mt. Vernon, N. Y	1860
Selwyn, Edgar	Cincinnati, O	1875
Sembrich, Marcella	Lemberg, Austria	1878
Shannon, Effie	Cambridge, Mass	1867
Shaw, Geo. Bernard	Dublin, Ireland	1856
Shaw, Mary	Wolfboro, N. H	1860
Skinner, Otis	Cambridgeport, Mass	1857
Slezak, Leo	Schonberg, Austria	1876
Sothern, Edward H	England	1864
Sousa, John Philip	Washington	1854
Spong, Hilda	Australia	1875
Stahl, Rose	Montreal	1875
Stanhope, Adelaide	Paris, France	1858
Starr, Frances	Oneonta, N. Y	1886
Stevenson, Charles A	Dublin, Ireland	1850
Summerville, Amelia	Kildare, Ireland	....
Taliaferro, Mabel	New York	1887
Tanguay, Eva	Marbleton, Canada	1878
Tearle, Osmond	Plymouth, England	1852
Tempest, Marie	London	1867
Templeton, Fay	Savannah	1861
Terry, Ellen	Coventry, England	1848
Tetrazzini, Mme	Italy	1874
Thomas, Augustus	St. Louis, Mo	1859
Thompson, Denman	Girard, Pa	1833
Thursby, Emma	Brooklyn, N. Y	1857
Tree, Beerbohm	England	1853
Tyler, Odette	Savannah, Ga	1869
Tynan, Brandon	Dublin, Ireland	1879
Wainwright, Marie	Philadelphia	1853
Walcot, Charles	New York City	1840
Walsh, Blanche	New York City	1873
Ward, Genevieve	New York City	1838
Warde, Frederick	Warrington, England	1851
Warfield, David	San Francisco, Cal	1866
Weber, Joseph	New York City	1867
Wilder, Marshall P	New York	1859
Willard, Edward S	Brighton, England	1853
Wilson, Francis	Philadelphia, Pa	1854
Woodruff, Harry	Hartford, Ct	1869
Wyndham, Sir Charles	England	1837
Yeamans, Annie	Isle of Man	1836
Zangwill, Israel	London	1864
Zerola, Nicola	Naples, Italy	1876
Ziegfeld, Florence, Jr.	Chicago, Ill	1867

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES OF SOME ACTORS AND DRAMATISTS OF THE DAY AND OF EARLIER TIMES.

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Abingdon, Wm. L.	Lepper, Wm.
Abott, Bessie	Pickens, Miss Bessie.
Adams, Maude	Kiskadden, Maude.
Adams, Susanne	Stern, Mrs. Leo.
Albani, Mme.	Gye, Mrs. Ernest.
Alexander, George	Sampson, George.
Allen, Viola	Duryea, Mrs. Peter.
Anderson, Mary	Navarro, Mrs. A. F. de
Anderson, Sarah	Bearnstein, Mrs. Joseph.
Angeles, Almee	Considine, Mrs. Geo.
Archer, Frank	Arnold, Frank B.
Armstrong, Sydney	Smyth, Mrs. W. G.
Arthur, Joseph	Smith, Arthur E.
Arthur, Julia	Cheney, Mrs. Benj. P.
Ashley, Minnie	Chanler, Mrs. Wm. A.
Atherton, Alice	Edouin, Mrs. Willie.
Baird, Dorothea	Irving, Mrs. Henry B.
Barrison, Mabel	Howard, Mrs. Jos. E.
Barry, Mrs. Thomas	Redmond, Mrs. Wm.
Barrymore, Ethel	Colt, Mrs. Russell G.
Barrymore, Maurice	Blythe, Herbert.
Bates, Blanche	Davis, Mrs. Milton F.
Beere, Mrs. Bernard	Ollivier, Mrs. A. C. S.
Bentley, Irene	Smith, Mrs. Harry B.
Bergen, Nella	Hopper, Mrs. De Wolf.
Bernhardt, Sarah	Damala, Mme.
Bertram, Helen	Morgan, Mrs. E. J.
Bingham, Amelia	Bingham, Mrs. Lloyd.
Blaine, Eugenie	Downing, Mrs. Eugenia.
Blanchard, Kitty	Rankin, Mrs. McKee.
Blauvelt, Lillian	Pendleton, Mrs. W. F.
Bonchill, Bessie	Seeley, Mrs. Wm.
Bonfanti, Mlle.	Hoffman, Mrs.
Bonita	Hearn, Mrs. Lew.
Booth, Agnes	Schoeffel, Mrs. John.
Booth, Rachel	Powers, Mrs. Jas. T.
Buffalo Bill	Cody, William F.
Burnett, Frances H	Townsend, Mrs. S.
Burroughs, Marie	Macpherson, Mrs. R. B.
Burt, Laura	Stanford, Mrs. Hy. B.
Burton, Blanche	Standing, Mrs. Guy.
Busley, Jessie	Joy, Mrs. E. C.
Byron, Oliver	Doud, Oliver B.
Cahill, Marie	Arthur, Mrs. Daniel V.
Cameron, Beatrice	Mansfield, Mrs. Richd.
Cameron, Violet	De Bensaude, Mrs.
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Payne, Mrs. Wm. L.
Carus, Emma	Everall, Mrs. Harry J.
Cavendish, Ada	Marshall, Mrs. Frank.
Cecil, Arthur	Blunt, Arthur Cecil.
Claude, Toby	Carleton, Mrs. W. T., Jr.
Claxton, Kate	Stevenson, Mrs. Chas.
Clayton, Bessie	Mitchell, Mrs. Julian.
Clayton, Estelle	Cooper, Mrs. S. E.
Clemmons, Katherine	Gould, Mrs. Howard.
Coe, Isabelle	McKee, Mrs. Frank.
Coghlan, Gertrude	Pitou, Jr., Mrs. A.
Coghlan, Rose	Sullivan, Mrs. John
Cohan, Josephine	Niblo, Mrs. Frederick.
Comstock, Nannette	Burbeck, Mrs. Frank.
Conway, Minnie	Tearle, Mrs. Osmond.
Conwell, Mary B	Farnum, Mrs. Dustin.
Corinne	Flaherty, Corinne Kimball.
Courtleigh, William	Flynn, William.
Crosman, Henrietta	Campbell, Mrs. Maurice.

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES—Continued.

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Dacre, Arthur	James, Arthur.
D'Arville, Camille	Crelin, Mrs. W. D.
Davis, Fay	Lawrence, Mrs. Gerald.
Davis, Phoebe	Grismer, Mrs. Jos. R.
Dazie, Mlle	Luescher, Mrs. M. A.
De Mar, Carrie	Hart, Mrs. Joseph.
De Silva, N.	Harvey, Mrs. Martin.
Deutsch, Florence	Bernard, Mrs. Sam.
Dickson, Charles	Doblin, Charles.
Dillon, Louise	Dillon, Mrs. John.
Dockstader, Lew	Clapp, Geo. Alfred.
D'Orsay, Lawrance	Dorset, Wm. Lawrence.
Dorr, Dorothy	Dam, Mrs. Hy. J. W.
Dressler, Marie	Kerber, Leila.
Durbin, Maud	Skinner, Mrs. Otis.
Duse, Eleanora	Cecci, Signora.
Elliot, Gertrude	Robertson, Mrs. J. Forbes.
Ellsler, Effie	Weston, Mrs. Frank.
Emerson, Billy	Redmond, William.
Emery, Winifred	Maude, Mrs. Cyril.
Erskine, James	Rosslyn, Earl of.
Ethel, Agnes	Tracy, Mrs.
Eytinge, Rose	Searle, Mrs. Cyril.
Faust, Lotta	Lang, Mrs. Richie.
Fealy, Maud	Sherwin, Mrs. Louis E.
Fenton, Mabel	Kelly, Mrs. Chas. J.
Ferguson, Elsie	Hoey, Mrs. Fred.
Fernandez, Bijou	Abingdon, Mrs. W. L.
Fetter, Selina	Royle, Mrs. Edwin Milton.
Filkins, Grace	Marix, Mrs. Adolph.
Firmin, Annie	Jack, Mrs. John.
Fisher, Alice	Harcourt, Mrs. Wm.
Fiske, Minnie Maddern.	Fiske, Mrs. Harrison Grey.
Fox, Della	Levy, Mrs.
Foy, Eddie	Fitzgerald, Edwin.
Frederick, Pauline	Andrews, Mrs. F. M.
Friganza, Trixie	O'Callahan, Delia Edna.
Gadski, Johanna	Tauscher, Mme. H.
George, Grace	Brady, Mrs. W. A.
Gerard, Florence	Abbey, Mrs. H. E.
Gerster, Etelka	Gardini, Mrs. Dr.
Gilman, Mabelle	Corey, Mrs. Ellis.
Glaser, Lulu	Herz, Mrs. R. C.
Goodrich, Edna	Goodwin, Mrs. Nat C.
Graham, Robert E.	McGee, Robert E.
Granger, Maude	Baxter, Mrs. W. R.
Granville, Gertie	Hart, Mrs. Tony.
Gray, Ada	Tingay, Mrs. Chas. F.
Grubb, Lillie	Hayman, Mrs. David.
Hading, Jane	Koning, Mme. Victor.
Hale, Helen	Hodge, Mrs. William.
Hall, Pauline	White, Mrs. Frank.
Hanley, Emma	Allen, Mrs. Louise.
Hare, John	Fairs, John.
Harned, Virginia	Sothern, Mrs. Edw. H.
Harrison, Alice	Metz, Alice.
Harrison, Louis	Metz, Louis.
Hart, Senator Bob	Sutherland, J. M.
Haswell, Percy	Faucett, Mrs. Geo.
Hauk, Minnie	Wartegg, Frau von H.
Heath, Caroline	Barrett, Mrs. Wilson
Held, Anna	Ziegfeld, Mrs. Florence.
Henderson, Grace	Henderson, Mrs. D.
Herndon, Agnes	Jessel, Mrs. Jos. A.
Herne, James A.	Ahern, James.
Heron, Bijou	Miller, Mrs. Henry.
Heron, Matilda	Stoepel, Mrs. Robt.
Hite, Mabel	Donlin, Mrs. M. J.
Hodson, Henrietta	Labouchere, Mrs. Hy.
Hope, Eric	Yarmouth, Earl of.
Hopper, Edna Wallace	Brown, Mrs. A. O.
Illington, Margaret	Bowers, Mrs. Edw. J.
Irish, Annie	Dodson, Mrs. J. E.
Irving, Isabel	Thompson, Mrs. W. H.
Irwin, Beatrice	Simpson, Beatrice.
Irwin, May	Elsfeldt, Mrs. Kurt.
Janis, Elsie	Bierbower, Elsie Janis.
Janisch, Mme.	D'Arco, Countess.
Jansen, Marie	Key, Mrs. Barton.
Jeffreys-Lewis, Ida	Mainhall, Mrs. H.
Jeffreys, Ellis	Sleath, Mrs. Herbert.
Karl, Tom	Carroll, Thomas.
Keene, Laura	Taylor, Mrs.
Keene, Thomas W.	Eagleson, Thos. W.
Kelcey, Herbert	Lamb, Herbert.
Kellogg, Clara Louise.	Strakosch, Mrs. C.
Kendal, William H.	Grimston, W. H.
Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Grimston, Mrs. W. H.
Kidder, Kathryn	Anspacher, Mrs. L. K.
Kimball, Grace	McGuire, Mrs. M. D.
Kimball, Jennie	Flaherty, Mrs. Jennie.
Kingdon, Edna	Gould, Mrs. Geo. J.
Langtry, Mrs.	De Bathe, Mrs. Hugo G.
Larue, Grace	Chandler, Mrs. B. D.
Lee, Jennie	Burnett, Mrs. J. P.
Lehman, Lilli	Kalisch, Mme. Paul.
LeMoyne, Sarah Cowell.	LeMoyne, Mrs. Wm. J.
Leslie, Elsie	Winter, Mrs. W. J.
Lewis, Ada	Parr, Mrs. John.
Lewis, Catherine	Robertson, Mrs. Donald.
Lewis, Lillian	Marston, Mrs. Laurence
Linthicum, Lotta	Strachan, Mrs. W. C.
Lipman, Clara	Mann, Mrs. Louis.
Loftus, Cecilia	Waterman, Mrs.
Logan, Celia	Connelly, Mrs. Jas. H.
Losee, Frank	Losee, Ira N.
Lotta	Crabtree, Charlotte.
MacLean, R. D.	Shepherd, Rezin D.
McDonald, Christie	Jefferson, Mrs. W. W.
Maddern, Emma	Stevens, Mrs. R. E.
Mannering, Mary	Hackett, Mrs. J. K.
Mantell, Robert B.	Hudson, Robert.
Mantelli, Mme. Eugenie.	De Amicis, Mrs.
Markham, Pauline	McMahon, Mrs.
Marlowe, Julia	Frost, Sarah.
Martinot, Sadie	Nethersole, Mrs. Louis.
Materna, Mme.	Friedrich, Mme.
May, Edna	Lewisohn, Mrs. O.
Mayo, Margaret	Selwyn, Mrs. Edgar.
Melba, Mme.	Armstrong, Mrs. N.
Millard, Evelyn	Coulter, Mrs. Robt. P.
Millward, Jessie	Glendenning, Mrs. J.
Miskel, Caroline	Hoyt, Mrs. Chas. (2)
Mitchell, Maggie	Abbott, Mrs. Chas.
Montague, Henry J.	Mann, Harry J.
Moore, Eva	Esmond, Mrs. H. V.
Moore, Mary	Albert, Mrs. James.
Mordaunt, Frank	Markyam, Francis.
Morris, Clara	Harriott, Mrs. F. C.
Murray, Alma	Forman, Mrs. Alfred.
Murska, Ilma di	Hill, Mrs.
Nazimova, Mme. Alla	Orleneff, Mrs. Paul N.
Neilson, Adelaide	Lee, Mrs. Philip H.
Neilson, Julia	Terry, Mrs. Frederick.
Neruda, Mme. Norman	Halle, Lady.
Nevada, Emma	Palmer, Mrs.
Nilsson, Christine	Miranda, Count, Casa.
Nobles, Miss Dolly	Nobles, Mrs. Milton.
Nordica, Mme.	Young, Mrs. Geo. W.
Nordstrom, Marie	Dixey, Mrs. Henry E.
Odell, Maud	Hagemann, Mrs. Adol.
Olcott, Chauncey	Olcott, Chancellor J.
Opp, Julie	Faversham, Mrs. W. F.
O'Neill, Anne	Miner, Mrs. H. C.
Otis, Elita Proctor	Camp, Mrs. M. C.
Palmer, Minnie	Rogers, Mrs. John R.
Patti, Adelina	Cedarstrom, Baroness R.
Perugini, Signor	Chatterton, John.
Pitt, Fannie Addison	Pitt, Mrs. Henry M.
Pixley, Annie	Fulford, Mrs. Robt.
Potter, Mrs.	Potter, Cora Urquhart.
Prescott, Marie	Portzel, Mrs.
Priest, Janet	Robb, Jr., Mrs. Thos.
Prince, Adelaide	Clarke, Mrs. Creston.
Raleigh, Cecil	Rowlands, Mr.
Rankin, Gladys	Drew, Mrs. Sidney.
Rankin, Phyllis	Davenport, Mrs. Hy. L.
Raymond, John T.	O'Brien, John T.
Raymond, Maud	Solomon, Mrs. Gus.
Rehan, Ada	Crehan, Ada.
Rejane, Mme.	Porel, Mme. D. P. P.
Rice, Fannie	Ryder, Mrs. Paul W.
Roberts, Florence	Morrison, Mrs. Lewis.
Robertson, Agnes	Boucicault, Mrs. Dion.
Robson, May	Brown, Mrs. Augustus.
Roosevelt, Blanche	Machetta, Mme.
Rorke, Kate	Gardner, Mrs. Jas.
Roselle, Amy	Dacre, Mrs. Arthur.
Ross, Chas. J.	Kelly, Chas. J.
Russell, Annie	Yorke, Mrs. Oswald.
Russell, Mme. Ella	Rhigini, Mme. de.

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES—*Continued.*

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Russell, Lillian	Leonard, Helen Louise.
St. John, Florence	Marius, Mrs. Claude.
Sanderson, Julia	Sloane, Mrs. Tod.
Scheff, Fritzi	Fox, Mrs. John, Jr.
Schumann-Heink, Mme.	Rapp, Mrs. Wm., Jr.
Sembrich, Mme.	Stengel, Mme. Guillaume.
Shannon, Effie	Kelcey, Mrs. Herbert
Shannon, Joseph W.	Sendelbach, J. W.
Shannon, Lavinia	Shine, Mrs. Giles.
Shattuck, Truly	Douglas, Mrs. S. A.
Spong, Hilda	Spong, Frances.
Stahl, Rose	Bonnelli, Mrs. Wm.
Stanhope, Adeline	Wheatcroft, Mrs. N.
Stirling, Mme. A.	Mackinlay, Mrs. J.
Stuart, Cosmo	Lennox, Cosmo C. G.
Stuart, Julia	Mackay, Mrs. Ed.
Stuart, Leslie	Barrett, T. A.
Sully, Daniel	Sullivan, Daniel.
Summerville, Amelia	Shaw, Amelia.
Sutherland, Anne	Hartley, Mrs. Fred.
Taliaferro, Mabel	Thompson, Mrs. F.
Tempest, Marie	Stuart, Mrs. Cosmo.
Temple, Rose	Jones, Mrs. J. H.
Templeton, Fay	Patterson, Mrs.
Terriss, Ellaline	Hicks, Mrs. Seymour.
Terriss, William	Lewin, Arthur.
Terry, Ellen	Carew, Mrs. James.
Theo, Mme.	Piccolo, Cecile.
Tiffany, Annie Ward	Green, Mrs. Chas.
Tilly, Vesta	De Frece, Mrs. W.
Tree, Henry Beerbohm	Birnbaum, Henry.
Truax, Sarah	Albert, Mrs. Chas. S.
Tyler, Odette	Shepherd, Mrs. R. D.
Ulmar, Geraldine	Carryll, Mrs. Ivan.
Valda, Mme. Giulia	Cameron, Mrs. Julia.
Vanbrugh, Violet	Bourchier, Mrs. Arthur.
Vane, Helen	Snyder, Mrs. Chas.
Vassar, Queenie	Cawthorn, Mrs. Jos.
Vaughn, Teresa	Mestayer, Mrs. W. A.
Vincent, Ruth	Fraser, Mrs. John.
Vokes, Rosina	Clay, Mrs. Cecil.
Wainwright, Marie	Roberts, Mrs. Fr'klyn.
Walker, Charlotte	Walters, Mrs. Eugene.
Walsh, Blanche	Travers, Mrs. Wm.
Ward, Fannie	Lewis, Mrs. Joseph.
Ward, Genevieve	Guerbel, Countess.
Waring, Herbert	Rutty, Herbert W.
Warren, Lavinia	Stratton, Mrs. C. S.
Wiley, Dora	Golden, Mrs. Richard.
Wilton, Ellis	Doremus, Mrs. T. C.
Wynne-Matthison, Edith	Kennedy, Mrs.
Yeamans, Lydia	Titus, Mrs. Fred. J.

Telephone Statistics.

THE following are the latest statistics made public by the American (Bell) Telephone and Telegraph Company. (See article on "Electrical Progress in 1909" in reference to other telephone companies.) The figures are for January 1 of each year:

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Exchanges and Branch offices	4,889	5,108	5,043
Miles wire poles and Buildings	2,754,571	3,057,138	3,467,092
Miles underground	3,241,471	3,883,051	4,625,047

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Miles of wire submarine	11,690	6,322	6,540
Total miles of wire	6,007,732	6,946,511	8,098,6,9
Total circuits	1,384,175	1,541,727	1,668,211
Total employes	90,324	88,274	98,533
Total stations	2,727,289	3,035,533	3,215,245

In addition to the total number of stations given in the table there were on January 1, 1909, 1,103,644 stations belonging to independent companies connected by agreement to the Bell toll line system, so that, adding also the telephones employed for private line purposes, there was a total of 4,364,629 stations connected with the Bell system.

The number of instruments in the hands of licensees under rental at the beginning of 1908 was 7,647,023. The number of exchange connections daily in the United States is 18,499,376, or a total per year of about 5,956,800,000. The average number of daily calls per subscriber is six. The capital stock and interest bearing obligations of the company and its associated company in the hands of the public on May 1, 1909, aggregated $592,475,000.

The independent telephone companies of the country, which are owned and operated entirely apart from the Bell organization, are nearly all represented in the International Independent Telephone Association, which has its headquarters in the Monadnock Building, Chicago. There are about 15,000 of these companies, operating a reported aggregate of over 4,000,000 telephones. The capital invested is approximately $400,000,000, the number of stockholders over 500,000, and the income is roughly estimated at about $105,000,000 per annum. The independent companies, which are for the most part financed in the territories which they cover, are particularly strong throughout the middle and far West. They are established in nearly every large city in the United States.

No independent telephone company has yet succeeded in obtaining a foothold in New York City. The Public Service Telephone Company got so far, however, as to file an application with the Empire City Subway Company for space in its subways for telephone wires, claiming the right to such privilege under the franchise of the Longacre Light and Power Company, which it has acquired.

Telephone messages per annum (January 1, 1909): Austria, 163,280,000; Belgium, 88,067,000; Denmark, 148,524,300; Germany, 1,466,805,500; Great Britain, 987,941,300; France, 236,880,400; Netherlands, 92,938,000; Italy, 153,850,000; Spain, 23,868,700; Sweden, 463,700,000; Switzerland, 45,764,000; Hungary, 125,523,500; Norway, 102,940,000; United States—Bell companies, 6,105,803,000; independent companies, 3,000,000,000.

Federal Employees.

The grand total of all Federal employees, according to the Government Blue Book for 1909, was on July 1, 370,065. There were 28,947 persons in the Federal employ in Washington on July 1, the annual payroll for them being $31,541,225, an average of nearly $1,100 each.

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The Panama Canal.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK IN 1909.

The year ending October 31, 1909, marks the period of greatest activity in the construction of the Panama Canal. For the year 1909 the total excavation amounted to 30,074,264 and in the last twelve months, or since the 1909 Almanac went to press, the total excavated has been 36,230,904 cubic yards. The first full year of the operation on the Canal under the direction of the army engineers, to the exclusion of all civil contractors, has been highly successful. The Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Col. George W. Goethals, now promises the definite completion of the Canal ready for use by the heaviest ships by January 1, 1915. The more optimistic have expressed the opinion that the Canal might be completed a year earlier. This would be against the Government's present policy, as with the excavation completed the structural work will be built with comparative deliberation, and furthermore, the fortifications at Cristobal and Balboa will hardly be completed before the summer of 1914, even by the exercise of the greatest amount of expedition by the engineers and ordnance officers. A commission has been selected by President Taft to visit the Isthmus and to report early in the Spring of 1910, before the adjournment of Congress, as to the size, type and number of the Canal defenses.

The present composition of the Canal Commission under the reorganization made effective seventeen months ago is as follows:

Chairman and Chief Engineer, Col. George W. Goethals; Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hodges; Division Chief Engineer, Central Division, Lieut.-Col. D. D. Gaillard; Chief Engineer, Atlantic Division, Lieut.-Col. William L. Sibert; Comm. H. H. Rousseau, Civil Engineer, U. S. N., Chief Engineer Pacific Division; Col. W. C. Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer; Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, in charge of the Department of Civil Administration. The members of the Commission receive salaries of $14,000 per annum, except the Chairman, who receives $15,000.

TYPE OF CANAL.

The Canal will have a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea, to be reached by a flight of three locks located at Gatun, on the Atlantic side, and by one lock at Pedro Miguel, and a flight of two at Miraflores, on the Pacific side; all these locks to be in duplicate -that is, to have two chambers, side by side. Each lock will have a usable length of 1,000 feet and a width of 110 feet. The summit level, extending from Gatun to Pedro Miguel, a distance of about 31.5 miles, is to be regulated between 82 and 87 feet above sea level by means of the spillway in the dam at Gatun. The Gatun Lake, which will have an area of 164.23 square miles, will be maintained by earth dams at Gatun and Pedro Miguel. The Chagres River and other streams will empty into this lake. A small lake, about two square miles in area, with a surface elevation of 55 feet, will be formed between Pedro Miguel and Miraflores, the valley of the Rio Grande being closed by an earth dam on the west side and a concrete dam with spillway on the east side at Miraflores.

The approaches from deep water to the Gatun locks on the Atlantic side, and from deep water to the locks at Miraflores on the Pacific side, will be sea level channels, about seven and eight miles in length, respectively, and each 500 feet wide, with the exception that for a distance of 4,000 feet north of the Gatun locks the channels will be 1,000 feet wide in order to form a waiting basin.

LENGTH, WIDTH AND DEPTH OF CANAL.

The Canal is to be about 50 miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 4½ miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 5 miles; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore will be approximately 40½ miles.

The channel from mile 0 in the Caribbean to a point 4,000 feet north of Gatun locks will be 500 feet wide; from this point to Gatun locks, 1,000 feet wide; from the south end of Gatun locks to mile 23.50, not less than 1,000 feet wide; from mile 23.50 to mile 26.50, 800 feet wide; from mile 25.50 to mile 27.00, 700 feet wide; from mile 27.00 to mile 31.25, 500 feet wide; from mile 31.25 to Pedro Miguel lock, (mile 39.36), 300 feet wide, and from Pedro Miguel lock to Miraflores locks, and from Miraflores locks to deep water in Panama Bay, 500 feet wide.

The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet.

The Canal will have a minimum depth of 41 feet.

GATUN DAM.

The Gatun dam along the crest will be 7,200 feet long, including the spillway, or about 1.4 miles, and 1,900 feet wide at its greatest width.

The crest of the dam will be at an elevation of 115 feet above sea level, or 30 feet above the level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, i. e., 85 feet above sea level, will be 375 feet.

The central part of the dam will be filled by hydraulic process protected by rock toes on both sides of the dam. The upper slope on the lake side of the dam will be further protected by 10 feet thickness of rock. The other parts of the dam will be filled with available material from Canal excavation.

LINE OF CANAL.

In entering the Canal from the Atlantic side a ship will proceed from deep water in Limon Bay to Gatun locks, a distance of about seven miles, through a channel 500 feet wide, except that for a distance of 4,000 feet north of the locks the channel will be 1,000 feet wide; passing into the locks, 6-10 of a mile in length, the ship will be carried up to an elevation of 85 feet above sea level in three lifts to the level of the water in Gatun Lake; thence for a distance of nearly 16 miles the channel will be 1,000 feet or more in width to San Pablo; from San Pablo to Juan Grande, 3.8 miles, the channel will be 800 feet wide; from Juan Grande to Obispo, 3.7 miles, the channel will be 500 feet wide, and it may be said that at this point navigation through the lake will be terminated, and the entrance to the Culebra Cut will begin; from Obispo to Pedro Miguel locks, a distance of about 8.2 miles, the channel will be 300 feet wide. Going through the Pedro Miguel lock and approaches, nearly 3-10 of

THE PANAMA CANAL—*Continued.*

a mile in total length, the vessel will be lowered to the level of Miraflores Lake, 55 feet above mean tide, through which there will be a channel 500 feet wide and 1.4 miles long to the Miraflores locks; thence through the two Miraflores locks, of a total length, including approach walls, of over 0.10 of a mile, the vessel will be lowered to tide level and proceed through a channel 500 feet wide and 8 miles long to deep water in the Pacific. It is estimated that the time required for the passage of a ship of medium size through the entire length of the Canal would be from 9½ to 10 hours, and for larger vessels from 10½ to 11 hours.

EXCAVATION BY THE FRENCH.

The amount of material taken out by the Old and New Panama Canal Companies was 81,548,000 cubic yards, of which it is estimated 40,000,000 cubic yards will be utilized in the adopted plan of canal.

TOTAL AMOUNT EXCAVATION.

The following is the estimated excavation required, May 4, 1904, based on the present plans for the lock canal:

	Prism.	Diversions, Etc.	Locks.	Dams.	Total.
Atlantic Division	36,205,125	1,732,882	5,139,304	.....	43,071,310
Central Division	88,544,493	1,250,000	.....	.....	89,794,493
Pacific Division	36,534,599	.....	5,015,459	244,733	41,794,791
	161,284,215	2,982,882	10,154,763	244,733	174,666,594

COMPARISON BETWEEN LOCK AND SEA LEVEL PROJECTS.

For the purpose of comparison, it may be stated that an estimate has been made from the latest available data which shows that the excavation required in the Canal prism for a sea level canal as of May 4, 1904, would be 319,146,000 cubic yards.

This estimate is for a sea level canal from the 41-foot contour in Limon Bay to the 45-foot contour in the Bay of Panama; the channel in Colon Harbor from the seaward end to Boca Mindi to be 500 feet wide on the bottom, and 41 feet deep; from Boca Mindi to near the Sosa tide lock, 150 feet wide on the bottom and 40 feet deep in earth and 200 feet wide on the bottom and 40 feet deep in rock; approach to the tide lock to be 390 feet wide and the channel from the tide lock to the 45-foot contour in Panama Bay, 300 feet wide. This plan includes a concrete dam at Gamboa and a twin tide lock at Sosa, with chambers 110 feet by 1,000 feet. The average width of channel in this project would be 218 feet and the minimum width 150 feet.

ESTIMATED COST OF LOCK CANAL UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The cost estimated by the present Commission for completing the Canal is $325,201,000, which includes $20,053,000 for sanitation and $7,382,000 for civil administration.

These figures do not include the $50,000,000 paid to the New French Canal Company and to the Republic of Panama for property and franchises. Hence, it is estimated that the total cost of the Canal to the United States will approximate $375,000,000.

TIME OF COMPLETION.

It is thought that the construction of the Canal will be completed by January 1, 1915

MATERIAL EXCAVATED BY THE UNITED STATES.

The amount of material excavated since the Americans took control on May 4, 1904, is as follows:

	Cubic yards.	Monthly Average.
May 4 to December 31, 1904.....	243,472	30,434
January 1 to December 31, 1905.....	1,799,227	149,936
January 1 to December 31, 1906.....	4,948,497	412,375
January 1 to December 31, 1907.....	15,765,290	1,313,774
January 1 to December 31, 1908.....	37,116,735	3,093,061

Year and Month.	Atlantic Division.		Central Division.*	Pacific Division.		Total.
	Steam shovels. Cubic yds.	Dredges. Cubic yds.	Steam shovels. Cubic yds.	Steam shovels. Cubic yds.	Dredges. Cubic yds.	Cubic yds.
1909.						
Total to Dec. 31, 1908....	4,905,174	10,839,383	30,931,061	1,321,403	11,876,200	59,873,221
January	148,354	618,093	1,539,648	144,928	490,584	2,941,607
February	141,077	577,201	1,644,636	111,931	692,198	3,167,043
March	160,764	603,046	2,054,088	147,041	924,388	3,889,327
April	144,377	488,573	1,782,766	161,425	767,168	3,344,309
May	124,193	367,381	1,513,133	94,751	738,435	2,837,893
June	116,657	221,404	1,518,034	126,624	869,382	2,852,101
July	121,436	348,451	1,434,725	128,502	759,363	2,792,477
August	106,595	422,846	1,404,913	93,471	675,010	2,702,835
September	111,382	410,574	1,471,796	80,628	696,865	2,771,245
October	129,964	314,778	1,524,310	64,351	742,024	2,775,427
Total	1,304,799	4,372,347	15,888,049	1,153,652	7,355,417	30,074,264
Grand total.....	6,209,973	15,211,730	46,819,110	2,475,055	19,231,617	89,947,485

* Includes Culebra Cut.

Note: Of the above total of 89,497,485 cubic yards excavated up to November 1, 1909, 36,230,904 cubic yards were excavated in the last twelve months.

	Cubic yards.
Estimated French excavation usable in present plan.....	40,000,000
Estimated amount of excavation required May 4, 1904, as shown on page 4.....	174,666,594
Total amount of excavation to complete canal under present plan.....	214,666,594

THE PANAMA CANAL.—*Continued.*

Amount taken out by French prior to May 4, 1909	40,000,000	
Amount taken out by Americans to November 1, 1909	89,947,485	—129,947,485
Amount remaining to be excavated November 1, 1909		84,719,109

UNIT COST OF CANAL WORK.

Dry excavation for the first quarter of the fiscal year, 1908-1909, (July 1 to October 1, 1908), cost 63 cents per cubic yard for direct charges, and 12 cents per cubic yard for general administration, making a total of 75 cents. Dredging cost 9 cents per cubic yard for direct charges, and 2 cents per cubic yard for general administration. The average cost per cubic yard for excavation was 40 cents for the direct charges, and 8 cents for general administration, making a total of 48 cents as against an average cost of 57 cents for these two items for the last fiscal year, a reduction of about 15 per cent.

STEAM SHOVEL EQUIPMENT.

There are now on the Isthmus forty-eight 95-ton, forty-two 70-ton, ten 45-ton, and one 38-ton steam shovels, or a total of 101 steam shovels.

FORCE EMPLOYED.

In the month of September, 1909, there were approximately 44,000 employees on the Isthmus on the rolls of the Commission and of the Panama Railroad, about 5,000 of whom were Americans. There were actually at work on November 3, 1909, 35,311 men, 27,672 for the Commission, and 7,639 for the Panama Railroad Company. Of the 27,672 men working for the Commission, 4,512 were on the gold roll, which comprises those paid in United States currency, and 23,160 men on the silver roll, which comprises those paid on the basis of Panaman currency or its equivalent. Those on the gold roll include mechanics, skilled artisans of all classes, clerks, and higher officials, most of whom are Americans; those on the silver roll include principally the common laborers, who are practically all foreigners. Of the 7,639 Panama Railroad employees, 874 were on the gold roll.

FINANCES OF THE CANAL.

Appropriations and expenditures to June 30, 1909:

RECEIPTS.

Appropriations by Congress:		
Purchase of Canal rights, June 28, 1902		$40,000,000.00
Purchase of Canal Zone rights, April 28, 1904		10,000,000.00
Construction of Canal, June 28, 1902		10,000,000.00
Construction of Canal, December 21, 1905		11,000,000.00
Construction of Canal, February 27, 1906		5,990,786.00
Construction of Canal, June 30, 1906		25,456,415.08
Expenses in the United States	$368,242.69	
Construction, Engineering and Administration	21,018,537.24	
Civil Administration	968,200.00	
Sanitation and Hospitals	2,101,435.15	
Re-equipment of Panama Railroad	1,000,000.00	
Construction of Canal, March 4, 1907		27,161,367.50
Expenses in the United States	253,000.00	
Construction, Engineering and Administration	20,366,000.00	
Civil Administration	825,000.00	
Sanitation and Hospitals	2,034,000.00	
Re-equipment of Panama Railroad	1,385,000.00	
Purchase of Panama Railroad Bonds	2,298,367.50	
Construction of Canal, February 15, 1908		12,178,900.00
Expenses in the United States	18,600.00	
Construction, Engineering and Administration	11,990,400.00	
Sanitation and Hospitals	169,900.00	
Construction of Canal, May 27, 1908		29,187,000.00
Expenses in the United States	176,000.00	
Construction, Engineering and Administration	23,450,000.00	
Civic Administration	241,000.00	
Sanitation and Hospitals	1,575,000.00	
Re-equipment of Panama Railroad	1,100,000.00	
Purchase of two ships for Panama Railroad Company	1,550,000.00	
Relocation of Panama Railroad	1,085,000.00	
Payment of P. B. Banton for injuries	10,000.00	
Construction of Canal, March 4, 1909—		
Construction, Engineering and Administration		5,485,000.00
*Total appropriations to June 30, 1909		176,432,468.58
Miscellaneous—		
Collections account sale of Government property, etc.		4,235,141.50
Rentals collected and returned to appropriations		264,393.76
Collections for individuals and companies		1,856.73
Total receipts		180,933,800.57

*In addition to the above appropriations, the Act of March 4, 1909, appropriated $33,638,000.00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, making total appropriations by Congress to date $210,070,468.58.

THE PANAMA CANAL—*Continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS.

Classified expenditures		$106,795,058.38
Civil Administration	$2,932,951.06	
Sanitation	8,741,715.40	
Construction and Engineering—Canal Construction	48,311,622.16	
Municipal improvements	6,520,917.98	
Cost of plant	40,287,851.78	
Rights of way and franchise		49,107,914.89
Rights acquired from Republic of Panama	10,000,000.00	
Rights acquired from New Panama Canal Company	39,107,914.89	
Payment to New Panama Canal Company..$40,000,000.00		
Less value of French material sold or used in construction	892,085.11	
Panama Railroad Company stock purchased		157,118.24
Loans to Panama Railroad Company for re-equipment and redemption of bonds		4,009,596.03
Paid into U. S. Treasury for sale of Government property, interest on loans, etc.		3,572,141.50
Services rendered and material sold to individuals and companies		2,764,001.30
Unclassified expenditures		4,877,072.36
Material and supplies	4,813,158.37	
Other unclassified items	63,913.99	
Advances to laborers for their transportation		48,783.26
Bills collectible outstanding		517,585.79
Total		171,849,271.75
Less amounts included above, but unpaid on June 30, 1909		1,694,355.70
Salaries and wages unpaid June 30, 1909	181,291.08	
Pay rolls for the month of June, 1909	1,513,064.62	
Total disbursements to June 30, 1909		170,154,916.05
Balance available June 30, 1909		10,778,944.52
Congressional appropriations	10,114,087.79	
Miscellaneous receipts of United States funds	663,000.00	
Collections from employees account individuals and companies	1,856.73	
		$180,933,860.57

Cost of Maintaining Armies and Navies.

The net cost of the British Army and its operations, according to estimates for 1908-09, will amount to $137,295,000. The estimates for the Navy for 1910 are placed at $100,117,517. The United States Army budget for 1908-09 amounted to $95,935,862, not including the expenditure by the several States on their National Guard or the enormous sums paid for pensions to ex-volunteers. The Navy estimates for 1908-09 were $124,794,798. The military expenditure of the German Empire entered in the budget for 1909-10 amounts to $224,500,000. The German naval estimates for 1909-10 amount to $88,000,000, more than twice the Navy estimates of 1899 and 1900. The military budget of France for 1909 shows an estimated expenditure of nearly $28,000,000 for the metropolitan army, $7,160,000 for the colonial troops in France and $13,250,000 for "new construction." The Navy estimate for 1909 amounted to $66,580,000. Italy during 1910 expects to spend $31,927,200 on her Navy. The military budget for this country for 1908-09 amounted to $55,000,000. The military budget of Russia, ordinary and extraordinary, amounted in 1908 to $253,750,000. The Russian Navy estimates for 1908-09 are nearly $49,000,000. The Navy estimate of Austro-Hungary for 1909 is $13,295,650. The annual military expenditures of Japan since the augmentation of the Army following the war has been between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000, and this is increasing. The Naval estimates for 1909-10 amount to $37,450,000.

DISTANCE PROJECTILES HAVE BEEN THROWN FROM WARSHIPS OR COAST-DEFENSE GUNS.

THE following table will show the range of guns on board warships at an elevation of 15 degrees, which is, on board ship, the highest projectile range:

Size of Gun.	Distance projectile will be thrown.	Size of Gun.	Distance projectile will be thrown.
3 inch	4.80 miles	7 inch	7.70 miles
4 inch	6.00 miles	8 inch	10.00 miles
5 inch	6.25 miles	10 inch	10.80 miles
6 inch	6.80 miles	12 inch	12.00 miles

All these guns have been fired, and, in a number of instances, the projectile has gone slightly further than indicated above.

The 16-inch gun at Sandy Hook, which is the largest and, in fact, the only gun of this character in the Army, has a muzzle velocity of 2,150 feet per second. Computations indicate that, under the most favorable conditions as to elevation, it would throw a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds a distance of about 21 miles.

The 12-inch rifle of the Army has a muzzle velocity of 2,250 feet per second, and will throw a projectile weighing 1,046 pounds about 8.5 miles at the extreme elevation permitted by the carriage.

NAVY RECRUITING SERVICE.

On November 15, 1909, an information bureau was opened where full information regarding pay, opportunities, etc., of service in the United States Navy can be obtained. Inquiries from all parts of the United States, addressed to the "Navy Recruiting Station, Information Department, No. 130 Manhattan Street, New York City," will be answered by an officer of the Navy.

Insular Possessions of the United States.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Philippine group, lying off the southern coast of Asia, between longitude 120 and 130 and latitude 5 and 20 approximately, number about 2,000 islands, great and small, in a land and sea area of 1,200 miles of latitude and 2,400 miles of longitude. The actual land area is about 140,000 miles. The six New England States, New York, and New Jersey have about an equivalent area. The island of Luzon, on which the capital city (Manila) is situated, is the largest member of the group, being about the size of the State of New York. Mindanao is nearly as large, but its population is very much smaller. The latest estimates of areas of the largest islands are: Luzon, 44,400; Mindanao, 34,-000; Samar, 4,800; Panay, 4,700; Mindoro, 4,000; Leyte, 3,800; Negros, 3,300; Cebu, 2,400.

A census of the Philippines was taken by the United States Government in 1903 under the auspices of the Census Office. The population returned was 7,635,426. Of this number almost seven million are more or less civilized. The wild tribes form about 9 per cent. of the entire population. Racially the inhabitants are principally Malays. The civilized tribes are practically all adherents of the Catholic Church, the religion being that introduced into the country by the Spaniards when they took possession of the islands in 1565. The Church has since then been a strong ruling power and the priesthood is numerous. The Moros are Mohammedans and the other wild peoples have no recognized religious beliefs. The total number of non-Christian peoples is 647,740.

The density of population in the Philippines is 67 per square mile. In Continental United States it is 26 per square mile. Foreigners number about 50,000, of whom nearly three-fourths are Chinese. Exclusive of the Army there are 8,135 Americans in the islands, nearly one-half being located in the municipalities. There are thirty different races in the islands, all speaking distinct dialects, the largest tribe being the Visayans, who form nearly one-fourth of the entire civilized population. The Tagalogs, occupying the provinces in the vicinity of Manila, rank second in numbers, and the Ilocanos the third. Education has been practically reorganized by the Americans. The number of persons attending school is 811,715. Six thousand teachers are employed, four-fifths of whom are Filipinos. English is very generally taught, and the next generation of Filipinos will probably speak that tongue. Pauperism is almost unknown in the islands. In 1902 there were only 1,668 paupers maintained at public charge. The average normal death rate in the Philippines is 32 per thousand. The birth rate is 43 per thousand. There were in 1902 41 newspapers published, 12 being in English, 24 in Spanish, 4 in native dialects, and 1 in Chinese. The estimated real estate property value is 469,527,058 pesos, and the personal property 152,718,661 pesos. The reported value of church buildings, mostly Catholic, is 41,698,710 pesos. While there are four towns with more than 10,000 population Manila is the only incorporated city. Its inhabitants numbered 219,928 in 1902. There were 723 miles of railway in January, 1909.

The climate is one of the best in the tropics. The islands extend from 5° to 21° north latitude, and Manila is in 14° 35′. The thermometer during July and August rarely goes below 79° or above 85°. The extreme ranges in a year are said to be 61° and 97°, and the annual mean 81°.

AGRICULTURE.

Although agriculture is the chief occupation of the Filipinos, yet only one-ninth of the surface is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and even after deducting the mountainous areas it is probable that the area of cultivation can be very largely extended and that the islands can support population equal to that of Japan (42,000,000).

The chief products are hemp, rice, corn, sugar, tobacco, cocoanuts, and cacao, hemp being the most important commercial product and constituting two-thirds of the value of all exports. Coffee and cotton were formerly produced in large quantities—the former for export and the latter for home consumption; but the coffee plant has been almost exterminated by insects and the home-made cotton cloths have been driven out by the competition of those imported from England. The rice and corn are principally produced in Luzon and Mindoro and are consumed in the islands. The cacao is raised in the southern islands, the best quality of it at Mindanao. The sugar cane is raised in the Visayas. The hemp is produced in Southern Luzon, Mindoro, the Visayas, and Mindanao. It is nearly all exported in bales. Tobacco is raised in all the islands.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In the year ending June 30, 1909, the exports of merchandise from the United States to the Philippines were $11,182,175, and the total imports from the Philippines for the same period were $9,433,986.

The imports of merchandise from foreign countries, year ending June 30, 1908, were $23,500,000, and the exports were $21,600,000. The principal foreign countries trading with the Philippines are Great Britain, French East Indies, China, and Spain.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

On July 1, 1902, Congress passed (chapter 1369) "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes." Under this act complete civil government was established in the Archipelago and the office of Military Governor was terminated. Wm. H. Taft was appointed Governor by the President. Governor Taft was succeeded by Luke E. Wright in Dec., 1903, by Henry Clay Ide in 1905, James F. Smith in 1906, and W. Cameron Forbes, the present Governor, in 1909. The government was composed of a civil Governor and seven commissioners, of whom four were Americans and three Filipinos. By act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, the Commission was increased by one member, to be appointed by the President, making the Commission nine members in all, including the Governor. There were four executive departments—Interior Finance, and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction. There are thirty-nine provinces, each with a Governor, a Supreme Court with seven judges, and fourteen judicial districts. In March, 1907, the President, in accordance with the act of Congress, directed the Commission to call a general election of delegates to a Philippine Assembly. The new Assembly was chosen July 20, and was opened October 16 by Secretary of War Taft. It was politically divided as follows: Nacionalists, 31; Progresistas, 16; Independents, 19; Immediatistas, 7; Independistas, 4; Nacional Independiente, 1; Catolico, 1. The total vote recorded at the election for delegates was 9[illegible],803, which is only 1.4 per cent. of the population. At the first session of the Sixty-first Congress an act was passed and approved August 5, 1909, readjusting the customs duties on imports from all countries, including the United States, on the basis generally of reductions.

PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico, over which the flag of the United States was raised in token of formal possession on October 18, 1898, is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles in the West Indies and is separated on the east from the Danish island of St. Thomas by a distance of about fifty miles, and from Hayti on the west by the Mona passage, seventy miles wide. Distances from San Juan, the capital, to important points are as follows: New York, 1,411 miles; Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles; Key West, Fla., 1,050 miles; Havana, 1,000 miles.

The island is a parallelogram in general outline, 108 miles from the east to the west, and from 37 to 43 miles across, the area being about 3,600 square miles, or somewhat less than half that of the State of New Jersey (Delaware has 2,050 square miles and Connecticut 4,990 square miles). The population according to an enumeration made by the United States Government in 1900 showed a population of 953,243, of whom 589,426 are white and 363,817 are colored. The density was 26.4 to the square mile; 83.2 per cent. of the population cannot read.

Porto Rico is unusually fertile, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In elevated regions the vegetation of the temperate zone is not unknown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in the forests, and the plains are full of palm, orange, and other trees. The principal crops are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and maize, but oranges, bananas, rice, pineapples, and many other fruits are important products. The largest article of export from Porto Rico is sugar. The next largest is tobacco. The other exports in order of amount are coffee, fruits, molasses, cattle, timber, and hides.

The principal minerals found in Porto Rico are gold, carbonates, and sulphides of copper and magnetic oxide of iron in large quantities. Lignite is found at Utuado and Moca, and also yellow amber. A large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones are deposited on the island, but these resources are very undeveloped. There are salt works at Guanica and Salina on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo on the west, and these constitute the principal mineral industry in Porto Rico.

The principal cities are Mayaguez, with 15,187, Ponce, 27,952 inhabitants; and San Juan, the capital, with 32,048. The shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico, year ending June 30, 1909, were $23,618,545. The exports of domestic merchandise to the United States were $26,394,312. The foreign trade, year ending June 30, 1909, was: Imports, $3,500,000; exports, $4,900,000.

An act providing for a civil government for Porto Rico was passed by the Fifty-sixth Congress and received the assent of the President April 12, 1900. A statement of its provisions was printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1901, pages 92 and 93. President Roosevelt in his message to Congress in December, 1906, recommended the granting of United States citizenship to the Porto Ricans.

Under this act a civil government was established, which went into effect May 1, 1900. There are two legislative chambers, the Executive Council, or "Upper House," composed of the Government Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of the Interior, and Commissioner of Education, and five citizens appointed by the President, and the House of Delegates, or "Lower House," consisting of 35 members, elected by the people. The island is represented near the Congress of the United States by a Resident Commissioner.

GUAM.

The island of Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States by Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris December 10, 1898. It lies in a direct line from San Francisco to the southern part of the Philippines, and is 5,200 miles from San Francisco and 900 miles from Manila. It is about 32 miles long and 100 miles in circumference, and has a population of about 8,661, of whom 5,249 are in Agana, the capital. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Ladrone Islands being extinct. The prevailing language is Spanish. Nine-tenths of the islanders can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered, and fertile, and possesses an excellent harbor. The productions are tropical fruits, cacao, rice, corn, tobacco, and sugar cane.

Commander Taussig, of the United States gunboat Bennington, took possession of the island and raised the United States flag over Fort Santa Cruz on February 1, 1899.

TUTUILA.

Tutuila, the Samoan island which, with its attendant islets of Tau, Olesinga, and Ofu, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tri-partite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899, covers, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, fifty-four square miles, and has 5,800 inhabitants. It possesses the most valuable island harbor, Pago-Pago, in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire Pacific Ocean. Commercially the island is unimportant at present, but is extremely valuable in its relations to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate transpacific commerce.

Ex-Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, says of Pago-Pago that "The harbor could hold the entire naval force of the United States, and is so perfectly arranged that only two vessels can enter at the same time. The coaling station, being surrounded by high bluffs, cannot be reached by shells from outside." The Government is increasing the capacity to 10,000 tons.

The Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific, are fourteen in number, and lie in a direct line drawn from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand. They are 4,000 miles from San Francisco, 2,200 miles from Hawaii, 1,900 miles from Auckland, 2,000 miles from Sydney, and 4,200 miles from Manila. Germany governs all the group except the part owned by the United States. The inhabitants are native Polynesians and Christians of different denominations.

WAKE AND OTHER ISLANDS.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island in January, 1899, by Commander Taussig, of the Bennington, while proceeding to Guam. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hong Kong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific Ocean, some hardly more than rocks or coral reefs, over which the flag has been hoisted from time to time. They are of little present value and mostly uninhabited. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phœnix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus Islands. The Midway Islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers in charge of the relay in the cable line connecting the Philippines with the United States and a camp of United States marines, in all about forty persons.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California and the Aleutian chain, extending from the peninsular of Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia to the promontory in North Americ which separates Behring Sea from the North Pacific, a part of Alaska.

HAWAII.

Hawaii was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress July 7, 1898. A bill to create Hawaii a Territory of the United States was passed by Congress and approved April 30, 1900.

The area of the several islands of the Hawaiian group is as follows: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai 150; Nihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63. Total, 6,740 square miles.

At the time of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook in 1778 the native population was about 200,000. This has steadily decreased, so that at the last census the natives numbered but 31,019,

INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

which was less than that of the Japanese and Chinese immigrants settled in the islands. A census taken early in 1897 revealed a total population of 109,020, distributed according to race as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Hawaiians	16,399	14,620	31,019	Portuguese	8,202	6,898	15,100
Part Hawaiians	4,249	4,236	8,485	Americans	1,975	1,111	3,086
Japanese	19,212	5,195	24,407	British	1,406	844	2,250
Chinese	19,167	2,449	21,616				

The remainder were Germans, French, Norwegians, South Sea Islanders, and representatives of other nationalities. The American population was 2.73 per cent. of the whole. The American population has increased since annexation.

The first United States census of the islands was taken in 1900 with the following result: Hawaii Island, 46,843; Kauai Island, 20,562; Niihau Island, 172; Maui Island, 25,416; Molokai Island and Lanai Island, 2,504; Oahu Island, 58,504. Total of the Territory, 154,001. The population of the City of Honolulu is 39,306.

The exports from Hawaii to the United States in the twelve months ending June 30, 1909, were valued at $40,436,595. The imports into Hawaii from the United States for the same period were valued at $17,713,342. The imports from foreign countries for the same period were $4,700,000, exports $620,000.

The new Territorial Government was inaugurated at Honolulu June 14, 1900, and the first Territorial Legislature began its sessions at Honolulu February 20, 1901. The Legislature is composed of two houses—the Senate of fifteen members, holding office four years, and the House of Representatives of thirty members, holding office two years. The Legislature meets biennially, and sessions are limited to sixty days.

The Executive power is lodged in a Governor, a Secretary, both appointed by the President, and hold office four years, and the following officials appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate of Hawaii. An Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor and Deputy, Surveyor, High Sheriff, and members of the Boards of Health, Public Instruction, Prison Inspectors, etc. They hold office for four years, and must be citizens of Hawaii.

The Judiciary of the Territory is composed of the Supreme Court, with three Judges, the Circuit Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature may establish. The Judges are appointed by the President. The Territory is a Federal Judicial District, with a District Judge, District-Attorney, and Marshal, all appointed by the President. The District Judge has all the powers of a Circuit Judge.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate, who is elected biennially by the people.

Provision is made in the act creating the Territory for the residence of Chinese in the Territory, and prohibition as laborers to enter the United States.

Territorial Expansion of the United States.

THERE have been thirteen additions to the original territory of the Union, including Alaska, the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Samoan Islands and Guam, in the Pacific, and Porto Rico and Pine Islands, in the West Indies, and the Panama Canal zone; and the total area of the United States, including the noncontiguous territory, is now fully five times that of the original thirteen colonies.

The additions to the territory of the United States subsequent to the peace treaty with Great Britain of 1783 are shown by the following table, prepared by the United States General Land Office:

ADDITIONS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1800 TO 1900.

Territorial Division.	Year.	Area Added.	Purchase Price.	Territorial Division.	Year.	Area Added.	Purchase Price.
		S. Miles.	Dollars.			S. Miles.	Dollars.
Louisiana purchase	1803	875,025	15,000,000	Porto Rico	1898	3,600	.....
Florida	1819	70,107	5,499,768	Pine Islands (W. Indies)	1898	882	.....
Texas	1845	389,795	.....	Guam	1898	175	.....
Oregon Territory	1846	288,689	.....	Philippine Islands	1899	143,000	20,000,000
Mexican cession	1848	523,802	*18,250,000	Samoan Islands	1899	73	.....
Purchase from Texas	1850	†	10,000,000	Additional Philippines	1901	68	100,000
Gadsden purchase	1853	36,211	10,000,000				
Alaska	1867	599,446	7,200,000	Total	..	2,937,613	87,039,768
Hawaiian Islands	1897	6,740	.....				

* Of which $3,250,000 was in payment of claims of American citizens against Mexico. † Area purchased from Texas amounting to 123,784 square miles is not included in the column of area added, because it became a part of the area of the United States with the admission of Texas.

ACQUISITION OF THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE IN 1904.

Article 2 of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, ratified by the United States Senate February 23, 1904, treaty in effect February 26, 1904, provided for the cession, in perpetuity, by Panama, of a strip of territory adjacent to the canal, as follows:

"The Republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of the zone of land and land under water for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of said canal of the width of ten miles, extending to the distance of five miles on each side of the centre line of the route of the canal to be constructed; the said zone beginning in the Caribbean Sea, three marine miles from mean low-water mark, and extending to and across the Isthmus of Panama into the Pacific Ocean to a distance of three marine miles from mean low-water mark, with the proviso that the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors adjacent to said cities, which are included within the boundaries of the zone above described, shall not be included within this grant. The Republic of Panama further grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of any other lands and waters outside of the zone above described which may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the said canal or of any auxiliary canals or other work necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the said enterprise. The Republic of Panama further grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of all islands within the limits of the zone above described, and in addition thereto the group of small islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Nacs, Culebra, and Flamingo."

Census of Cuba.

A CENSUS of Cuba was taken by the United States Provisional Government in 1907, under the direction of Victor H. Olmstead, of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington. The results, of which the following is an abstract, were published in Spanish and English in 1909.

In 1907 Cuba had a population of 2,048,980, an increase from 1899 of 476,183, or 30.3 per cent. The population of the provinces of Cuba was as follows:

Habana	538,010	Pinar del Rio	240,372
Santa Clara	457,431	Matanzas	239,812
Oriente	455,086	Camaguey	118,269

Over half of the population lived in the rural districts, the 134 towns and cities containing 899,667 inhabitants, or 43.9 per cent. of the total. The population of the six large cities was as follows:

Habana	297,159	Cienfuegos	30,100
Santiago de Cuba	45,470	Camaguey	29,616
Matanzas	36,009	Cardenas	24,280

The area of Cuba is 44,164 square miles and the density of population in 1907 was 46.4 per square mile. Males were more numerous than females, the numbers being 1,074,882 and 974,098, respectively.

Of the total population, 1,369,476, or 66.8 per cent., were single or divorced; 423,537, or 20.7 per cent., were married; 176,509, or 8.6 per cent., were consensually married; and 79,458, or 3.9 per cent., were widowed. The average number of persons to a family was 4.8.

In 1907 over two-thirds 1,428,176, or 69.7 per cent., of the inhabitants were white. The colored population was composed of 274,272 negroes, 334,695 mixed, and 11,837 Chinese. Of the whites, 1,224,539 were native and 203,637 foreign born. Of the latter class, Spain contributed 185,393 and the United States 6,713.

Of the total population, 1,780,628, or 86.9 per cent., were of Cuban and 228,138, or 11.1 per cent., of Spanish citizenship. Of the 551,639 males of voting age, 430,514 were Cuban citizens, and of these, 212,930, or less than one-half, were literate, while 217,584 were illiterate; among those of other citizenship the proportion of literates was much greater, 89,217 being literate and 31,908 illiterate. Among the white males of voting age the literates were in the majority, the numbers being 161,742 literates and 130,944 illiterates for Cuban citizens, and 84,937 literates and 23,056 illiterates for all the others.

Almost one-third, 171,017, or 31.6 per cent., of the children attended school; the corresponding percentage for 1899 was only 15.7. In the six large cities 55,336, or 49.9 per cent. of those of school age, attended school.

Of the population at least ten years of age, 837,958, or 56.6 per cent., could read. For the large cities the percentage was 82.6; for the rest of Cuba it was 47.9.

In 1907, 772,502 persons were engaged in gainful occupations. The 698,982 male breadwinners formed 65 per cent. of all the males, while the 73,520 females gainfully employed formed 7.5 per cent. of all the females. Of the wage-earners, 374,969, or 48.5 per cent., were engaged in agriculture, fishing, and mining; 136,419, or 17.6 per cent., in trade and transportation; 126,021, or 16.3 per cent., in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; 122,288, or 16 per cent., in domestic and personal service; and 12,805, or 1.6 per cent., in professional service.

There was a decided increase in the foreign commerce of the island between 1899 and 1907. The value of the imports increased from $75,303,612 to $97,334,195, or 29.3 per cent., and the value of the exports from $49,698,772 to $114,812,846, or 131 per cent. The principal trade has been with the United States, which during the nine years supplied from two-fifths to almost one-half of the imports, and received from two-thirds to over seven-eighths of the exports. The United States takes practically all the exports of sugar, fruit, and minerals, and more than nine-tenths of the raw tobacco. Trade with Spain has fallen off greatly.

In 1907 the values of the principal imports and exports were as follows: Imports—cereals, $11,060,270; meats, $9,463,514; cotton and its manufactures, $8,039,614; and iron and steel $5,484,378. Exports—raw and refined sugar, $69,554,419; and manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, $28,913,443.

State Flowers.

THE following are "State Flowers," as adopted in most instances by the vote of the public school scholars of the respective States:

Alabama	Golden Rod	Michigan	Apple Blossom
Alaska	Forget-me-not	Minnesota	Moccasin
Arkansas	Apple Blossom	Mississippi	Magnolia
California	California Poppy (Eschscholtzia)	Missouri	Golden Rod
Colorado	Columbine	Montana	Bitter Root
Connecticut	Mountain Laurel	Nebraska	*Golden Rod
Delaware	Peach Blossom	New York	Rose
Florida	Orange Blossoms	North Dakota	Wild Rose
Idaho	Syringa	Ohio	Scarlet Carnation
Illinois	*Violet	Oklahoma	Mistletoe
Indiana	Corn	Oregon	Oregon Grape
Iowa	Rose	Rhode Island	Violet
Kansas	Sunflower	South Dakota	Anemone Patens
Kentucky	Trumpet Flower	Texas	Blue Bonnet
Louisiana	Magnolia	Vermont	Red Clover
Maine	Pine Cone and Tassel	Washington	Rhododendron
Maryland	Golden Rod	West Virginia	Rhododendron

In other States the scholars or State Legislatures have not yet taken action.

* Adopted by State Legislature, not by public school scholars.

In England the primrose is worn on the birthday of Lord Beaconsfield. On the anniversary of Parnell's death his followers wear a sprig of ivy. The Jacobites wear white roses on June 10. In France the Orleanists wear white daisies and the Bonapartists the violet.

Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague,

PROVIDED FOR BY THE CONVENTION SIGNED AT THE HAGUE JULY 29, 1899.

PRESENT MEMBERS.

Argentine Republic—Mr. Estanislas S. Zeballos, LL. D., Minister for Foreign Affairs and Religion.

Mr. Roque Saenz Pena, LL. D., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome and at Berne.

Mr. Luis Maria Drago, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Religion, Deputy.

Mr. Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Religion.

Austria-Hungary—Count Albert Apponyi, Privy Councilor, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction of Hungary.

Mr. Henri Lammasch, LL. D., Aulic Councilor, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament.

His Excellency Albert de Berzeviczy, Privy Councilor, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction of Hungary.

Ernest de Plener, LL. D., Privy Councilor, President of the Supreme Court of Accounts.

Belgium—His Excellency Mr. Beernaert, Minister of State.

Baron Descamps, Minister of Sciences and Arts.

Mr. Ernest Nijs, Counselor of the Court of Appeals of Brussels.

Mr. Arendt, Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Bolivia—Mr. Eliodoro Villazon, LL. D., Vice-President of Bolivia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Aires.

Mr. Severo Fernandez Alonso, LL. D., formerly President of Bolivia.

Mr. Claudio Pinilla, LL. D., Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Emeterio Cano, LL. D., Minister Plenipotentiary at Asuncion.

Brazil—His Excellency Mr. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, LL. D., formerly President of the late Imperial Council of Ministers.

His Excellency Mr. Ruy Barbosa, LL. D., Senator, formerly Ambassador.

His Excellency Mr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Ambassador at Washington.

Mr. Clovis Bevilaqua, Jurisconsulte of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Bulgaria—Mr. Stoyan Daneff, LL. D., formerly President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Dimitri Stancioff, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

Chile—Mr. Carlos Concha, LL. D., formerly Minister of War and Marine.

Mr. Jose Francisco Vergara Donoso, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Miguel Cruchaga, LL. D., formerly President of the Council, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Aires.

Mr. Alejandro Alvarez, LL. D., Technical Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

China—His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, formerly Imperial Commissioner for the Revision of Laws.

Colombia—Gen. Jorge Holguin, Publiciste, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Financial Delegate in Europe.

General Marceliano Vargas, Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Marcelino Hurtado, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

Mr. Felipe Diaz Erazo, Counselor of Legation at Paris.

Cuba—Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, LL. D., Senator, Professor of International Public and Private Law at the University of Habana.

Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

Mr. Manuel Sanguily, Senator.

Mr. Juan B. Hernandes Barreiro, LL. D., President of the Supreme Tribunal of the Republic.

Denmark—Prof. Henning Matzen, LL. D., Professor of the University of Copenhagen, Counselor Extraordinary of the Supreme Court.

Dominican Republic—Mr. Apolinar Tejera, Rector of the Professional Institute of Santo Domingo.

Mr. Francisco Henriquez I. Carvajal, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Rafael J. Castillo, LL. D., President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Mr. Eliseo Grullon, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Ecuador—Mr. Luis Felipe Carbo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

Mr. Honorato Vasquez, LL. D., Under Secretary of State at the Department for Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lima and Madrid.

Mr. Victor Manuel Rendon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and Madrid.

Gen. Julio Andreade, Under Secretary at the Department of War and Marine, Minister of Public Instruction, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Bogota.

France—Mr. Leon Bourgeois, LL. D., Senator, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. A. Decrais, Senator, formerly Ambassador to Italy, to Austria-Hungary, and to Great Britain, formerly Minister of the Colonies.

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary, Senator.

Mr Louis Renault, Minister Plenipotentiary, Law Officer of the Department for Foreign Affairs.

German Empire—Mr. E. F. Sieveking, LL. D., President of the Superior Hanseatic Tribunal at Hamburg.

Mr. Kriege, LL. D., Counselor of Legation, Associate Counsel of the Department for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. von Martitz, LL. D., Privy Councilor.

Mr. von Bar, LL. D., Judicial Privy Councilor.

Great Britain—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, LL. D., formerly of the Court of Appeals, Member of the Privy Council.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE—*Continued.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Selby, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, Member of the Privy Council.
The Right Hon. Sir E. Satow, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, Member of the Privy Council.
The Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada.
Greece—Mr. Denis Stephanos, Deputy, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Georges Streit, Professor of International Law at the University of Athens.
Mr. Michel Kebedgy, Counselor of the Mixed Court of Appeal at Alexandria.
Mr. A. Typaldo Bassia, Deputy.
Guatemala—Mr. Antonio Batres, formerly Minister.
Mr. Manuel Cabral, formerly Minister.
Mr. Jose T. Machado, Charge d'Affaires at London.
Mr. Luis Toledo, Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.
Haiti—Mr. Jaques Nicolas Leger, Barrister, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.
Mr. Solon Menos, Barrister, formerly Secretary of State for Finance, Commerce, Justice and Foreign Relations.
Mr. F. D. Legitime, Publiciste, formerly President of Haiti.
Mr. Tertullien Guilbaud, Barrister, formerly Member of the Constitutional Assembly, formerly Senator.
Italy—His Excellency Commander Jean Baptiste Pagano Guarnaschelli, LL. D., Senator of the Kingdom, First President of the Court of Cassation at Rome.
Mr. Auguste Pierantoni, Senator.
Mr. Guido Fusinato, Deputy Councilor of State.
Mr. Angelo Majorana, Deputy.
Japan—Mr. Itchiro Motono, LL. D., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.
Mr. Henry Willard Denison, Law Officer of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Tokio.
Luxemburg—Mr. Henri Vannerus, President of the Council of State, formerly President of the Superior Court of Justice.
Mexico—Mr. Jose Ives Limantour, LL. D., Minister of Finance and Public Credit.
Mr. Pablo Macedo, LL. D., President of the Monetary Commission.
Mr. Joaquin Obregon Gonzalez, LL. D., Governor of Guanajuato.
Mr. Joaquin D. Casasus, LL. D., formerly Ambassador at Washington.
Montenegro—(No appointments have been made.)
Netherlands—His Excellency T. M. C. Asser, LL. D., Minister of State, Member of the Council of State.
Mr. F. B. Coninck Liefsting, LL. D., President of the Court of Cassation.
Mr. Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, LL. D., formerly Minister of the Interior.
Mr. Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice.
Nicaragua—Mr. Crisanto Medina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.
Mr. Desire Pector, Consul-General at Paris.
Norway—Mr. G. Gram, formerly Minister of State of Norway, Provincial Governor.
Mr. George Francis Hagerup, LL. D., formerly Minister of State and President of the Council.
Mr. Sigurd Ibsen, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.
Mr. H. J. Horst, Deputy, formerly President of the Lagthing.
Persia—His Excellency Mirza Samad-Khan Momtazos-Saltaneh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.
His Excellency Mirza Hassan-Khan Muchir ul Devlet, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.
Peru—Mr. Carlos G. Candamo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.
Portugal—His Excellency Count de Macedo, formerly Minister of Marine and Colonies, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid.
His Excellency Antonio Emilio Correa de Sa Brandao, President of the High Court of Justice, formerly Minister of Justice.
His Excellency Fernando Mattoso Santos, formerly Minister of Finances and of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Francisco Antonio da Veiga Beirao, Counselor of State, Peer of the Realm, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Justice.
Roumania—Mr. Theodore G. Rosetti, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.
Mr. Jean Kalinderu, LL. D., formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.
Mr. Jean N. Lahovary, Deputy, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Agriculture, of Industry, of Commerce and of Domain.
Mr. Constantin G. Dissescu, Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, Senator.
Russia—(No appointment since the retirement of Mr. de Martens.)
Salvador—(No appointment made since the retirement of Messrs. Perez Triana and Matheu.)
Servia—Mr. George Pavlovitch, formerly Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation.
Dr. Milovan Milovanovitch, LL. D., Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.
Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.
Siam—Mr. Frederick W. Verney, Member of Parliament, formerly Counselor of Legation at London.
Mr. Corragioni d'Orelli, Counselor of Legation at Paris.
Spain—Mr. Rafael de Urena y Smenjaud, LL. D., Professor in the Faculte of Madrid.
His Excellency S. Moret, Deputy, formerly President of the Council of Ministers.
His Excellency E. Dato, Deputy, formerly Minister of Justice.
His Excellency R. M. de Labra, Senator, Barrister at the Court of Cassation.
Sweden—Mr. Knut Hjalmar Leonard de Hammarskjold, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, formerly Minister of Worship and of Public Instruction, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE—*Continued.*

Mr. Johan Frederik Ivar Afzelius, LL. D., President of the Commission for the Revision of Laws.
Mr. Johannes Hellner, D. L., formerly Minister, Member of the Supreme Court.
Baron Carl Nils Daniel Bildt, LL. D., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy.
Switzerland—Mr. Charles Lardy, LL. D., Swiss Minister at Paris.
Mr. Charles Hilty, LL. D., Member of the National Council (deceased).
Mr. Eugene Huber, LL. D., Member of the National Council.
Turkey—His Excellency Gabriel Effendi, Minister of Commerce and Public Works.
His Excellency Hakky Bey, Ambassador at Rome.
His Excellency Yorghiadis Effendi, Senator.
Said Bey, Vice-President of the Legislative section of the Council of State.
United States—Mr. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States.
Mr. John W. Griggs, formerly Attorney-General of the United States.
Mr. George Gray, United States Circuit Judge, formerly United States Senator.
Mr. Oscar S. Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.
Uruguay—Mr. Jose Battle y Ordonez, formerly President of Uruguay.
Mr. Gonzalo Ramirez, LL. D., formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mr. Juan Pedro Castro, LL. D., formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and Brussels.
Venezuela—Dr. Carlos Leon, LL. D., formerly Minister of Public Instruction, formerly Member of the Court of Cassation.
Dr. Nicomedes Zuloaga, LL. D., formerly Member of the Court of Cassation.
Dr. Francisco Arroyo Parejo, LL. D., formerly Procuror-General.
Gen. Manuel Antonio Matos, formerly Senator, formerly Minister of Finance.
Secretary-General—Baron Michiels van Verduynen.
First Secretary of the Court—Jonkheer W. Roell.
The Administrative Council—The Administrative Council consists of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the diplomatic representatives at The Hague of the ratifying powers.

The Hall of Fame.

MARCH 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was accordingly built in the form of a semi-circle, 170 feet, connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementos of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 400 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. In case of failure to fill all the panels allotted, the vacancies are to be filled in a following year.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of an additional structure in the form of a loggia joining the colonnade on the north, having 30 panels for foreign born Americans, six to be filled in 1905, and beyond this of a Hall of Fame for Women, about 30 by 60 feet, with a museum on the ground floor and a main story above of 28 columns supporting a pedimented roof, with places for 60 tablets

The rules prescribed that the Council should invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate should be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the Council.

In October, 1900, the University Senate received the ballots of the electors. Of the one hundred judges selected ninety-seven voted. The number of names which had been submitted to them was 252. Of these each judge returned a vote for fifty. The rule required that no candidate receiving less than fifty-one votes could be accepted The returns showed that but twenty-nine candidates received the required number and were chosen. These were as follows: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart, Asa Gray.

In October, 1905, under the rules named above, the Senate received the ballots of 95 Electors out of 101 appointed, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women. A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women, a majority of only 47. The following persons were found to be duly chosen: John Quincy Adams 59; James Russell Lowell, 58; William Tecumseh Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John Greenleaf Whittier, 53; Alexander Hamilton, 88; Louis Agassiz, 83; John Paul Jones, 54; Mary Lyon, 58; Emma Willard, 50; Maria Mitchell, 48.

Among the names which received less than a majority vote in the 1905 election were those of Oliver Wendell Holmes 48, Phillips Brooks 48, Bryant Parkman and Motley 46 each; Poe and Cooper 43 each; Bancroft and Greeley 39 each; Nathaniel Green and Mark Hopkins 38 each, Joseph Henry 32; Rufus Choate 31.

The Hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more national associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, the eleven new tablets were unveiled orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

Since the Deed of Gift was amended to admit memorials to famous foreign born Americans, the roll of electors has been amended in like manner, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a native of Scotland, succeeding to the place of Ex-President Grover Cleveland, deceased.

COMPARATIVELY few prosecutions under the terms of the Sherman Anti-Trust law were begun during the year 1909.

In 1908 the Standard oil combination held first place in the thoughts of the trust-breaking staff. There were twenty-one cases against it under the rebate section pending in the courts, the chief of which was the $29,240,000 fine case. That fine, imposed on August 3, 1907, is unpaid. On July 22, 1908, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit reversed the case and remanded it to the District Court for further proceedings in accordance with the views of the Appellate Court expressed in the opinion delivered by Judge Peter Grosscup.

The Government, as soon as possible, filed an application for a rehearing of the case by the Circuit Court of Appeals. That application was denied November 10, 1908. Thereupon Attorney-General Bonaparte announced that a petition to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court would be filed. Such a course was necessary because the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Appeals is conclusive in criminal actions and such as this one. There were twenty-one other criminal actions against the Standard and its subsidiaries still pending.

The civil case against it under the Sherman act was prepared for hearing before the Circuit Court at St. Louis. A record bound in fifteen enormous volumes had been made.

The Government achieved its most notable victory since the Northern Securities case on November 7, 1908, when the Circuit Court at New York decided that the American Tobacco Company and its subsidiaries, except the Imperial Tobacco Company and the United Cigar Stores Company, constitute a restraint in trade between the States and foreign nations within the meaning of the Sherman law.

The Court, in this case, issued an injunction which was suspended during appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, forbidding the tobacco trust to ship goods in interstate commerce while the illegal combination remained in force. That order differed from the usual order in trust cases in that it placed the burden of proving that the illegal practices have ceased upon the defendants. Heretofore, the burden has been on the Government to show that the order of the court has not been obeyed, and that the defendant or defendants should be punished for contempt.

CIVIL SUITS.

United States vs. One Hundred and Seventy-five Cases of Cigarettes—October 28, 1907, information filed in the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia covering the seizure of 175 cases of cigarettes under Section 6 of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Case pending.

United States vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company et al—February 1, 1908, a bill in equity was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Utah, charging a combination and conspiracy in violation of the Sherman act Case pending.

United States vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company et al—May 22, 1908, a bill in equity was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts charging the New Haven company with combining and attempting to combine under one common control the various railroad and electric railway systems in New England, in violation of the Sherman act. Case pending June 26, 1909. Discontinuance filed by United States.

CRIMINAL ACTIONS.

United States vs. H. D. Corbett Stationery Company et al—November 1, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the District of Arizona charging a combination in restraint of trade. November 4, 1907, demurrer filed. November 14, 1907, demurrers sustained and defendants referred to next grand jury. November 5, 1908, jury trial. November 6, 1908, not guilty.

United States vs. Union Pacific Coal Company et al—November 20, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the District of Utah, charging a conspiracy to violate and for a violation of the Sherman act. January 6, 1908, demurrer filed. March 2, 1908, demurrer sustained as to first count and overruled as to second count. Case pending.

United States vs. Charles L. Simmons et al—January 20, 1908, indictment returned in the District Court for the Southern District of Alabama charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of plumbers' supplies. Pending.

United States vs. E. J. Ray et al—February 14, 1908, indictment returned in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana against seventy-two laborers charging a combination and conspiracy in restraint of foreign trade and commerce, in violation of the Sherman act. Case pending.

United States vs. E. J. Ray et al—February 15, 1908, indictment returned in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana against seventy-two laborers charging a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce, in violation of the Sherman act. Case pending.

United States vs. Joseph Stiefvater et al—February 15, 1908, indictment returned in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of plumbers' supplies. Case pending.

United States vs. American Naval Stores Company et al—April 11, 1908, indictment returned in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia, charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of turpentine. Case pending May 10, 1909. Guilty as to certain named defendants. Fines, $17,500. May 4, 1909, Writ of Error to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit.

United States vs. John H. Parks et al—June 16, 1908, indictment returned in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, charging a combination in restraint of trade in the matter of the manufacture and sale of paper. June 19, 1908, defendants pleaded guilty and sentenced to pay fines aggregating $50,000, which were paid. Case against John H. Parks pending.

United States vs. American Sugar Refining Company; Washington B. Thomas, Arthur Donner, Charles H. Senff, John Mayer, George H. Frazier and John E. Parsons. In the Southern District of New York, Circuit Court, July 1, 1909—Indictments returned under Secs. 1 and 2, Sherman Anti-Trust law, act, July 2, 1890. Engaging in conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in refined sugar, monopolizing such trade and commerce, attempting to monopolize such trade and commerce, conspiring together to monopolize such trade and commerce, engaging in conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in purchase and shipment of raw sugar and molasses, materials for manufacture of refined sugar, etc., etc.

United States Post-Office Statistics.

Fiscal Years.	Number of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	Amount Paid for Compensation to Postmasters.	Amount Paid for Transportation of the Mail.
1881	44,512	344,006	$36,785,398	$39,251,736	$8,298,743	$23,196,032
1882	46,231	343,618	41,876,410	40,039,635	8,964,677	22,846,112
1883	47,863	353,166	45,508,693	42,816,700	10,319,441	23,067,323
1884	50,017	359,530	43,338,127	46,404,960	11,283,831	25,359,816
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560,844	49,533,150	11,431,305	27,765,124
1886	53,614	366,667	43,948,423	50,839,435	11,348,178	27,553,239
1887	55,157	373,142	48,837,610	52,391,678	11,929,481	28,135,769
1888	57,281	403,977	52,695,176	55,795,358	12,600,186	29,151,168
1889	58,999	416,159	56,175,611	61,376,847	13,171,382	31,893,359
1890	62,401	427,991	60,882,097	65,930,717	13,753,096	33,885,978
1891	64,329	439,027	65,931,786	71,662,463	14,527,000	36,805,621
1892	67,119	447,591	70,930,475	76,323,762	15,249,565	38,837,236
1893	68,403	453,832	75,896,933	81,074,104	15,862,621	41,179,054
1894	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	84,324,414	15,899,709	45,375,359
1895	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	86,790,172	16,079,508	46,336,326
1896	70,360	463,313	82,499,208	90,626,296	16,576,674	47,993,067
1897	71,022	470,032	82,665,462	94,077,242	16,917,621	49,918,193
1898	73,570	480,462	89,012,618	98,033,523	17,460,621	52,204,382
1899	75,000	496,948	95,021,384	101,632,160	18,223,506	53,797,752
1900	76,688	500,982	102,354,579	107,740,268	19,112,097	56,236,196
1901	76,945	511,808	111,631,193	115,554,920	19,949,514	58,151,210
1902	76,215	507,540	121,848,047	124,785,697	20,783,919	61,000,441
1903	74,169	506,268	34,224,443	138,784,488	21,631,724	65,18[illegible],715
1904	71,131	406,818	143,582,624	152,362,117	22,273,344	69,724,853
1905	68,131	486,805	152,826,585	167,399,169	22,743,342	72,756,392
1906	65,600	478,711	167,932,782	178,449,778	23,548,988	75,981,551
1907	62,663	463,406	183,585,005	190,238,288	24,575,696	80,460,767
1908	61,158	450,738	191,478,663	208,351,886	25,599,397	81,157,720
1909	60,144	448,618	203,562,383	221,004,102	26,569,892	83,706,049

Of the whole number of post-offices at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1909, 7,200 were Presidential offices and 52,944 were fourth class offices.

The number of pieces of postal matter of all kinds which passed through the mails of the United States in the fiscal year (1908) was 13,173,340,329. The annual aggregate number of letters transmitted through the post-offices of the world may be estimated at 30,000,000,000, and of newspapers, 15,000,000,000.

DOMESTIC MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED IN 1909.

States and Territories.	Amount.	States and Territories.	Amount.	States and Territories.	Amount.
Alabama	$7,078,919.44	Maryland	$3,486,682.74	Rhode Island	$2,480,150.59
Alaska	2,789,475.13	Massachusetts	17,740,969.75	South Carolina	3,669,510.01
Arizona	3,200,767.89	Michigan	20,288,990.52	South Dakota	4,855,069.05
Arkansas	6,087,655.20	Minnesota	13,122,461.58	Tennessee	5,789,418.04
California	31,175,132.70	Mississippi	6,525,182.97	Texas	21,096,447.02
Colorado	9,874,998.94	Missouri	13,497,854.47	Utah	3,467,662.56
Connecticut	6,607,633.82	Montana	6,458,199.99	Vermont	2,716,038.77
Delaware	662,798.89	Nebraska	9,297,316.59	Virginia	5,688,129.84
District of Columbia	2,181,639.51	Nevada	4,324,419.38	Washington	14,954,489.26
Florida	4,578,853.56	New Hampshire	2,970,478.16	West Virginia	5,276,903.01
Georgia	8,441,534.17	New Jersey	9,310,496.71	Wisconsin	13,831,165.76
Hawaii	2,291,712.16	New Mexico	2,406,672.12	Wyoming	2,532,519.30
Idaho	4,490,469.56	New York	43,758,465.67		
Illinois	30,218,884.44	North Carolina	4,601,269.53	Tutuila	40,022.58
Indiana	13,394,483.06	North Dakota	5,444,639.04	Shanghai U.S.Postal Ag'cy	57,279.12
Iowa	13,120,707.22	Ohio	21,351,689.05	Guam	47,424.49
Kansas	11,735,220.50	Oklahoma	9,762,161.83	Supt. M. O. System	353,204.43
Kentucky	4,189,391.84	Oregon	8,169,176.30		
Louisiana	5,413,663.03	Pennsylvania	33,330,652.33	Total	$498,511,747.14
Maine	5,453,430.46	Porto Rico	2,770,663.66		

The number of domestic money-orders issued in the fiscal year 1909 was 69,304,395; number of international money-orders, 3,175,014; amount, $69,317,899.

National Association of Postmasters

OF FIRST CLASS OFFICES.

THE National Association of Postmasters of First Class Offices was organized at Detroit, Mich., October 8, 1898.

The Association consists of postmasters and assistant postmasters of the first class post-offices in the United States, and presidents and first vice-presidents of State associations of postmasters. Heads of the Post-Office Department and Chiefs of Bureaus at Washington are honorary members.

Article 3 of the Constitution declares that: "The object of this Association is to aid in the improvement of the Postal Service of the United States through the mutual interchange of ideas of members of the Association and officials of the Post-Office Department."

The annual meetings are attended by the heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus of the Post-Office Department who address the conventions and answer questions pertaining to the practical work of the post-office.

The following are the officers for 1909-10: *President*—Edward M. Morgan, New York. *First Vice-President*—F. G. Withoft, Dayton, Ohio. *Second Vice-President*—Edward R. Sizer, Lincoln, Neb. *Third Vice-President*—Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. *Fourth Vice-President*—R. E. Woods, Louisville, Ky. *Fifth Vice-President*—George W. Bean, Tampa, Fla. *Treasurer*—D. C. Owen, Milwaukee. *Secretary*—Stephen S. Feehan, New York.

National Municipal and Civic Organizations.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

President—Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore, Md. *First Vice-President*—Charles Richardson, Philadelphia. *Second Vice-President*—Thomas N. Strong, Portland, Ore. *Third Vice-President*—Hon. Henry L. McCune, Kansas City, Missouri; *Fourth Vice-President*—Walter L. Fisher, Chicago, Ill. *Fifth Vice-President*—George W. Guthrie, Pittsburgh. *Secretary*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, 121 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. *Treasurer*—George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia. *Executive Committee*—Chairman, Horace E. Deming, New York; James Phinney Baxter, Portland, Me.; Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass.; Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Boston; Charles S. De Forest, New Haven, Ct.; Dudley Tibbets, Troy; George Haven Putnam, New York; E. H. Prentice, New York; Norman Hapgood, New York; Charles H. Ingersoll, New York; William G. Low, New York; Frederick Almy, Buffalo; Clarence L. Harper, Philadelphia; Thomas Raeburn White, Philadelphia; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburgh; H. D. W. English, Pittsburgh; W. P. Bancroft, Wilmington, Del.; H. B. F. Macfarland, Washington; Elliott Hunt Pendleton, Cincinnati; Morton D. Hull, Chicago; J. L. Hudson, Detroit; John A. Butler, Milwaukee; David P. Jones, Minneapolis; Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis; Frank N. Hartwell, Louisville; E. C. Kontz, Atlanta; James H. Causey, Denver; Frank J. Symmes, Berkeley; Charles D. Willard, Los Angeles; Harvey S. Chase, Boston, and the officers. The League is composed of associations formed in cities of the United States, and having as an object the improvement of municipal government. It has no connection with State or national parties or issues, and confines itself strictly to municipal affairs. Any association belonging to the League may withdraw at any time.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

President—David E. Heineman, Detroit, Mich.; *First Vice-President*—John R. Cronin, Joliet, Ill.; *Second Vice-President*—L. A. Lapointe, Montreal; *Third Vice-President*—Millard F. Funkhouser, Omaha, Neb.; *Fourth Vice-President*—William M. O'Bryan, Owensboro, Ky.; *Secretary-Treasurer*—John MacVicar, Des Moines. *Trustees*—Wm. H. Baker, Lockport, N. Y.; Jerome T. Congleton, Newark, N. J.; Harry F. Hooper, Baltimore, Md.; T. E. Knotts, Gary, Ind.; Grant Conrad, San Diego, Cal.; Fred Busse, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Evanson, Winnipeg, Can.; William J. Hosey, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The objects of the League of American Municipalities are as follows—The general improvement and facilitation of every branch of municipal administration by the following means: First—The perpetuation of the organization as an agency for the co-operation of American cities in the practical study of all questions pertaining to municipal administration. Second—The holding of annual conventions for the discussion of contemporaneous municipal affairs. Third—The establishment and maintenance of a central bureau of information for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistics, reports, and all kinds of information relative to municipal government. The membership of the League includes nearly all of the important cities in this country and Canada.

NATIONAL GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

President—Arthur C. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.; *Vice-President and Treasurer*—Martin Dodge, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—H. W. McAfee. This Association was organized by delegates from thirty-eight States in national convention at Chicago November 21, 1900, and an extensive campaign for good roads all over the Union is in progress. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; annual membership fee, $1.

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION.

President—J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa. *First Vice-President*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff; *Vice-Presidents*—George B. Leighton, Monadnock, N. H.; Robert Watchorn, New York; David P. Jones, Minneapolis; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; Fielding J. Stilson, Los Angeles. *Executive Board*—Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond, Ind.; George Otis Draper, Hopedale, Mass.; Miss Mary M. Butler, Yonkers, N. Y.; Frederick L. Ford, Hartford, Ct.; Outdoor Art, Warren H. Manning, Boston; Press, R. B. Watrous, Milwaukee; Parks and Public Reservations, Henry A. Barker, Providence; Public Nuisances, Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.; Railroad Improvement, Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago; Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, Warren, O.; John Nolen, Cambridge, Mass.; John Quincy Adams, City Hall, N. Y.; Kenyon L. Butterfield, Amherst, Mass.; Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo, Mich. Social Settlements—Graham Romeyn Taylor, Chicago; *Secretary*—Richard B. Watrous; *Treasurer*—William B. Howland, New York.

The American Civic Association was formed by merger of the American League for Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, June 10, 1904. The Association seeks to combine and make efficient the country-wide effort for civic betterment. It has led in the effort to prevent the destruction of Niagara Falls for power purposes; it advocates rational forest treatment; it is inaugurating a campaign for the restraint and reduction of objectionable outdoor advertising as a defacement of nature, and it urges community beauty. It fosters parks, playgrounds, and outdoor recreation; it arouses communities, and leads them toward betterment. A lantern-slide service is maintained, and many bulletins are issued.

SOCIETY OF BUILDING COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS.

President—James G. Houghton, Inspector of Buildings, Minneapolis, Minn.; *Executive Officer*—F. W. Fitzpatrick; *Asst. Secretary*—A. Richardson, Washington, D. C. The International Society of State and Municipal Building Commissioners and Inspectors is an association of the chiefs of the Building Departments of the United States, Canada and Mexico, the principal cities of Europe, Australia and China, to promote the "improvement of building methods; the revision and perfecting of building ordinances and securing their more thorough enforcement; the lessening of our appalling fire losses; mutual assistance, the interchange of ideas, and the binding in closer union of the building bureaus of the several cities with the view of ultimate uniformity of building laws."

INTERNATIONAL REFORM BUREAU.

International Reform Bureau, 206 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C. *President*—Henry W. Blair, *Secretary*—Rev. F. D. Power, D. D. *Superintendent and Treasurer*—Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts. Devoted to the repression of intemperance, impurity, Sabbath-breaking, gambling, and kindred evils, by lectures, letters, legislation, and literature; also giving special attention to anti-opium work in China, and the suppression of liquor selling among native races in Africa and elsewhere. The Bureau has drawn thirteen laws that have passed Congress.

National Platforms of Political Parties.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, ADOPTED AT DENVER, COL., JULY 10, 1908.

We, the representatives of the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of the party.

We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth, and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenceless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government, and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

"Shall the people rule?" is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

The Misuse of Patronage.—We condemn as a violation of the spirit of our institutions the action of the present Chief Executive in using the patronage of his high office to secure the nomination of one of his Cabinet officers. A forced succession in the Presidency is scarcely less repugnant to public sentiment than is life tenure in that office. No good intention on the part of the executive and no virtue in the one selected can justify the establishment of a dynasty. The right of the people to freely select their officials is inalienable and cannot be delegated.

Publicity of Campaign Contributions.—We demand Federal legislation forever terminating the partnership which has existed between corporations of the country and the Republican party under the expressed or implied agreement that in return for the contributions of great sums of money wherewith to purchase elections they should be allowed to continue substantially unmolested in their efforts to encroach upon the rights of the people.

Any reasonable doubt as to the existence of this relation has been forever dispelled by the sworn testimony of witnesses examined in the insurance investigation in New York and the open admission, unchallenged by the Republican National Committee, of a single individual that he himself, at the personal request of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, raised more than a quarter of a million of dollars to be used in a single State during the closing hours of the last campaign. In order that this practice shall be stopped for all time we demand the passage of a statute punishing with imprisonment any officer of a corporation who shall either contribute on behalf of or consent to the contribution by corporations of any money or thing of value to be used in furthering the election of a President or Vice-President of the United States or of any member of Congress thereof.

We denounce the action of the Republican party, having complete control of the Federal Government, for its failure to pass the bill introduced in the last Congress to compel the publication of the names of contributors and the amounts contributed toward Congress funds, and point to the evidence of their insincerity when they sought by an absolutely irrelevant and impossible amendment to defeat the passage of the bill. As a further evidence of their intention to conduct their campaign in the coming contest with vast sums of money wrested from favor-seeking corporations, we call attention to the fact that the recent Republican National Convention at Chicago refused, when the plank was presented to it, to declare against such practices.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law preventing any corporation contributing to a campaign fund, and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable minimum, and providing for the publication before election of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum.

The Rights of the States.—Believing, with Jefferson, in "the support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies," and in "the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad," we are opposed to the centralization implied in the suggestions, now frequently made, that the powers of the general government should be extended by judicial construction. There is no twilight zone between the Nation and the State in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both; and it is as necessary that the Federal Government shall exercise the powers delegated to it as it is that the State Governments shall use the authority reserved to them, but we insist that Federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, not substituted for, State remedies.

Tariff.—We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now affected by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question, but the people cannot safely trust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed in which the Republican party must have that same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power no action whatever has been taken by the Republican Congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff iniquities.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust controlled products should be placed upon the free list, and material reductions shall be made in the tariff upon the necessaries of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, and graduated reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Existing duties have given to the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and of paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge. We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on

pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

Trusts.—A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

Among the additional remedies we specify three: First, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system which will, without abridging the right of each State to create corporations or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent. of the product in which it deals, a license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent. of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States; and, third, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

Railroad Regulation.—We assert the right of Congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each State to exercise like control over commerce within its borders.

We demand such enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission as may be necessary to compel railroads to perform their duties as common carriers and prevent discrimination and extortion.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce; to this end we recommend the valuation of railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original cost and cost of reproduction and all elements of value that will render the valuation made fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers; also legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reductions that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate investments. We heartily approve the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate, and we favor any further necessary legislation to restrain, control and prevent such abuses.

We favor such legislation as will increase the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving to it the initiative with reference to rates and transportation charges put into effect by the railroad companies, and permitting the Interstate Commerce Commission, on its own initiative, to declare a rate illegal and as being more than should be charged for such service. The present law relating thereto is inadequate by reason of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission is without power to fix or investigate a rate until complaint has been made to it by the shipper.

We further declare that all agreements of traffic or other associations of railway agents affecting interstate rates, service or classification, shall be unlawful unless filed with and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We favor the enactment of a law giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to inspect proposed railroad tariff rates or schedules before they shall take effect, and, if they be found to be unreasonable, to initiate an adjustment thereof.

Banking.—The panic of 1907, coming without any legitimate excuse, when the Republican party had for a decade been in complete control of the Federal Government, furnishes additional proof that it is either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public. It has so linked the country to Wall Street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the whole people While refusing to rescue wealth producers from spoliation at the hands of the stock gamblers and speculators in farm products, it has deposited Treasury funds, without interest and without competition, in favorite banks. It has used an emergency for which it is largely responsible to force through Congress a bill changing the basis of bank currency and inviting market manipulation, and has failed to give to the fifteen million depositors of the country protection in their savings.

We believe that, in so far as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency, such currency should be issued, controlled by the Federal Government and loaned on adequate security to national and State banks. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the national banks shall be required to establish a guarantee fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank under an equitable system which shall be available to all State banking institutions wishing to use it.

We favor a postal savings bank, if the guaranteed bank cannot be secured, and that it be constituted so as to keep the deposited money in the communities where it is established; but we condemn the policy of the Republican party in providing postal savings banks under a plan of conduct by which they will aggregate the deposits of rural communities and redeposit the same while under Government charge in the banks of Wall Street, thus depleting the circulating medium of the producing regions and unjustly favoring the speculative markets.

Income Tax.—We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal Government

Labor and Injunctions.—The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberty, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished judges, who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise false issues respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of un-

swerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the right of wage earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions, to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We favor the eight-hour day on all Government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the Federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act, covering injury to body or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, represented separately in the President's Cabinet, which department shall include the subject of mines and mining.

Merchant Marine.—We believe in the upbuilding of the American merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

The Navy.—The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided and maintained means an adequate navy, and we believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country, and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.

Protection of American Citizens.—We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad and to use all proper methods to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of law and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under our treaties; and if, under existing conditions, the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens, or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor prompt negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure the removal of these unjust discriminations.

We demand that all over the world a duly authorized passport issued by the Government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

Civil Service.—The laws pertaining to the Civil Service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party.

Pensions.—We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their dependants and because it tends to relieve the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army.

Health Bureau.—We advocate the organization of all existing national public health agencies into a national bureau of public health, with such power over sanitary conditions connected with factories, mines, tenements, child labor and such other subjects as are properly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and do not interfere with the power of the States controlling public health agencies.

Agricultural and Mechanical Education.—The Democratic party favors the extension of agricultural, mechanical and industrial education. We therefore favor the establishment of district agricultural experiment stations and secondary agricultural and mechanical colleges in the several States.

Popular Election of Senators.—We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to other national reforms.

Oklahoma.—We welcome Oklahoma to the sisterhood of States, and heartily congratulate her on the auspicious beginning of a great career.

Arizona and New Mexico.—The national Democratic party has for the last sixteen years labored for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate States of the Federal Union, and recognizing that each possesses every qualification to successfully maintain separate State governments, we favor the immediate admission of these Territories as separate States.

Grazing Lands.—The establishment of rules and regulations, if any such are necessary, in relation to free grazing upon the public lands outside of forest or other reservations until the same shall eventually be disposed of should be left to the people of the States respectively in which such lands may be situated.

Waterways.—Water furnishes the cheapest means of transportation, and the National Government, having the control of navigable waters, should improve them to their fullest capacity. We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every watercourse in the Union which is justified by the needs of commerce, and to secure that end we favor, when practicable, the connection of the Great Lakes with the navigable rivers and with the Gulf through the Mississippi River, and the navigable rivers with each other, and the rivers, bays and sounds of our coasts with each other by artificial canals, with a view to perfecting a system of inland waterways, to be navigated by vessels of standard draught.

We favor the co-ordination of the various services of the Government connected with waterways in one service, for the purpose of aiding in the completion of such a system of inland waterways; and we favor the creation of a fund ample for continuous work, which shall be conducted under the direction of a commission of experts to be authorized by law.

NATIONAL PLATFORMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES—*Continued.*

Post Roads.—We favor Federal aid to State and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

Arbitrary Power of Speaker.—The House of Representatives was designed by the fathers of the Constitution to be the popular branch of our Government, responsive to the public will.

The House of Representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of its members, but has come under the absolute domination of the Speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and powers of legislation.

We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our Federal Government helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members.

Legislative government becomes a failure when one member in the person of the Speaker is more powerful than the entire body.

We demand that the House of Representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the Speaker, and we pledge ourselves to adopt such rules and regulations to govern the House of Representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation.

Economy in Administration.—The Republican Congress in the session just ended has made appropriations amounting to $1,008,000,000, exceeding the total expenditures of the last fiscal year by $90,000,000 and leaving a deficit of more than $60,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the needless waste of the people's money which has resulted in this appalling increase as a shameful violation of all prudent conditions of government, as no less than a crime against the millions of working men and women, from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. It is not surprising that in the face of this shocking record the Republican platform contains no reference to economical administration or promise thereof in the future. We demand that a stop be put to this frightful extravagance and insist upon the strictest economy in every department compatible with frugal and efficient administration.

Officeholders.—Coincident with the enormous increase in expenditures is a like addition to the number of officeholders. During the last year 23,784 were added, costing $16,156,000, and in the last six years of the Republican administration the total number of new offices created, aside from many commissions, has been 99,319, entailing an additional expenditure of nearly seventy million dollars, as against only 10,279 new offices created under the Cleveland and McKinley administrations, which involved an expenditure of only $6,000,000. We denounce this great and growing increase in the number of officeholders as not only unnecessary and wasteful but also as clearly indicating a deliberate purpose on the part of the administration to keep the Republican party in power at public expense by thus increasing the number of its retainers and dependents. Such procedure we declare to be no less dangerous and corrupt than the open purchase of votes at the polls.

Natural Resources.—We repeat the demand for internal development and for the conservation of our natural resources contained in previous platforms, the enforcement of which Mr. Roosevelt has vainly sought from a reluctant party, and to that end we insist upon the preservation, protection, and replacement of needed forests, the preservation of the public domain for homeseekers, the protection of the national resources in timber, coal, iron and oil against monopolistic control; the development of our waterways for navigation and every other useful purpose, including the irrigation of arid lands, the reclamation of swamp lands, the clarification of streams, the development of water power and the preservation of electric power generated by this natural force from the control of monopoly; and to such end we urge the exercise of all powers, national, State, and municipal, both separately and in co-operation.

We insist upon a policy of administration of our forest reserve which shall relieve it of the abuses which have arisen thereunder, and which shall, as far as practicable, conform to the police regulations of the several States where they are located, which shall enable homesteaders as of right to occupy and acquire title to all portions thereof which are especially adapted to agriculture, and which shall furnish a system of timber sales available as well to the private citizen as to the larger manufacturer and consumer.

Philippines.—We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder, which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandoning a fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guarantee the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our Government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

Pan-American Relations.—The Democratic party recognizes the importance and advantage of developing closer ties of Pan-American friendship and commerce between the United States and her sister nations of Latin America, and favors the taking of such steps, consistent with Democratic policies, for better acquaintance, greater mutual confidence and larger exchange of trade as will bring lasting benefit not only to the United States but to this group of American republics having constitutions, forms of government, ambitions and interests akin to our own.

Telegraph and Telephone.—We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and services of telegraph and telephone companies engaged in the transmission of messages between the States, under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Asiatic Immigration.—We favor full protection, by both national and State governments within their respective spheres, of all foreigners residing in the United States under treaty, but we are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants who can-

not be amalgamated with our population, or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with Oriental powers.

Alaska and Porto Rico.—We demand for the people of Alaska and Porto Rico the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government, and the officials appointed to administer the government of all our Territories and the District of Columbia should be thoroughly qualified by previous bona fide residence.

Hawaii.—We favor the application of the principles of the land laws of the United States to our newly acquired Territory, Hawaii, to the end that the public lands of that Territory may be held and utilized for the benefit of bona fide homesteaders.

Panama Canal.—We believe the Panama Canal will prove of great value to our country, and favor its speedy completion.

Foreign Patents.—We believe that where an American citizen holding a patent in a foreign country is compelled to manufacture under his patent within a certain time similar restrictions should be applied in this country to the citizens or subjects of such a country.

Conclusion.—The Democratic party stands for democracy; the Republican has drawn to itself all that is aristocratic and plutocratic.

The Democratic party is the champion of civil rights and opportunities to all; the Republican party is the party of privileges and private monopoly. The Democratic party listens to the voice of the whole people and gauges progress by the prosperity and advancement of the average man; the Republican party is subservient to the comparatively few who are the beneficiaries of governmental favoritism. We invite the co-operation of all, regardless of previous political affiliation or past differences, who desire to preserve a government of the people by the people and for the people, and who favor such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society.

PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 18, 1908.

Once more the Republican party, in national convention assembled, submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization, that destroyed slavery, preserved the Union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country and gave to the nation her seat of honor in the councils of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

Republicanism Under Roosevelt.—In this the great era of American advancement the Republican party has reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington, or preserved under Lincoln, has there been such mighty progress in those ideals of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealing among men.

The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice. Their most exalted servant represents the best aims and worthiest purposes of all his countrymen. American manhood has been lifted to a nobler sence of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and higher standards of right and wrong in private life have become cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and interdependence, and the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power and all the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law, the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies, the exposure and punishment of evildoers in the public service, the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines, the complete overthrow of preferences, rebates and discriminations, the arbitration of labor disputes, the amelioration of the condition of wageworkers everywhere, the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways, and always the earnest support and defence of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty and property.

These are the achievements that will make for Theodore Roosevelt his place in history, but more than all else the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unfaltering adherence to the policies thus inaugurated and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the government.

Equality of Opportunity.—Under the guidance of republican principles the American people have become the richest nation in the world. Our wealth to-day exceeds that of England and all her colonies, and that of France and Germany combined. When the Republican party was born the total wealth of the country was $16,000,000,000. It has leaped to $110,000,000,000 in a generation, while Great Britain has gathered but $60,000,000,000 in 500 years. The United States now owns one-fourth of the world's wealth and makes one-third of all modern manufactured products. In the great necessities of civilization, such as coal, the motive power of all activity; iron, the chief basis of all industry; cotton, the staple foundation of all fabrics; wheat, corn and all the agricultural products that feed mankind, America's supremacy is undisputed. And yet her great natural wealth has been scarcely touched. We have a vast domain of 3,000,000 square miles, literally bursting with latent treasure, still waiting the magic of capital and industry to be converted to the practical uses of mankind; a country rich in soil and climate, in the unharnessed energy of its rivers and in all the varied products of the field, the forest and the factory. With gratitude for God's bounty, with pride in the splendid productiveness of the past and with confidence in the plenty and prosperity of the future the Republican party de-

clares for the principle that in the development and enjoyment of wealth so great and blessings so benign there shall be equal opportunity for all.

The Revival of Business.—Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis upon which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded, and the necessity of promoting their continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance which, if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule or the menace of it, might have equalled the familiar Democratic panics of the past. We congratulate the people upon the renewed evidence of American supremacy, and hail with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce and manufacturing.

Recent Republican Legislation.—Since the election of William McKinley, in 1896 the people of this country have felt anew the wisdom of intrusting to the Republican party through decisive majorities the control and direction of national legislation.

The many wise and progressive measures adopted at recent sessions of Congress have demonstrated the patriotic resolve of Republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the forward march toward better government.

Notwithstanding the indefensible filibustering of a Democratic minority in the House of Representatives during the last session, many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted, and we especially commend the passage of the Emergency Currency bill; the appointment of the national monetary commission; the employers' and government liability laws; the measures for the greater efficiency of the army and navy; the Widows' Pension bill; the child labor law for the District of Columbia; the new statutes for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen and many other acts conserving the public welfare.

Pledges for Future Tariff.—The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress, which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests.

Currency.—We approve the emergency measures adopted by the Government during the recent financial disturbance, and especially commend the passage by Congress at the last session of the law designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency. The Republican party is committed to the development of a permanent currency system, responding to our greater needs, and the appointment of the national monetary commission by the present Congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insures the early realization of this purpose. The present currency laws have fully justified their adoption, but an expanding commerce, a marvellous growth in wealth and population, multiplying the centres of distribution, increasing the demand for the movement of crops in the West and South and entailing periodic changes in monetary conditions, disclose the need of a more elastic and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, must be automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest rates, and, above all, must be in harmony with that Republican doctrine which insists that every dollar shall be based upon and as good as gold.

Postal Savings.—We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift.

Trusts.—The Republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition, and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the Federal Government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in, the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.

Railroads.—We approve the enactment of the Railroad Rate law and the vigorous enforcement by the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations, as a result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shipper over the small shipper have substantially disappeared; and in this connection we commend the appropriation by the present Congress to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to thoroughly investigate, and give publicity to, the accounts of interstate railroads. We believe, however, that the interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever. We favor such national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

Railroad and Government Employees.—The enactment in constitutional form at the present session of Congress of the employers' liability law, the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes, as well as the additional protection secured for engineers and firemen; the reduction in the hours of labor of trainmen and railroad telegraphers, the successful exercise of the powers of meditation and arbitration between interstate railroads and their employees, and the law making a beginning in the policy of

compensation for injured employees of the Government, are among the most commendable accomplishments of the present administration. But there is further work in this direction yet to be done, and the Republican party pledges its continued devotion to every cause that makes for safety and the betterment of conditions among those whose labor contributes so much to the progress and welfare of the country.

Wage Earners Generally.—The same wise policy which has induced the Republican party to maintain protection to American labor, to establish an eight-hour day in the construction of all public works, to increase the list of employees who shall have preferred claims for wages under the bankruptcy laws, to adopt a child labor statute for the District of Columbia, to direct an investigation into the condition of working women and children, and, later, of employees of telephone and telegraph companies engaged in interstate business; to appropriate $150,000 at the recent session of Congress in order to secure a thorough inquiry into the causes of catastrophes and loss of life in the mines, and to amend and strengthen the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, will be pursued in every legitimate direction within Federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the opportunity for happiness and advancement of all who toil. The Republican party recognizes the special needs of wage workers generally, for their wellbeing means the wellbeing of all. But more important than all other considerations is that of good citizenship, and we especially stand for the needs of every American, whatever his occupation, in his capacity as a self-respecting citizen.

Court Procedure.—The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

The American Farmer.—Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage earner is the American farmer. The prosperity of the country rests peculiarly upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Republican party during the last twelve years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing the resources of the National Government to the aid of the farmer, not only in advancing agriculture itself, but in increasing the conveniences of rural life. Free rural mail delivery has been established; it now reaches millions of our citizens, and we favor its extension until every community in the land receives the full benefits of the postal service. We recognize the social and economic advantages of good country roads, maintained more and more largely at public expense and less and less at the expense of the abutting owner. In this work we commend the growing practice of State aid, and we approve the efforts of the national Agricultural Department by experiments and otherwise to make clear to the public the best methods of road construction.

The Negro.—The Republican party has been for more than fifty years the consistent friend of the American negro. It gave him freedom and citizenship. It wrote into the organic law the declarations that proclaim his civil and political rights, and it believes to-day that his noteworthy progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has earned the respect and encouragement of the nation. We demand equal justice for all men, without regard to race or color; we declare once more, and without reservation, for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the negro, and we condemn all devices that have for their real aim his disfranchisement for reasons of color alone, as unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

Natural Resources and Waterways.—We indorse the movement inaugurated by the administration for the conservation of natural resources; we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber; we commend the work now going on for the reclamation of arid lands, and reaffirm the Republican policy of the free distribution of the available areas of the public domain to the landless settler. No obligation of the future is more insistent and none will result in greater blessings to posterity. In line with this splendid undertaking is the further duty, equally imperative, to enter upon a systematic improvement upon a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors and Great Lakes, whose natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of a benign Providence.

The Army and Navy.—The present Congress passed many commendable acts increasing the efficiency of the army and navy; making the militia of the States an integral part of the national establishment; authorizing joint manoeuvres of army and militia; fortifying new naval bases and completing the construction of coaling stations; instituting a female nurse corps for naval hospitals and ships, and adding two new battleships, ten torpedo boat destroyers, three steam colliers and eight submarines to the strength of the navy. Although at peace with all the world and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we nevertheless declare our unalterable devotion to a policy that will keep this Republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines, and assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquillity among the nations.

Protection of American Citizenship Abroad.—We commend the vigorous efforts made by the administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands and pledge ourselves to insist on the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the Government to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

Extension of Foreign Commerce.—Under the administration of the Republican party the foreign commerce of the United States has experienced a remarkable growth, until it has a present annual valuation of approximately $3,000,000,000 and gives employment to a vast amount of labor and capital which would otherwise be idle. It has inaugurated through the recent visit of the Secretary of State to South America and Mexico

a new era of Pan-American commerce and comity which is bringing us into closer touch with our twenty sister American republics, having a common historical heritage, a republican form of government and offering us a limitless field of legitimate commercial expansion.

Arbitration and Hague Treaties.—The conspicuous contributions of American statesmanship to the great cause of international peace so signally advanced in The Hague conferences, are an occasion for just pride and gratification. At the last session of the Senate of the United States eleven Hague conventions were ratified, establishing the rights of neutrals, laws of war on land, restriction of submarine mines, limiting the use of force for the collection of contractual debts, governing the opening of hostilities, extending the application of Geneva principles and in many ways lessening the evils of war and promoting the peaceful settlement of international controversies. At the same session twelve arbitration conventions with great nations were confirmed, and extradition, boundary and neutralization treaties of supreme importance were ratified. We indorse such achievements as the highest duty a people can perform and proclaim the obligation of further strengthening the bonds of friendship and good will with all the nations of the world.

Merchant Marine.—We adhere to the Republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping and urge such legislation as will revive the merchant marine prestige of the country, so essential to national defence, the enlargement of foreign trade and the industrial prosperity of our own people.

Veterans of the Wars.—Another Republican policy which must ever be maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the country's battles and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. We commend the increase in the widows' pensions made by the present Congress and declare for a liberal administration of all pension laws, to the end that the people's gratitude may grow deeper as the memories of heroic sacrifice grow more sacred with the passing years.

Civil Service.—We reaffirm our declarations that the Civil Service laws, enacted, extended and enforced by the Republican party, shall continue to be maintained and obeyed.

Public Health.—We commend the efforts designed to secure greater efficiency in national public health agencies and favor such legislation as will effect this purpose.

Bureau of Mines and Mining.—In the interest of the great mineral industries of our country we earnestly favor the establishment of a bureau of mines and mining.

Cuba.—The American Government, in Republican hands, has freed Cuba, given peace and protection to Porto Rico and the Philippines under our flag, and begun the construction of the Panama Canal. The present conditions in Cuba vindicate the wisdom of maintaining between that republic and this imperishable bonds of mutual interest, and the hope is now expressed that the Cuban people will soon again be ready to assume complete sovereignty over their land.

Porto Rico.—In Porto Rico the Government of the United States is meeting loyal and patriotic support; order and prosperity prevail, and the weilbeing of the people is in every respect promoted and conserved.

We believe that the native inhabitants of Porto Rico should be at once collectively made citizens of the United States, and that all others properly qualified under existing laws residing in said island should have the privilege of becoming naturalized.

The Philippines.—In the Philippines insurrection has been suppressed, law is established and life and property are made secure. Education and practical experience there advancing the capacity of the people for government, and the policies of McKinley and Roosevelt are leading the inhabitants step by step to an ever increasing measure of home rule.

The Panama Canal.—Time has justified the selection of the Panama route for the great isthmian canal, and events have shown the wisdom of securing authority over the zone through which it is to be built. The work is now progressing with a rapidity far beyond expectation, and already the realization of the hopes of centuries has come within the vision of the near future.

New Mexico and Arizona.—We favor the immediate admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States in the Union.

The Lincoln Centenary.—February 12, 1909, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, an immortal spirit whose fame has brightened with the receding years and whose name stands among the first of those given to the world by the great Republic. We recommend that this centennial anniversary be celebrated throughout the confines of the nation by all the people thereof; and especially by the public schools as an exercise to stir the patriotism of the youth of the land.

Democratic Incapacity.—We call the attention of the American people to the fact that none of the great measures here advocated by the Republican party could be enacted and none of the steps forward here proposed could be taken under a Democratic administration or under one in which party responsibility is divided. The continuance of present policies, therefore, absolutely requires the continuance in power of that party which believes in them and which possesses the capacity to put them into operation.

Beyond all platform declarations there are fundamental differences between the Republican party and its chief opponent which make the one worthy and the other unworthy of public trust.

In history the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that the one stood for debased currency, the other for honest currency; the one for free silver, the other for sound money; the one for free trade, the other for protection; the one for the contraction of American influence, the other for its expansion; the one has been forced to abandon every position taken on the great issues before the people, the other has held and vindicated all.

In experience the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one means adversity, while the other means prosperity; one means low wages, the other means high; one means doubt and debt, the other means confidence and thrift.

In principle the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands.

for vacillation and timidity in government; the other for strength and purpose; one stands for obstruction, the other for construction; one promises, the other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.

The present tendencies of the two parties are even more marked by inherent differences. The trend of Democracy is toward socialism, while the Republican party stands for wise and regulated individualism. Socialism would destroy wealth, Republicanism would prevent its abuse. Socialism would give to each an equal right to take; Republicanism would give to each an equal right to earn. Socialism would offer an equality of possession which would soon leave no one anything to possess; Republicanism would give equality of opportunity which would assure to each his share of a constantly increasing sum of possessions. In line with this tendency the Democratic party of to-day believes in Government ownership, while the Republican party believes in Government regulation. Ultimately Democracy would have the nation own the people, while Republicanism would have the people own the nation.

Conclusion.—Upon this platform of principles and purposes, reaffirming our adherence to every Republican doctrine proclaimed since the birth of the party, we go before the country, asking the support not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow citizens who, regardless of past political differences, unite in the desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings and make secure the achievements of a greater America.

PLATFORM OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, ADOPTED AT ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 3, 1908.

Preamble.—The People's Party of the United States, in convention assembled, at St. Louis, Mo., this 2d day of April, 1908, which increased confidence in its contentions, reaffirms the declarations made by its first national convention at Omaha, in 1892.

The admonitions of Washington's farewell address; the state papers of Jefferson, and the words of Lincoln, are the teachings of our greatest apostles of human rights and political liberty. There has been a departure from the teaching of these great patriots during recent administrations. The Government has been controlled so as to place the rights of property above the rights of humanity, and has brought the country to a condition that is full of danger to our national wellbeing. Financial combinations have had too much power over Congress, and too much influence with the administrative departments of the Government.

Prerogatives of government have been unwisely and often corruptly surrendered to corporate monopoly and aggregations of predatory wealth. The supreme duty of the hour is for the people to insist that these functions of government be exercised in their own interest. Not the giver of the "thirty pieces of silver" has been condemned, but the "Judas" who received them, has been execrated through the ages. The sycophants of monopoly deserve no better fate.

Money.—The issuance of money is a function of government and should not be delegated to corporation or individual. The Constitution gives Congress alone the power to issue money and regulate the value thereof; we, therefore, demand that all money shall be issued by the Government direct to the people without the intervention of banks, and shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and in quantity sufficient to supply the needs of the country.

The issuance and distribution of full legal tender money from the Treasury, shall not be through private banks, preferred or otherwise, but direct to the people without interest, for the construction and purchase of Federal and internal improvements and utilities, and for the employment of labor.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people.

Land.—The public domain is a sacred heritage of all the people and should be held for homesteads for actual settlers only. Alien ownership should be forbidden, and lands now held by aliens or by corporations, who have violated the conditions of their grants, should be restored to the public domain.

Trusts and Monopoly.—To prevent unjust discrimination and monopoly, the Government should own and control the railroads and those public utilities, which in their nature are monopolies. To perfect the postal service, the Government should own and operate the general telegraph and telephone systems and provide a parcels post.

As to those trusts and monopolies which are not public utilities or national monopolies, we demand that those special privileges which they now enjoy, and which alone enable them to exist, shall be immediately withdrawn.

Corporations being the creatures of government, should be subjected to such governmental regulation and control as will adequately protect the public.

We demand the taxation of monopoly privileges while they remain in private hands, to the extent of the value of the privilege granted.

We demand that Congress shall enact a general law uniformly regulating the powers and duties of all incorporated companies doing interstate business.

Initiative and Referendum.—As a means of placing all public questions directly under the control of the people, we demand that legal provision be made under which the people may exercise the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and direct vote for all public officers, with the right of recall.

We recommend a Federal statute that will recognize the principle of the initiative and referendum, and thereby restore to the voters the right to instruct their national representatives.

Labor.—We believe in the right of those who labor, to organize for their mutual protection and benefit, and pledge the efforts of the People's Party to preserve this right inviolate.

We condemn the recent attempt to destroy the power of trades unions through the unjust use of the Federal injunction, substituting government by injunction for free government.

We favor the enactment of legislation looking to the improvement of conditions for wage earners.

We demand the abolition of child labor in factories and mines, and the suppression of sweat-shops.

We oppose the use of convict labor in competition with free labor.

We demand the exclusion from American shores of foreign pauper labor, imported to beat down the wages of intelligent American workingmen.

We favor the eight-hour work day, and legislation protecting the lives and limbs of workmen through the use of safety appliances.

We demand the enactment of an employers' liability act within constitutional bounds.

We declare against the continuation of the criminal carelessness in the operation of mines, through which thousands of miners have lost their lives to increase the dividends of stockholders, and demand the immediate adoption of precautionary measures to prevent a repetition of such horrible catastrophes.

We declare that in times of depression, when workingmen are thrown into enforced idleness, that works of public improvement should be at once inaugurated and work provided for those who cannot otherwise secure employment.

We especially emphasize the declaration of the Omaha platform, that "Wealth belongs to him who creates it and every dollar taken from industry without a just equivalent is robbery."

We congratulate the farmers of the country upon the enormous growth of their splendid organizations, and the good already accomplished through them, securing higher prices for farm products and better conditions generally, for those engaged in agricultural pursuits. We urge the importance of maintaining these organizations and extending their power and influence.

Courts.—We condemn all unwarranted assumption of authority by inferior Federal courts, in annulling, by injunction, the laws of the States, and demand legislative action by Congress, which will prohibit such usurpation, and will restrict to the Supreme Court of the United States, the exercise of power in cases involving State legislation.

Gambling in Futures.—We are opposed to gambling in futures.

Conclusion.—We present to all people the foregoing declaration of principles and policies as our deep, earnest and abiding convictions; and now, before the country and in the name of the great moral, but eternal power in the universe, that makes for right thinking and right living and determines the destiny of nations, this convention pledges that the People's Party will stand by these principles and policies in success and in defeat; that never again will the party by the siren songs and false promises of designing politicians, be tempted to change its course, or be drawn again upon the treacherous rocks of fusion

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PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY, ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 28, 1908.

We, independent American citizens, representing the Independence party in forty-four States and two Territories, have met in national convention to nominate, absolutely independent of all other political parties, candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Our action is based upon a determination to wrest the conduct of public affairs from the hands of selfish interests, political tricksters and corrupt bosses, and make the Government, as the founders intended, an agency for the common good

At a period of unexampled national prosperity and promise, a staggering blow was dealt to legitimate business by the unmolested practice of stock watering and dishonest financiering Multitudes of defenseless investors, thousands of honest business men and an army of idle workingmen are paying the penalty. Year by year, fostered by wasteful and reckless governmental extravagance, by the manipulation of trusts and by a privilege creating tariff, the cost of living mounts higher and higher. Day by day the control of the Government drifts further away from the people and more firmly into the grip of machine politicians and party bosses.

The Republican and Democratic parties are not only responsible for these conditions, but are committed to their indefinite continuance. Prodigal of promises they are so barren of performance that to a new party of independent voters the country must look for the establishment of a new policy and a return to genuine popular government.

Our object is not to introduce violent innovations or startling new theories. We of the Independence party look back, as Lincoln did, to the Declaration of Independence as the fountain-head of all political inspiration. It is not our purpose to attempt to revolutionize the American system of government, but to restore the action of the Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln It is not our purpose, either, to effect a radical change in the American system of government, but to conserve for the citizens of the United States their privileges and liberties won for them by the founders of this Government and to perpetuate the principles and policies upon which the nation's greatness has been built.

The Independence party is, therefore a conservative force in American politics, devoted to the preservation of American liberty and independence to honesty in elections, to opportunity in business and to equality before the law Those who believe in the Independence party and work with it are convinced that a genuine democracy should exist; that a true republican form of government should continue; that the power of government should rest with the majority of the people, and that the Government should be conducted for the benefit of the whole citizenship, rather than for the special advantage of a particular class.

Direct Nominations.—As of first importance in order to restore the power of

NATIONAL PLATFORMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES.—*Continued.*

government to the people, to make their will supreme in the primaries, in the elections and in the control of public officials after they have been elected, we declare for direct nominations, the initiative and referendum and the right of recall.

It is idle to cry out against the evil of bossism while we perpetuate a system under which the boss is inevitable. The destruction of an individual boss is of little value. The people in their politics must establish a system which will eliminate not only an objectionable boss but the system of bossism. Representative government is made a mockery by the system of modern party conventions dominated by bosses and controlled by cliques. We demand the natural remedy of direct nominations by which the people not only elect, but which is far more important, select their representatives.

The Referendum.—We believe in the principle of the initiative and referendum, and we particularly demand that no franchise grant go into operation until the terms and conditions have been approved by popular vote in the locality interested.

Recall.—We demand for the people the right to recall public officials from the public service. The power to make officials reside in the people, and in them also should reside the power to unmake and remove from office any official who demonstrates his unfitness or betrays the public trust

Election Corruption.—Of next importance in destroying the power of selfish special interests and the corrupt political bosses whom they control is to wrest from their hands their main weapon—the corruption fund. We demand severe and effective legislation against all forms of corrupt practice at the elections, and advocate prohibiting the use of any money at elections except for meetings, literature and the necessary travelling expenses of candidates Bidding for votes, the Republican and Democratic candidates are making an outcry about publicity of contributions, although both the Republican and Democratic parties have for years consistently blocked every effort to pass a corrupt practices act Publicity of contributions is desirable and should be required, but the main matter of importance is the use to which contributions are put. We believe that the dishonest use of money in the past, whether contributed by individuals or by corporations, has been chiefly responsible for the corruption which has undermined our system of popular government

Economy.—We demand honest conduct of public office and businesslike and economical administration of public affairs, and we condemn the gross extravagance of Federal administration, and its appalling annual increase in appropriations. Unnecessary appropriations mean unnecessary taxes, and unnecessary taxes, whether direct or indirect, are paid by the people and add to the ever-increasing cost of living.

Overcapitalization.—We condemn the evil of overcapitalization. Modern industrial conditions make the corporation and stock company a necessity, but overcapitalization in corporations is as harmful and criminal as is personal dishonesty in an individual Compelling the payment of dividends upon great sums that have never been invested, upon masses of watered stock not justified by the property, overcapitalization prevents the better wages, the better public service and the lower cost that should result from American inventive genius and that wide organization which is replacing costly individual competition. The collapse of dishonestly inflated enterprises robs investors, closes banks, destroys confidence and engenders panics. The Independence party advocates as a primary necessity for sounder business conditions and improved public service the enactment of laws, State and national, to prevent watering of stock, dishonest issues of bonds and other forms of corporation frauds.

Labor and Injunctions.—We denounce the so-called labor planks of the Republican and Democratic platforms as political buncombe and contemptible clap-trap unworthy of national parties claiming to be serious and sincere.

The Republican declaration that "no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay," is empty verbiage, for a showing of irreparable injury can always be made and is always made in ex parte affidavits

The Democratic declaration that "injunctions should not be issued in any case in which injunctions should not issue if no industrial dispute were involved" is meaningless and worthless.

Such insincere and meaningless declarations place a low estimate upon the intelligence of the average American workingman and exhibit either ignorance of or indifference to the real interests of labor

The Independence party condemns the arbitrary use of the writ of injunction and contempt proceedings as a violation of the fundamental American right of trial by jury.

From the foundation of our Government down to 1872 the Federal Judiciary act prohibited the issue of any injunction without reasonable notice until after a hearing. We assert that in all actions growing out of a dispute between employers and employees concerning terms or conditions of employment no injunction should issue until after a trial upon the merits, that such trial should be held before a jury and that in no case of alleged contempt should any person be deprived of liberty without a trial by jury

The Independence party believes that the distribution of wealth is as important as the creation of wealth, and indorses these organizations among farmers and workers which tend to bring about a just distribution of wealth through good wages for workers and good prices for farmers and which protect the employer and the consumer through equality of price for labor and for product, and we favor such legislation as will remove them from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law

We indorse the eight-hour work day favor its application to all Government employees and demand the enactment of laws requiring that all work done for the Government, whether Federal or State, and whether done directly or indirectly through contractors or sub-contractors shall be done on an eight-hour basis.

We favor the enactment of a law defining as illegal any combination or conspiracy to black list employees

We demand protection for workmen through enforced use of standard safety appli-

ances and provisions of hygienic conditions in the operation of factories, railways, mills, mines and all industrial undertakings.

We advocate State and Federal inspection of railways to secure a greater safety for railway employees and for the travelling public. We call for the enactment of stringent laws fixing employers' liabilities and a rigid prohibition of child labor through co-operation between the State governments and the National Government.

We condemn the manufacture and sale of prison made goods in the open market in competition with free labor manufactured goods. We demand that convicts shall be employed direct by the different States in the manufacture of products for use in State institutions and in making good roads, and in no case shall convicts be hired out to contractors or sub-contractors.

We favor the creation of a Department of Labor, including mines and mining, the head of which shall be a member of the President's Cabinet.

The great abuses of grain inspection, by which the producers are plundered, demand immediate and vigorous correction. To that end we favor Federal inspection under a strict civil service law.

A Central Bank.—The Independence party declares that the right to issue money is inherent in the Government, and it favors the establishment of a central governmental bank, through which the money so issued shall be put into general circulation.

The Tariff.—We demand a revision of the tariff, not by the friends of the tariff, but by the friends of the people, and declare for a gradual reduction of tariff duties, with just consideration for the rights of the consuming public and of established industry. There should be no protection for oppressive trusts which sell cheaply abroad and take advantage of the tariff at home to crush competition, raise prices, control production and limit work and wages.

The Railroads.—The railroads must be kept open to all upon exactly equal terms. Every form of rebate and discrimination in railroad rates is a crime against business and must be stamped out. We demand adequate railroad facilities and advocate a bill empowering shippers in time of need to compel railroads to provide sufficient cars for freight and passenger traffic and other railroad facilities through summary appeal to the courts. We favor the creation of an Interstate Commerce Court, whose sole function it shall be to review speedily and enforce summarily the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission has the power to initiate investigation into the reasonableness of rates and practices and no increase in rates should be put into effect until opportunity for such investigation is afforded. The Interstate Commerce Commission should proceed at once with a physical valuation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce.

Trusts.—We believe that legitimate organizations in business designed to secure an economy of operation and increased production are beneficial wherever the public participates in the advantages which result. We denounce all combinations for restraint of trade and for the establishment of monopoly in all products of labor, and declare that such combinations are not combinations for production, but for extortion, and that activity in this direction is not industry, but robbery.

In cases of infractions of the Anti-Trust law or of the Interstate Commerce act, we believe in the enforcement of a prison penalty against the guilty and responsible individuals controlling the management of the offending corporations, rather than a fine imposed upon stockholders.

Public Ownership.—We advocate the extension of the principle of public ownership of public utilities, including railroads, as rapidly as municipal, State or National Government shall demonstrate ability to conduct public utilities for the public benefit. We favor specifically government ownership of the telegraphs, such as prevails in every other civilized country in the world, and demand as an immediate measure that the Government shall purchase and operate the telegraphs in connection with the postal service.

Parcels Post; Postal Banks.—The parcels post system should be rapidly and widely extended and Government postal savings banks should be established, where the people's deposits will be secure, the money to be loaned to the people in the locality of the several banks and at a rate of interest to be fixed by the Government.

Good Roads.—We favor the immediate development of a national system of good roads connecting all States, and national aid to States in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

Postal Censorship.—We favor a court review of the censorship and arbitrary rulings of the Post-Office Department.

Statehood of Arizona and New Mexico.—We favor the admission of Arizona and New Mexico into separate Statehood.

Bucket Shop Suppression.—We advocate such legislation, both State and national, as will suppress the bucket shop and prohibit the fictitious selling of farm products for future delivery.

National Health Bureau.—We favor the creation of a national department of public health, to be presided over by a member of the medical profession, this department to exercise such authority over matters of public health, hygiene and sanitation which come properly within the jurisdiction of the National Government, and do not interfere with the right of States or municipalities.

Asiatic Exclusion.—We oppose Asiatic immigration which does not amalgamate with our population, creates race issues and un-American conditions, and which reduces wages and tends to lower the high standard of living and the high standard of morality which American civilization has established.

We demand the passage of an exclusion act which shall protect American workingmen from competition with Asiatic cheap labor and which shall protect American civilization from the contamination of Asiatic conditions.

The Navy.—The Independence party declares for peace and against aggression and will promote the movement for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

We believe, however, that a small navy is poor economy and that a strong navy is

the best protection in time of war and the best preventive of war. We, therefore, favor the speedy building of a navy sufficiently strong to protect at the same time both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States.

Waterways and Resources.—We rejoice in the adoption of both the Democratic and Republican platforms of the demand of the Independence party for improved national waterways and the Mississippi inland deep waterways project, to complete a ship canal from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. We favor the extension of this system to the tributaries of the Mississippi by means of which thirty States shall be served and 20,000 miles added to the coast line of the United States. The reclamation of arid lands should be continued and the irrigation programme now contemplated by the Government extended and steps taken for the conservation of the country's natural resources, which should be guarded not only against devastation and waste, but against falling into the control of the monopoly. The abuses growing out of the administration of our forest preserves must be corrected and provision should be made for free grazing from public lands outside of forest or other reservations. In behalf of the people residing in arid portions of our Western States we protest vigorously against the policy of the Federal Government in selling the exclusive use of water and electric light power derived from public works to private corporations, thus creating a monopoly and subjecting citizens living in those sections to exorbitant charges for light and power, and diverting enterprises originally started for public benefit into channels for corporate greed and oppression, and we demand that no more exclusive contracts be made.

Protection of Citizens Abroad.—American citizens abroad, whether native born or naturalized, and of whatever race or creed, must be secured in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges under our treaties, and wherever such rights are withheld by any country on the ground of race or religious faith, steps should be taken to secure the removal of such unjust discrimination.

Popular Election of Senators.—We advocate the popular election of United States Senators and of judges, both State and Federal, and favor a graduated income tax and any constitutional amendment necessary to these ends.

Equality and Opportunity.—Equality and opportunity, the largest measure of individual liberty consistent with equal rights, the overthrow of the rule of special interest and the restoration of government by the majority exercised for the benefit of the whole community; these are the purposes to which the Independence party is pledged, and we invite the co-operation of all patriotic and progressive citizens, irrespective of party, who are in sympathy with these principles and in favor of their practical enforcement.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, ILL. MAY 13, 1908.

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much-boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills, and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessaries and comforts of life are forced into idleness and starvation.

Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat, and sugar, of our coal, oil, and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on organized labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated state laws and the Federal Constitution in a manner seldom equalled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The Congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of Government regulation or of publicity or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

While our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents, the Government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican,

the Democratic, and the so-called "Independence" parties and all parties other than the Socialist party, are financed, directed, and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the National Government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the South, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interest of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following programme.

General Demands. 1—The immediate Government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cutover and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the Government under an eight-hour work-day and at the prevailing union wages. The Government shall also loan money to States and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2—The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.

3—The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forest, and water power.

5—The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Industrial Demands. 7—The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

(a)—By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

(b)—By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

(c)—By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d)—By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e)—By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor, and of all uninspected factories.

(f)—By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age, and death.

Political Demands. 8—The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the nearness of kin.

9—A graduated income tax.

10—Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11—The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12—The abolition of the Senate.

13—The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

14—That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15—The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The Bureau of Education to be made a department. The creation of a department of Public Health.

16—The separation of the present Bureau of Labor from the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the establishment of a Department of Labor.

17—That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

18—The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of Government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

NATIONAL PLATFORMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES.—*Continued.*

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, ADOPTED AT NEW YORK, JULY, 1908.

The Socialist Labor party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but, taught by experience, we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of their life, their liberty, and their happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again, taught by experience, we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tools with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty, and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes—the capitalist class and the working class; throws society into the convulsions of the class struggle, and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the capitalist class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crisis on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage-workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights, and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of working-class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

PLATFORM OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY ADOPTED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 16, 1908.

The Prohibition party of the United States, assembled in convention at Columbus, Ohio, July 15-16, 1908, expressing gratitude to almighty God for the victories of our principles in the past, for encouragement at present, and for confidence in early and triumphant success in the future, makes the following declaration of principles, and pledges their enactment into law when placed in power:

1. The submission by Congress to the several States, of an amendment to the Federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

2. The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia, in the Territories and all places over which the National Government has jurisdiction; the repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of interstate traffic therein.

3. The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

4. Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.

5. The establishment of postal savings banks and the guaranty of deposits in banks.

6. The regulation of all corporations doing an interstate commerce business.

7. The creation of a permanent tariff commission.

8. The strict enforcement of law instead of official tolerance and practical license of the social evil which prevails in many of our cities, with its unspeakable traffic in girls.

9. Uniform marriage and divorce laws.

10. An equitable and constitutional employers' liability act.

11. Court review of post-office department decisions.

12. The prohibition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories.

13. Legislation basing suffrage only upon intelligence and ability to read and write the English language.

14. The preservation of the mineral and forest resources of the country, and the improvement of the highways and waterways.

Believing in the righteousness of our cause and the final triumph of our principles, and convinced of the unwillingness of the Republican and Democratic parties to deal with these issues, we invite to full party fellowship all citizens who are with us agreed.

State Party Platforms of 1909 on National Issues.

THERE were but few State conventions of political parties in 1909. The larger part of the platforms of those which met were devoted to local issues. The following were the references to national affairs.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Massachusetts Democratic—The Democracy of Massachusetts in convention assembled pledges itself to * * * the immediate reduction of the tariff duties on the necessaries of life.

Massachusetts Republican—The pledge of the party to revise the tariff was speedily redeemed at the special session of Congress called for that purpose by President Taft. The reductions in duty made by the Paine act so greatly outnumber the increases as to stamp it effectively as a general downward revision. Duties were removed or much reduced upon materials that underlie great industries, and such reductions were amply compensated for by the reduction of duties upon the finished products. We believe that this act is of more value to the laboring interests of the United States than any measure that has ever been enacted, and that it will bring more prosperity and more comfort to more people than were ever before affected by any one act of industrial legislation. We believe the welfare of the country will be better served by giving this legislation a fair trial than by agitation for further changes, and that such agitation can only result in uncertainty and hesitation, more harmful than any evil which it is proposed to cure. Therefore, we would discourage the attempt of those dissatisfied men who have always been hostile to that fundamental principle of the Republican party, the protection of American industries, and who seek to arouse a popular demand for a further revision at the present time.

Nebraska Republican—We approve, commend, and unqualifiedly indorse the stand taken by President Taft in the matter of tariff revision. We are counting on him to see to it that the party's platform promise of revision is redeemed by the enactment of a tariff bill acceptable to the people, and we would approve of his veto of any bill that does not conform to his construction of the platform pledge, which he has said means "revision downward within the limitations of the protective principle." We look to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to sustain the President in this position, and we commend them for their efforts in support of the party pledge and the President's policies.

Pennsylvania Democratic—As an imposition upon the consumer and wage-earner we condemn the pending tariff law passed by the House of Representatives, and declare that its provisions are in direct violation of the promises of the Republican party and its platform, and as framed for the benefit of special interests and against those who purchase the necessaries of life. As citizens of the greatest manufacturing and industrial State in the nation we recommend and declare for the establishment of a permanent and expert Tariff Commission, whose tenure of office shall be so fixed as to not be subject to political influence or whim, and whose duties shall be advisory to Congress in regard to changes in existing tariff laws, in order that the tariff system may be expertly equalized, and necessary alterations made from time to time, as existing conditions demand, without subjecting the entire system to reconstruction, which always brings business depression and financial disaster.

Pennsylvania Republican—We stand as we have always stood for the policy of protection to American labor and American industry. The Republican party is fulfilling its promise to revise the tariff and we believe that such revision should be a true revision and not an attempt to merely put rates up and down. Revision should make reductions in rates when they can be wisely made, advances when they are absolutely needed to protect an industry, improvement in classifications, and finally, provision for new articles and processes which have come into use since 1897. The position taken by the Republican Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania and their intelligent, energetic and effective work in the task of revising the tariff meet our most cordial approbation.

Rhode Island Democratic—We condemn the Aldrich tariff law as the most outrageously unfair tariff ever enacted by an American Congress, and to the consumers of the country we acknowledge, with shame, that the author of this law is a representative of this State.

Rhode Island Republican—We congratulate this State and the country on the promptness and efficiency by which the Republican administration in Congress secured the passage of the recent tariff bill, which will assure to the citizens of this country, and especially this State, a season of prosperity more universal and more enduring than they have heretofore enjoyed. This measure protects American labor more directly and exclusively than any enactments heretofore passed. It is criticised only by those who always have been and are opposed to the protection of American labor and American industries. If given a fair trial this measure will add wealth, comfort and happiness to every laborer, farmer, operative and to every industry, great and small. The people of the State of Rhode Island are justly proud of the fact that the enactment of this important measure was largely the result of the efforts of that eminent statesman, Nelson W. Aldrich, senior Senator from this State. In behalf of the people of busy Rhode Island we express our gratitude to Senator Aldrich for his efficient and untiring efforts in advancing American prosperity.

Virginia Republican—We approve the action of the Congress of the United States in adopting an act which increases the taxes laid for revenue purposes upon luxuries and so adjusts the tariff duties laid upon necessaries as to promote the development of the national industries; to protect American workmen in the higher scale of wages which they enjoyed over foreign workmen; to keep the American market for American products, and thus ministering to the general welfare to advance the prosperity of all the American people.

FEDERAL TAX ON INCOMES.

Nebraska Republican—We approve and indorse the Brown resolution, adopted by Congress, submitting to the several States for their action a proper constitutional amendment empowering the Federal Government to levy and collect taxes on incomes.

Massachusetts Democratic—The Democracy of Massachusetts in convention assembled pledges itself to * * * the income tax.

Massachusetts Republican—The Republican party of Massachusetts has always

STATE PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1909 ON NATIONAL ISSUES—*Continued.*

favored an income tax. It has been committed for many years to legislation based on the principle that the burden of taxation should be distributed so as to bear most heavily upon those best able to sustain it. For more than fifty years an income tax has been collected in this State for local uses. A Republican Congress has submitted a constitutional amendment to be voted on by the various State Legislatures to determine whether or not the right to levy an income tax now denied by the Federal Constitution shall be given to the United States Government. The question, therefore, presented to the people of this State is not the question of the imposition of an income tax, but rather of its disposition, or else it is the question of a double income tax. It is a question whether such a tax shall be collected for local uses or for national uses, or else it is a question whether one such tax shall be collected for local uses and another for national uses. We believe that this question is one that should be decided by the Legislature not as a political issue, but as a practical question, after full examination and having due regard to the relative needs and the sources of revenue of the national and local governments. *

Maryland Republican—We favor the ratification by the Legislature of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to levy a tax on incomes.

Pennsylvania Democratic—Believing that all should pay proportionately for the protection and benefits of a popular government, we favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and declare for the proposed constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and to collect tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its due share of the burdens of Federal Government.

Rhode Island Democratic—An income tax is the fairest tax ever devised, and we pledge the vote of every Democratic member of the incoming General Assembly in support of the income tax amendment to the National Constitution.

Rhode Island Republican—We deem it best that the Legislature, without regard to party consideration, take such action as may seem best concerning the Federal income tax. It is a financial question and should not be considered as a question of party politics.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Massachusetts Democratic—The Democracy of Massachusetts in convention assembled pledges itself to these principles. * * * For the workingman, wages, conditions and hours of labor, and prices for the necessaries of life consistent with the development of the faculties, the preservation of health, the maintenance and education of children, the embodiment of American ideals in citizenship.

Massachusetts Republican—We maintain that the Republican party has been the true friend of labor throughout all its existence, beginning with its initial struggle for the rights of men. We believe that that party is the best friend of labor that makes the conditions such as to create the greatest demand for labor. The Republican party does not indorse every cause advocated in labor's name, but only such as are consistent with labor's actual rather than its alleged welfare. We confidently point to the statutes of Massachusetts, all enacted by Republican Legislatures, as being the most enlightened, the most humane and the most genuinely protective of labor's real interests of those upon any statute book in the Union. We welcome suggestions and measures that will, in fact, tend to further safeguard or to improve the welfare of the worker, upon whose faithful service the prosperity of the State has always rested.

Pennsylvania Democratic—We deplore the continued existence of labor troubles in our Commonwealth, affecting important industries and vast numbers of people, and counsel moderation, concession and arbitration, so that fair dealing and adjustment may be reached. While we concede to capital and employers the utmost protection guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws, we maintain that labor has the right also to that protection which comes through organization and union. Labor unions organized for the betterment of the condition of wage-earners, acting within the limits of the law, and not subversive of public order or individual rights, are not only lawful, but commendable, and should be met, recognized and dealt with accordingly. The right of laborers to organize within these limitations is as sacred as any other right of person or property, and we condemn alike all resorts to violence on the one hand or stubborn refusal to arbitrate on the other.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Maryland Democratic (Negro Suffrage)—The Democratic party pledged the people of Maryland in the campaign of 1907 that, if given the power, it would again submit for their adoption an amendment to our Constitution for the purpose of excluding the illiterate negro vote. That campaign resulted in a great Democratic victory, and in redemption of our pledge a suffrage amendment, prepared by a conference of eminent and public-spirited lawyers, was adopted by a Democratic General Assembly and is now before the people. We declare that the adoption of this amendment is the main and vital issue of the coming election. Proposed as a measure of Democratic policy, in obedience to the deliberately expressed sense of the masses of our white people, its adoption is urged upon Democrats and Republicans alike as a distinctively non-partisan reform now imperatively demanded by a just consideration of the best interests of the State. We here emphasize with all possible force that the proposed amendment with the utmost care fully protects the right to vote of the foreign-born citizens of this State, and that all statements which have been made to the contrary are absolutely untrue. The Democratic party is to-day, as it has always been, and especially so in Maryland, the firm and faithful protector of all the civil and political rights of the naturalized American citizens, and we emphatically assert that they will not, and cannot, be disfranchised by any conceivable method whatsoever under this amendment.

Maryland Republican (Negro Suffrage)—Republicans in Maryland claim help from all good citizens, whatever their politics or party; from all sincere friends of honest government and pure politics, in defeating the proposed amendment to our State Constitution, which we accept as the paramount issue in this campaign. Like the amendment rejected by the people four years ago, this measure would make of Maryland a one-party State, subject, with no hope of rescue, to the misrule of those selfish and unscrupulous men, long supreme in the Democratic party organization, against whose methods and aims thousands of Democrats have again and again protested at the polls. It would render powerless for good independent voters, reform organizations and a free press, and thus virtually destroy

the salutary influence of public opinion on our State and city governments. This amendment would rob thousands of worthy citizens of rights solemnly assured them by the supreme law of the land. It is a scheme long meditated and carefully planned to make and keep Maryland under the control of the political party now dominant, and, as now organized, regardless of her people's wishes, and at the same time to insure to the men who make up the political organization now in power perpetual control of their own party, and through it the State Government—a control to be used in the future, as it has been in the past, for their own selfish ambitions and fraudulent aims and purposes, without regard to the fair fame or vital interests of our State. Condemned by enlightened public opinion throughout the Union, its adoption would be a discredit to our State, an insult and a grievance to our foreign-born citizens, and a grave menace to free government in Maryland.

Massachusetts Democratic (Reciprocity with Canada)—The Democracy of Massachusetts in convention assembled pledges itself to * * * a comprehensive reciprocal trade treaty with Canada not confined to any competitive products. (Anti-Imperialism)—To Anti-Imperialism. (Election of United States Senators)—The election of United States Senators by direct popular vote. (Special Privileges)—The Democratic party is unalterably opposed to special privileges; it harbors no hostility to wealth, but demands equal opportunities to all, for the manufacturer, the merchant, the farmer and small firm, from unjust discrimination and the operation of monopolies.

Massachusetts Republican (Conservation of Natural Resources)—We believe in the conservation of the natural resources of the State, and particularly do we favor as a wise economic policy such further legislation as may be necessary for the protection of forests and the encouragement of their cultivation. (Marine Subsidies)—We commend the action of the Senators from Massachusetts and of our Republican Congressmen in voting for the ocean mail bill, which provided for the creation of regular American mail steamship lines, where none now exist, direct from our ports to South America, Australasia and the Philippines, and regret that this bill, which meant so much to the commercial interests of Massachusetts, was defeated through the votes of Democratic Congressmen from this State. We believe legislation should be enacted by Congress that will provide for an effective method of building up a strong merchant marine, thus opening an attractive field for the employment of capital and labor, providing new markets for the country's products and giving to the nation a much-needed reserve of auxiliary ships and seamen.

Pennsylvania Democratic (Pensions)—We hereby declare for liberal pensions to the survivors of the late civil war and their widows, recognizing the service that these men gave to the State and nation.

Pennsylvania Republican (Pensions to Soldiers — In grateful acknowledgment of our country's debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of our civil war, we commend the pensions heretofore granted them and urge our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support at all times such further appropriate legislation as may be necessary to care for them in the increase of infirmity and suffering which added years may bring.

Rhode Island Democratic (Election of United States Senators) — We reiterate our demand for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and assert that under such a system Nelson W. Aldrich would not be returned to the Senate from this State.

Virginia Republican (American Navy)—We favor a navy large enough to care for all American interests. (Railroads)—We commend the Republican legislation putting railroads and other inter-State corporations under the control of the Federal law. (Pure Foods)—We favor the enactment of such State laws as will conform to the pure food laws of the United States in protecting the people from impure foods, drugs and drinks. (Confederate Pensions) —We recognize the Confederate veteran as the proper object of the State's tenderest regard. It is a debt due to him by the State to see that his declining years are spent in comfort and personal independence. His courage and his patriotism are the objects of our veneration.

PLATFORM OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

ADOPTED AT THE CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS AT SARATOGA, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 10, 1909.

Equal and uniform taxation, taking no more money from the people than the just needs of government economically administered requires.

The abandonment at the earliest moment practicable of our imperialistic venture in the Philippine Islands, first safeguarding their independence by sufficient guarantees.

Steady adherence to the principle of home rule and local self-government by the State and each of its political subdivisions.

Rigid economy in Government expenditures.

Enforcement of Federal and State laws against criminal trusts and combinations in restraint of trade.

Election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Reform in our registration and in enrolment laws, so that personal registration and enrolment shall be required in every political subdivision of the State. Reform in our methods of election, so that each elective officer shall be the separate, deliberate and intelligent selection of the voters of the State.

Reform in our methods of nominating candidates for public office, so that nominating conventions shall be composed of representatives directly chosen by the members of the party.

Reform in our primary laws, so as to give to every citizen greater direct influence in naming candidates for office and surrounding the primaries with such safeguards as will insure their honesty and providing the necessary time and legal machinery to insure the choice of a majority of the voters being respected and enforced in convention and committee.

No interference with the personal liberty of any citizen except such as is essential to secure the equal rights of all the citizens

Taxation of corporations by the States alone.

A constitutional amendment authorizing the levy of a Federal income tax.

Political Record of 1909.

Jan. 11. Presidential electors met in all the States. There were 321 votes for Taft and Sherman, Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, and 162 votes for Bryan and Kern, the candidates of the Democrats.

Jan. 12. California Legislature re-elected George C. Perkins (Rep.) United States Senator, by a vote on joint ballot of 88 to 30.

Jan. 12. Idaho Legislature re-elected Weldon B. Heyburn (Rep.) United States Senator.

Jan. 13. Ohio Legislature elected Theodore E. Burton (Rep.) United States Senator.

Jan. 19. Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, vetoed the State-wide Prohibition bill passed by the Legislature. It was afterward passed and went into effect July 1.

Jan. 19. Arkansas Legislature re-elected James P. Clark (Dem.) United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being unanimous, except that Harry H. Meyers (Rep.) received 5 votes in the House.

Jan. 19. Indiana Legislature elected Benjamin F. Shively (Dem.) United States Senator.

Jan. 19. Iowa Legislature elected Albert B. Cummins (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being: Cummins, 112; Claude R. Porter (Dem.), 40.

Jan. 19. New Hampshire Legislature re-elected Jacob H. Gallinger (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being: Gallinger, 258; Oliver E. Branch (Dem.), 108.

Jan. 19. North Carolina Legislature elected Lee S. Overman (Dem.) United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being: Overman, 126; Spencer B. Adams (Rep.), 37.

Jan. 19. North Dakota Legislature elected Martin N. Johnson (Rep.) United States Senator.

Jan. 19. Oklahoma Legislature re-elected Thomas P. Gore (Dem.) United States Senator over Dennis T. Flynn (Rep.).

Jan. 19. Oregon Legislature elected George E. Chamberlain (Dem.) United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being: Chamberlain, 53; Charles W. Fulton (Rep.), 21; Henry M. Cake, 17. Chamberlain was the choice of the popular primaries, although the Legislature was Republican.

Jan. 19. Pennsylvania Legislature re-elected Boies Penrose (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being: Penrose, 198; Dimerling (Dem.), 42; Stuart, 1; Potter, 1; Shertz, 1.

Jan. 19. South Dakota Legislature elected Coe I. Crawford (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being: Crawford, 134; Andrew E. Lee (Dem.), 9.

Jan. 19. Utah Legislature re-elected Reed Smoot (Rep.) United States Senator.

Jan. 19. Washington State Legislature elected Wesley L. Jones (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being: Jones, 89; Cottrell (Dem.), 5

Jan. 20. Colorado Legislature elected Charles J. Hughes, Jr. (Rep.), United States Senator.

Jan. 20. Connecticut Legislature re-elected Frank B. Bandagee (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being: Bandagee, 176; A. Heaton Robertson (Dem.), 41; Ebenezer J. Hill (Rep.), 14.

Jan. 20. Missouri Legislature re-elected William J. Stone (Dem.) United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being: Stone, 88; McKinley (Rep.), 81.

Jan. 20. New York Legislature elected Elihu Root (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being: Root, 125; Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler (Dem.), 45.

Jan. 26. Kansas Legislature elected Joseph L. Bristow (Rep.) United States Senator.

Jan. 26. Nevada Legislature re-elected Francis G. Newlands (Dem.) United States Senator.

Jan. 27. South Carolina Legislature elected Edley D. Smith United States Senator.

Feb. 12. Michigan Republican State Convention at Grand Rapids nominated candidates for Supreme Court Justices, State Regents, Superintendent of Public Instruction and member of the Board of Agriculture.

March 4. Wisconsin Legislature re-elected Isaac Stephenson (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote being: Stephenson, 63; Brown, 7; Esch, 7; Cooper, 5; scattering, 41.

March 10. Pennsylvania Legislature elected George T. Oliver (Rep.) United States Senator, to succeed Philander C. Knox, resigned.

April 22. Florida Legislature elected Duncan Upshaw Fletcher, the choice of the Democratic primaries, United States Senator.

May 27. Illinois Legislature elected William Lorimer (Rep.) United States Senator, to succeed Albert J. Hopkins (Rep.).

July 6. Georgia Legislature unanimously re-elected Alexander S. Clay United States Senator.

July 28. Virginia Republican State Convention at Newport News nominated William P. Kent for Governor, with a State ticket.

Aug. 4. Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, nominated George W. Kipp for State Treasurer and candidates for State Auditor and Supreme Court Justice.

Aug. 6. Virginia Democratic State primaries nominated William Hodges Mann for Governor over Harry St. George Tucker.

Aug 11. Maryland Democratic State Convention at Baltimore.

Aug. 25. Maryland Republican State Convention at Baltimore.

Sept. 14. New Jersey held a special election to vote on proposed amendments to the State Constitution, which were defeated.

Sept. 30. Massachusetts Democratic State Convention at Boston nominated James H. Vahey for Governor and State ticket. The ballot for candidate for Governor was: Vahey, 384; John T. Coughlin, 198; John R. Thayer, 2.

Oct. 2. Massachusetts Republican State Convention at Boston nominated Eben S. Draper for Governor, with a State ticket.

Oct. 7. Rhode Island Democratic State Convention at Providence nominated Olney Arnold for Governor, with a State ticket.

Oct. 13. Rhode Island Republican State Convention at Providence nominated Aram J. Pothier for Governor, with a State ticket.

Nov. 2. State elections held in Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia.

American Society of International Law.

OFFICERS: Honorary President, William H. Taft; President, Elihu Root; Vice-Presidents, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice William R. Day, Andrew Carnegie, John W. Foster, John W. Griggs, Richard Olney, Justice David J. Brewer, Joseph H. Choate, Judge George Gray, W. W. Morrow; Secretaries, P. C. Knox, General Horace Porter, Oscar S. Straus; Recording Secretary, James B. Scott; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Henry Butler; Treasurer, Chandler P. Anderson.

National Guard Association.

PRESIDENT Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Pennsylvania; Secretary, Gen. Charles I. Martin, Topeka, Kan.; Treasurer, Gen. J. A. Storch, Nebraska.

Democratic National and State Committees.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Democratic National Convention at Denver, Col., July, 1908.

Chairman	NORMAN E. MACK	Buffalo, N. Y.
Secretary	Urey Woodson	Owensboro, Ky.
Alabama	John W. Tomlinson	Birmingham.
Alaska	A. J. Daly	Nome.
Arizona	S. J. Michelson	Phœnix.
Arkansas	Guy B. Tucker	Little Rock.
California	Nathan Cole, Jr.	Los Angeles.
Colorado	Alva Adams	Pueblo.
Connecticut	H. S. Cummings	Stamford.
Delaware	Willard Saulsbury	Wilmington.
Dist. of Col	Edwin A. Newman	Washington.
Florida	T. Albert Jennings	Pensacola.
Georgia	Clark Howell	Atlanta.
Hawaii	Gilbert J. Walier	Honolulu.
Idaho	Simon P. Donnelly	Lake View.
Illinois	Roger C. Sullivan	Chicago.
Indiana	Thomas Taggart	French Lick.
Iowa	Martin J. Wade	Iowa City.
Kansas	John H. Atwood	Leavenworth.
Kentucky	Urey Woodson	Owensboro.
Louisiana	Robert Ewing	New Orleans.
Maine	E. L. Jones	Waterville.
Maryland	J. F. C. Talbott	Lutherville.
Massachusetts	John W. Coughlin	Fall River.
Michigan	Edwin O. Wood	Flint.
Minnesota	F. B. Lynch	St. Paul.
Mississippi	C. H. Williams	Yazoo City.
Missouri	M. C. Wetmore	St. Louis.
Montana	J. Bruce Kremer	Butte
Nebraska	P. L. Hall	Lincoln.
Nevada	John Sunderland	Reno.
New Hampshire	Eugene E. Reed	Manchester.
New Jersey	Rob't S. Hudspeth	Jersey City.
New Mexico	A. A. Jones	Las Vegas.
New York	N. E. Mack	Buffalo.
North Carolina	Josephus Daniels	Raleigh.
North Dakota	William Collins	Bottineau.
Ohio	Harvey C. Garber	Cleveland.
Oklahoma	W. T. Brady	Tulsa.
Oregon	M. A. Miller	Lebanon.
Pennsylvania	J. M. Guffey	Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico	D. M. Field	Guayama.
Rhode Island	G. W. Greene	Woonsocket.
South Carolina	B. R. Tillman	Trenton.
South Dakota	E. S. Johnson	Rapid City.
Tennessee	R. E. Mountcastle	Nashville.
Texas	R. M. Johnston	Houston.
Utah	Frank K. Nebeker	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Thos. H. Brown	Rutland.
Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson	Richmond.
Washington	W. H. Dunphy	Walla Walla.
West Virginia	John T. McGraw	Grafton.
Wisconsin	T. E. Ryan	Waukesha.
Wyoming	J. E. Osborne	Rawlins.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES.

STATES.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama	Frank S. White	Birmingham	E. W. Pettus, Jr.	Selma.
Arkansas	R. F. Millwee	Clarendon	Bruce T. Bullion	Little Rock.
California	John E. Raker	Alturas	John F. Murray	San Francisco.
Colorado	Chas. B. Ward	Boulder	Rob. M. Van Deusen	Hahn's Peak.
Connecticut	Chas. W. Comstock	Norwich	E. S. Thomas	New Haven.
Delaware	Thos. F. Bayard	Wilmington	James Lord	Dover.
Florida	Wm. H. Price	Marianna	G. W. Fisher	De Land.
Georgia	Hewlitt A. Hall	Newnan	B. M. Blackburn	Atlanta.
Idaho	John F. Nugent	Boisé	W. N. Donaldson	Boisé.
Illinois	Chas. Boeschenstein	Edwardsville	George A. Cook	Aledo.
Indiana	Stokes Jackson	Greenfield	Jos. L. Reiley	Indianapolis.
Iowa	C. L. Price	Indianola	John F. Dalton	Manson.
Kansas	H. S. Martin	Marion	W. H. L. Pepperell	Concordia.
Kentucky	Henry R. Prewitt	Mt. Sterling	R. G. Phillips	Elizabethtown.
Louisiana	Albert Estopinal	St. Bernard, La	Robert S. Landry	New Orleans.
Maine	Fred Emery Beane	Hallowell	Wm. F. Curran	Bangor,
Maryland	Murray Vandiver	Havre de Grace	Lloyd Wilkinson	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Fred J. McLeod	Boston	Clifton Loring	Boston.
Michigan	Edmund C. Shields	Howell	A. R. Canfield	Clare.
Minnesota	Frank A. Day	St. Paul	Ed. A. Stevens	Minneapolis.
Mississippi*	C. L. Lomax	Greenwood	L. P. Haley	Okolona.
Missouri	Harry M. Ruby	Macon City	A. L. Hartly	Bloomfield.
Montana	U. B. George	Billings	M. J. Haley	Helena.
Nebraska	John C. Byrnes	Columbus	Leo Mathews	Lincoln.
Nevada	Peter J. Somers	Goldfield	A. B. Gray	.....
New Hampshire	John B. Jameson	Antrim	Guy H. Cutter	Joffrey.
New Jersey	James R. Nugent	Newark	William K. Devereux	Asbury Park.
New Mexico	James G. Fitch	Socorro	Summers Burkhart	Albuquerque.
New York	Wm. J. Conners	Buffalo	Winfield A. Huppuch	Sandy Hill.
North Carolina	A. H. Eller	Winston-Salem	Alex. J. Feild	Raleigh.
North Dakota	J. L. Cashel	Grafton	George W. Poague	Fargo.
Ohio	William L. Finley	Kenton	Chas. C Marshall	Sidney.
Oklahoma	J. B. Thompson	Pauls Valley	J. D. Burke	Guthrie.
Oregon	Alex. Sweek	Portland	J. B. Ryan	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Arthur G. Dewalt	Allentown	P. Gray Meek	Bellefonte.
Rhode Island	F. E. Fitzsimmons	Lonsdale	Peter J. Gaskin	Valley Falls.
South Carolina	Wylie Jones	Columbia	John D. Bell	Columbia, S. C.
South Dakota	R. F. Lyons	Vermillion	Patrick Davenport	Vermillion.
Tennessee	Austin Peay	Clarksville	T. D. Lawler	Memphis.
Texas	A. B. Storey	San Antonio	J. C. McNealus	Dallas.
Utah	Samuel A. King	Salt Lake City	.....	.....
Vermont	Emory S. Harris	Bennington	Henry Conlin	Winooski.
Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson	Richmond	J. N. Brenaman	Richmond.
Washington	Geo. P. Wright	Tacoma	Leonard Pearson	Tacoma.
West Virginia	W. G. Bennett	Weston	Alfred E. Kenny	Grantsville.
Wisconsin	H. H. Manson	Wausau	W. C. Brawley	Wausau.
Wyoming*	W. B. Ross	Cheyenne	.....	.....

* Committees subject to revision in States marked *.

Republican National and State Committees.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1908.

Act. Chairman..JOHN F. HILL....Augusta, Me.
Secretary.....William Hayward.Neb. City, Neb.
Treasurer.. .....George R. Sheldon.New York.
Alabama.... ....P. D. Barker.....Mobile.
Alaska.....L. P. Shackelford..Juneau.
Arizona.....W. S. Sturgis.....Tucson.
Arkansas. .....Powell Clayton....Eureka Springs
California.....George A. Knight..San Francisco.
Colorado ....Chas. E. Cavender.Leadville.
Connecticut. ....Chas. F. Brooker..Ansonia.
Delaware.....T. C. du Pont.....Wilmington.
Dist. Columbia..Sidney Bieber.....Washington.
Florida..... ....J. N. Coombs.....Apalachicola.
Georgia.....Henry Blun, Jr....Savannah.
Hawaii .....A.G.M.Robertson..Honolulu.
Idaho.....W. E. Borah.....Boise.
Illinois.... .....Frank O. Lowden..Oregon.
Indiana.....Harry S. New.....Indianapolis.
Iowa .....Ernest E. Hart....Council Bluffs.
Kansas.... .....David W. Mulvane.Topeka.
Kentucky.....A. R. Burnam.....Richmond.
Louisiana. .....Pearl Wight.....New Orleans.
Maine..... .....John F. Hill.....Augusta.
Maryland.....Wm. P. Jackson...Salisbury.
Massachusetts...W. Murray Crane..Dalton.
Michigan.....John W. Blodgett..Grand Rapids.
Minnesota. .....Frank B. Kellogg..St. Paul.
Mississippi.....L. B. Moseley.....Jackson.
Missouri.....Charles Nagel.....St. Louis.
Montana.....Thos. C. Marshall..Missoula.
Nebraska.. .....Victor Rosewater..Omaha.
Nevada.....P. L. Flanigan.....Reno.
New Hampshire.F. W. Estabrook...Nashua.
New Jersey .....Franklin Murphy..Newark.
New Mexico.....Solomon Luna.....Los Lunas.
New York.....Wm. L. Ward.....Port Chester.
North Carolina..E. C. Duncan.....Raleigh.
North Dakota....James Kennedy...Fargo.
Ohio.....A. I. Vorys.....Lancaster.
Oklahoma.....C. M. Cade.....Shawnee.
Oregon.....R. E. Williams....Dallas.
Pennsylvania....Boies Penrose.....Philadelphia.
Philippines.....Henry B. McCoy...Manila.
Porto Rico. .....R. H. Todd.....San Juan.
Rhode Island....Charles R.Brayton.Providence.
South Carolina..John G. Capers....Greenville.
South Dakota....Thomas Thorson...Canton.
Tennessee.....Nathan W. Hale..Knoxville.
Texas.....Cecil A. Lyon.....Sherman.
Utah.....C. E. Loose.....Provo City.
Vermont.....James W. Brock...Montpelier.
Virginia.....Alvah H. Martin..Portsmouth.
Washington.....R. L. McCormick..Tacoma.
West Virginia...N. B. Scott.....Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....Alfred T. Rogers..Madison.
Wyoming.....Geo. E. Pexton....Evanston.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEES.

STATES.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama	Jos. O. Thompson.....	Birmingham	N. L. Steele.....	Birmingham.
Arkansas	F. W. Tucker.....	Little Rock.....	U. S. Bratton.....	Little Rock.
California.....	P. S. Teller	San Francisco.....	W. H. Davis	Los Angeles.
Colorado	John F. Vivian.....	Golden.....	William C. Blair.....	Lake City.
Connecticut.....	Michael Kenealy.....	Stamford	George E. Hinman....	Willimantic.
Delaware.....	T. C. Du Pont.....	Wilmington.....	Frank L. Speakman...	Wilmington.
Florida.....	Henry S. Chubb.....	Gainesville.....	Joseph E. Lee.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	W. H. Johnson.....	Atlanta.....	John H. Deveaux.....	Savannah.
Illinois.....	Roy O. West.....	Chicago	Edward St. Clair.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	James P. Goodrich....	Winchester.....	Carl W. Riddick	Winamac.
Iowa	Frank Wood.....	Esterville	.....	.....
Kansas.....	Jos. N. Dolley	Topeka ....., ...	W. T. Beck.....	Holton.
Kentucky.....	Robert. H. Winn	Mt. Sterling.....	Alvis S. Bennett	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	F. B. Williams.....	Patterson.....	M. J. McFarlane	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Byron Boyd.....	Augusta	Frank H. Briggs.....	Auburn.
Maryland *.....	Thos. Parran.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	Geo. H. Doty	Boston.....	Chas. L. Groves.	Hingham.
Michigan.....	Gerrit J. Diekema....	Holland.....	D. E. Alward.....	Clare.
Minnesota.....	A. D. Brown	Madison.....	J. A. Martin	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	Fred. W. Collins	Summit.....	T. V. McAllister	Vicksburg.
Missouri.....	Walter S. Dickey.....	Kansas City.....	Rush C. Lake.....	Kansas City.
Montana.....	O. M. Lanstrum.....	Helena.....	George O. Freeman....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William Hayward	Nebraska City.....	Clyde Barnard.....	Table Rock.
Nevada.....	H. J. Humphreys	Reno.....	A. N. Salisbury.....	Reno.
New Hampshire...	Oscar L. Young.....	Laconia	Harry J. Brown.....	Concord.
New Jersey-	Franklin Murphy.....	Newark	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	H. O. Bursum	Socorro	James W. Raynolds ..	Sante Fé.
New York.....	Timothy L.Woodruff..	New York City....	Lafayette B. Gleason..	New York City.
North Carolina....	S. B. Adams..	Greensboro.....	T. J. Harkins	Asheville.
North Dakota.....	James Johnson	Minot	E. G. Wanner	Valley City.
Ohio.....	Henry A. Williams....	Columbus.....	W. H. Phipps	Paulding.
Oklahoma	J. H. Norris.....	Guthrie	H. H. House.....	Antlers.
Oregon	G. A. Westgate.....	Albany	S. C. Spencer.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	W. R. Andrews	Meadville.....	W. Harry Baker	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island.....	Geo. R. Lawton.....	Providence	Nathan M. Wright....	Providence.
South Carolina....	Edmund H. Deas.....	Darlington	W. F. Myers.....	Columbia.
South Dakota.....	W. C. Cook.....	Sioux Falls.....	J. L. Wingfield.....	Mitchell.
Tennessee.....	Newell Sanders.....	Chattanooga	.....	.....
Texas.....	Cecil A. Lyon.....	Sherman....	Bart Marshall.....	Sherman.
Utah.....	C. E. Loose.....	Provo City	George B. Squires.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont....	F. C. Williams.....	Newport.....	Earle S. Kinsley.....	Ruthland.
Virginia.....	C. B. Slemp.....	Big Stone Gap.....	Geo. L. Hart	Roanoke.
Washington.	Ellis de Bruler.....	Seattle.....	J. W. Lysons	Seattle.
West Virginia.....	Samuel V. Matthews..	Charleston.....	Virgil L. Highland....	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin.....	E. A. Edmonds.....	Appleton.....	A. H. Lambeck	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	Chas. W. Burdick....	Cheyenne.....	Robert P. Fuller.....	Cheyenne.

* Committees subject to revision in States marked *.

U. S. Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

(Incorporated and Organized in most of the States.)

Officers—James R. Howe, President; Ernest H. Luebbers, Jr., Secretary; K. F. Mehrtens, Assistant Secretary; Wm. P. Jackson, Treasurer. W. E. Longfellow, General Superintendent.

The United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps has 2,000 patroled stations and 22,000 enrolled members, all expert swimmers, yachtsmen and boatmen, with about 6,000 boats, from dories to expensive sail, steam, naphtha and gasoline launches. (It has saved in the Greater City, approximately, 325 lives; rendered "First Aid" in 340 cases; assisted 305 people on the water, and assisted 107 boats in distress.)

The corps is well organized in New York State, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and other States as far West as California. It has been giving free instruction in swimming in both male and female departments of all the Public Free Baths of Greater New York—1,700 persons having been taught during the season of 1909, and has built 14 life-saving stations, one dock, and placed 45 lifeboats throughout the Greater City.

The corps furnishes its various crews, free of charge, according to the funds available for the various districts and departments, ring life preservers, metallic life preservers, ice balls, medicine chests, flags, signs, charts and boats, and builds life-saving stations at the most dangerous points. It is supported wholly by voluntary contributions, with the exception of the Departments of Greater New York and Rhode Island, which are aided by appropriations from the cities and States, respectively.

The Department of Greater New York is particularly well organized, and is divided into sixteen commodores' and forty-eight vice-commodores' districts, containing 700 patroled stations, with 7,200 members and 1,200 boats devoted to its life-saving work.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Officers in command of the Greater New York Districts are as follows:

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

District No. 1—Port Morris to Fort Schuyler on the Sound. Commodore, Charles Stahl, 689 East 133d Street, Bronx.

District No. 2—Fort Schuyler to City Line. Commodore, Aug. G. Miller, Tremont Avenue and Theriot Street, Bronx.

District No. 3—All the Harlem River from Port Morris to Spuyten Duyvil, then to Mount St. Vincent or City Line (Bronx shore only). Commodore, E. Harry Seixas, 528 East 149th Street, Bronx.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

District No. 4—Spuyten Duyvil on Manhattan Island to 100th Street on the Hudson. Commodore, Edw. A. Trede, 662 West 184th Street, Manhattan.

District No. 5—100th Street on Hudson, south to Barge Office, including Governor's Island, Ellis Island and Bedloe's Island. Vice-Commodore, O'Neill F. Berry, 217 W. 104th Street.

District No. 6—Barge Office to 100th Street, East River. Commodore, Henry Mason, 318 East 9th Street, Manhattan.

District No. 7—100th Street, East River through the Harlem River to Spuyten Duyvil on the Hudson River. Vice-Commodore, Ernest Hultgren, 402 East 146th Street, Bronx; Vice-Commodore, Chas. Dow, 235 Broadway, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

District No. 8—Broad Channel Station on trestle, Jamaica Bay, following the line of trestle (West side) (Hammels excepted) to Ramblersville, then around the Bay, including all the rest of the Bay, Old Mill, Canarsie, Bergen Beach, Plum Island, Barren Island, Breakwater, etc. Commodore John G. Torborg, 1043 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

District No. 9—Coney Island in its entirety. Commodore, Jas. Brennan, foot West 32d Street, Coney Island.

District No. 10—End of Emmons Avenue and Knapp Street, on mainland side of Sheepshead Bay to 39th Street Ferry. Commodore, Charles L. Huson, 16 Bay 23d Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

District No. 11—39th Street Ferry to Newtown Creek, including both shores of the Creek, Gowanus Canal, Erie Basin, etc. Commodore, Hugh F. Doherty, 152 Douglass Street, Brooklyn.

District No. 12—Newtown Creek, up East River through Hell Gate to City Line, including Little Neck Bay. Commodore, J. M. Finch, 137 Main Street, Astoria, L. I.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

District No. 13—Jamaica Bay, east side of trestle to City Line, Rockaway shore excepted. Under command of Vice-Commodore Chas. Renz, Jamaica, L. I.

District No. 14—The Rockaways, from Hammels on the trestle, along shore Jamaica Bay side to Rockaway Point, around Point, along Ocean side to point opposite Hammels on trestle. Under temporary command of Commodore Wm. W. Minnis, 36 Kane Avenue, Rockaway, N. Y.

District No. 15—Both shores of Rockaway, east from Hammels to Far Rockaway or City Line, including Arverne, Edgemere, etc. Vice-Commodore W. W. Minnis, 36 Kane Avenue, Hammels, Rockaway.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

District No. 16—Staten Island in its entirety. Commodore, Arthur Krakehl, 120 Gordon Street, Stapleton, S. I.

Prohibition Party National Committee.

Chairman.....CHARLES R. JONES, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-Chairman.....A. G. WOLFENBARGER, Lincoln, Neb.
Secretary.....W. G. CALDERWOOD, Minneapolis, Minn.
Treasurer.....FELIX T. MCWHIRTER, Indianapolis, Ind.

Arizona—Frank J. Sibley, Tucson; Dr. John Wix Thomas, Phœnix. Arkansas—Henry Hatton, Beebe; H. Brady, Beebe. California—T. K. Beard, Modesto; Wiley J. Phillips, Los Angeles. Colorado—A. B. Taynton, Denver; John W. Carpenter, Greeley. Connecticut—Frederick G. Platt, New Britain; William N. Taft, West Goshen. Delaware—Geo. W. Todd, Wilmington; Lewis W. Brosius, Wilmington. Florida—John P. Coffin, Eustis; Francis Trueblood, Bradentown. Georgia—Geo. Gordon, Atlanta; W. S. Witham, Atlanta. Illinois—Oliver W. Stewart, Chicago; A. E. Wilson, Chicago. Indiana—Felix T. McWhirter, Indianapolis; Charles Eckhart, Auburn. Iowa—O. D. Ellett, Marshalltown; K. W. Brown, Ames. Kansas—Earle R. De Lay, Emporia; J. N. Wood, Ottawa. Kentucky—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington; T. B. Demaree, Wilmore. Louisiana—E. E. Israel, Baton Rouge; also Walter Miller, New Orleans. Maine—Nathan F. Woodbury, Auburn; Lyman B. Merritt, Houlton. Maryland—Finley C. Hendrickson, Cumberland; George R. Gorsuch, Baltimore. Massachusetts—John M. Fisher, Attleboro; J. B. Lewis, Boston. Michigan—Samuel Dickie, Albion; Fred W. Corbett, Lansing. Minnesota—W. G. Calderwood, Minneapolis; Geo. W. Higgins, Minneapolis. Missouri—H. P. Faris, Clinton; Charles E. Stokes, Kansas City. Montana—Mrs. Kate M. Hamilton, Butte. Nebraska—A. G. Wolfenbarger, Lincoln; D. B. Gilbert, Fremont. New Hampshire—A. H. Morrill, Laconia; John S. Blanchard, Concord. New Jersey—Geo. J. Haven, Camden; Joel G. Van Cise, Summit. New York—Clarence E. Pitts, Oswego; Geo. E. Stockwell, Fort Plain. North Carolina—J. M. Templeton, Cary; Thos. P. Johnston, Salisbury. North Dakota—Theo. E. Ostlund, Hillsboro; M. H. Kiff, Tower City. Ohio—F. M. Mecartney, Columbus; J. B. Martin, Cincinnati. Oklahoma—Charles Brown, Carmen; Rev. J. M. Monroe, Oklahoma City. Oregon—F. McKercher, Portland; W. P. Elmore, Brownsville. Pennsylvania—A. A. Stevens, Tyrone; David B. McCamont, Franklin. Rhode Island—C. H. Tilley, Providence; Benon E. Helme, Kingston. South Dakota—W. T. Raffety, Miller; Quincy Lee Morrow, Brookings. Tennessee—A. D. Reynolds, Bristol; J. B. Stinespring, Sandford. Texas—J. B. Craufill, Dallas; Walter C. Swengel, Dallas. Vermont—H. S. Eldred, Sheldon; Dr. Hausen, Montpelier. Virginia—G. M. Smithdeal, Richmond; James W. Bodley, Staunton. Washington—Guy Posson, Seattle; R. E. Dunlap, Seattle. West Virginia—Edward W. Mills, Fairmont; U. A. Clayton, Fairmont. Wisconsin—W. D. Cox, Milwaukee. B. E. Van Keuren, Oshkosh. Wyoming—Lemuel L. Laughlin, Laramie; C. J. Sawyer, Laramie.

People's Party National Committee.

Chairman.....JAMES H. FERRISS, Joliet, Ill.
Vice-Chairman and Treasurer.....JAY W. FORREST, Albany, N. Y.
Secretary.....PAUL DIXON, Chillicothe, Mo.

Socialist Labor Party National Committee.

PAUL AUGUSTINE, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York City. The National Executive Committee is composed of Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.; Joseph Marek, New Haven, Ct.; Carl Koechlin, Peoria, Ill.; Joseph Matz, Indianapolis, Ind.; James H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.; Arthur E. Reimer, South Boston, Mass.; Herman Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.; J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Col.; G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn.; Rudolph Katz, Paterson, N. J.; Alexander Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.; John Kircher, Cleveland, O.; Boris Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. S. Dowler, El Paso, Tex.; F. J. Meyer, Seattle, Wash.; Albert Schnabel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ed. Schade, Newport News, Va.; William H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa.

The party is organized in local organizations known as "sections," such sections existing in thirty States. Any seven persons in any city or town of the United States may form a section, providing they acknowledge the platform and constitution of the Socialist Labor party and do not belong to any other political party. In places where no section exists, or where none can be formed, any person complying with the aforesaid provisions may become a member-at-large upon application to the National Executive Committee. Sections are not permitted to charge initiation fees. All questions of importance arising within the party are decided by general vote. At each meeting of the section a chairman is elected, and the same rule holds good with all standing committees.

Socialist Party National Committee.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary, 180 Washington Street, Chicago. This organization, known nationally as the Socialist Party, is officially known as the Social Democratic Party in Wisconsin, and the Public Ownership Party in Minnesota, to conform to the election laws in those States. The National Executive Committee is composed of seven men, elected by a national referendum of party members. The national secretary is elected in like manner. The term of office is one year. The following are the members of the National Executive Committee: Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis. A. H. Floaten, Denver, Col.; John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia.; Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Robt. Hunter, Noroton Heights, Ct.; John Spargo, Yonkers, N. Y. The National Committee is composed of representatives from each organized State or Territory, of which there are 42. Representation is as follows: "Each State or Territory shall be represented on the National Committee by one member and by an additional member for every one thousand members or major fraction thereof in good standing in the party." The apportionment is made by the national secretary at the beginning of each year, based upon the dues received from the respective States.

Qualifications for Voting in Each State of the Union.

(Communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC and corrected to date by the Attorneys-General of the respective States.)

In all the States except Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males of 21 years of age and upward. (See also "New York," next page.) Women are entitled to vote at school elections in several States. They are entitled by law to full suffrage in the States of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. (See article entitled "Woman Suffrage.")

STATES.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Alabama*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention (*j*)	2 yrs..	1 yr...	3 mo..	3 mo...	Convicted of treason or other felonies, idiots, or insane.
ArizonaT*	Citizen of U. S. by nativity or naturalization (*a*) (*b*) (*h*).	1 yr...	30 dys	.....	30 dys	Idiot, insane, felon, under guardianship. †
Arkansas*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr...	6 mo..	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, failure to pay poll-tax, U. S. soldiers, or mariners.
Calif'rnia*	Citizen by nativity, naturalization (90 days prior to election), or treaty of Queretaro.	1 yr...	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Native of China, idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime. †
Colorado*.	Citizen, native or naturalized, male or female, who is duly registered.	1 yr...	90 dys	.....	10 dys	While confined in public prison, under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, insane.
Conn. *.....	Citizen of United States who can read English language.	1 yr...	.....	6 mo..	.....	Convicted of heinous crime, unless pardoned.
Delaware*	Citizen of the United States†..	1 yr...	3 mo..	.....	30 dys	Insane, paupers or persons convicted of felony unpardoned.
Dis. of Col.	See foot note on following page.					
Florida* ..	Citizen of the United States....	1 yr...	6 mo..	.....	.....	Idiots, duellists, convicted of felony or any infamous crime.
Georgia (*i*)	Citizen of the U. S. who has paid all his taxes since 1877.	1 yr...	6 mo..	.....	.....	Convicted of felony, bribery, or larceny, unless pardoned, idiots, and insane.
Idaho *	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	6 mo..	30 dys	30 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, bigamists, polygamists, under guardianship (*n*).
Illinois* ...	Citizen of the United States (*b*).	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of felony or bribery in elections, unless restored to citizenship (*h*).
Indiana*...	Citizen or alien who has declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 mo..	.....	60 dys	30 dys	United States soldiers, sailors, and marines, and persons convicted of infamous crime (*l*).
Iowa *	Citizen of the United States (*o*)	6 mo..	60 dys	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of infamous crime, U.S. soldiers (*h*).
Kansas * ...	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention (*o*)	6 mo..	30 dys	30 dys	10 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, insane, under guardianship (*d*).
Kent'ky*.	Citizen of the United States (*b*)	1 yr...	6 mo..	60 dys	60 dys	Convicted of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, idiots, and insane (*h*) (*m*).
Louisia'a* Those able their name, o	Citizen of United States..... to read and write, or who own $300 w r whose father or grandfather was en	2 yrs.. orth of titled to	1 yr... propert y asse vote o n Jan. 1,	..... ssed i n	6 mo.. 1867.	Idiots, insane, felons, under indictment, inmates of prison or charitable institution except soldiers' home.
Maine*	Citizen of the United States	3 mo..	3 mo..	3 mo..	3 mo..	Paupers and Indians not taxed, under guardianship. †
Maryla'd*	Citizen of the United States	1 yr...	6 mo..	6 mo..	1 day.	Felons not pardoned, lunatics, *non compos mentis*, bribery.
Mass. *.....	Citizen who can read and write (*b*).	1 yr...	6 mo..	6 mo..	6 mo..	Paupers and persons under guardianship.
Michigan*	Citizen of the United States or alien who declared intention 2 years and 6 months prior to November 8, 1894 (*b*).	6 mo..	20 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Indians with tribal relations.
Minn. *.....	Citizen of United States who has been such for 3 months preceding election (*b*).	6 mo..	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, unpardoned, under guardianship, insane, Indians lacking customs of civilization.
Miss. *	Citizen of the United States who can read or understand Constitution of State.	2 yrs..	1 yr...	1 yr...	1 yr (*c*)	Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, persons who have not paid taxes, bigamists.
Missouri*..	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention not less than 1 year or more than 5 before election.	1 yr...	60 dys	60 dys	20 dys	Persons in poorhouses or asylums at public expense, those in prison, or convicted of infamous crimes (*k*).
Montana*.	Citizen of the United States (*b*)	1 yr...	30 dys	.....	.....	Felons not pardoned, idiots, insane, Indians (*p*) (*p*).
Nebraska*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention 30 days before election (*b*).	6 mo.	40 dys	30 dys	10 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights, persons *non compos mentis* (*h*).

* Australian Ballot law or a modification of it in force. † Or a person unable to read the Constitution in English and to write his name. (a) Or citizens of Mexico who desire to become citizens under treaties of 1818 and 1854. (b) Women can vote in school elections. (c) Clergymen are qualified after six months' residence in precinct. (d) Also public embezzlers, persons guilty of bribery, or dishonorably discharged soldiers from U. S. service, unless reinstated. (g) Also soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service. (h) No soldier, seaman, or marine deemed a resident because stationed in the State. (i) The Australian system sometimes prevails in municipal primaries in Georgia, but same is made applicable by rule of party ordering primary and not by the law. (j) Poll-taxes must be paid to date, by Feb. 1, preceding election. (k) Also soldiers (except those living in soldiers' homes), sailors and marines in U. S. Service. (l) During term fixed by court. (m) Widows and spinsters owning property or having ward of school age may vote in school elections. (n) Also inmates of houses of ill fame. (o) Women can vote in school and city elections. (p) Indians who have not severed tribal relations.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—*Continued.*

States.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	Previous Residence Required. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Nevada *	Citizen of the United States	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, unpardoned convicts, Indians, Chinese.
N. Hamp.*	Citizen of the United States (*a*)	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Paupers (*h*).
N. Jersey*	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	5 mo.	.....	.....	Idiots, paupers, insane, convicted of certain crime, unless pardoned or restored by law (*j*).
N. M. Ter.	Citizen of the United States	6 mo.	3 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of felony, unless pardoned, U. S. soldier, sailor, or camp follower, Indians.
N. York*	Citizen who shall have been a citizen for ninety days prior to election.	1yr(*k*)	4 mo.	(*l*)	(*l*)	Offenders against elective franchise rights, guilty of bribery, betting on elections, and persons convicted of a felony and not restored to citizenship by the Executive. Convicts in House of Refuge or Reformatory not disqualified.
Woman otherwise qualified but for sex may vote at village elections or meetings to raise money by tax or assessment if she owns property in village town. Electors not entitled to vote on proposition for raising money or in town assessment unless he or his wife own property in town.						
N. Car.	Citizen of the United States	2 yrs.	6 mo.	.....	4 mo.	Convicted of felony or infamous crime, idiots, lunatics (*o*).
N. Dak.*	Citizen of the United States and civilized Indian † (*a*).	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	90 dys	Under guardianship, persons *non compos mentis*, or convicted of felony and treason, unless restored to civil rights.
Ohio*.	Citizen of the United States (*a*)	1 yr.	30 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Idiots, insane, and felons, persons in U.S. military and naval service on duty in Ohio.
Okla.*	Citizen of United States (*a*) †.	1 yr.	6 mo.	None.	30 dys	Felons, idiots, insane, paupers.
Oregon *	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention more than 1 year prior to election (*a*).	6 mo.	No (*n*)	None.	None.	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, Chinese.
Penna.*	Citizen of the United States at least one month, and if 22 years old or more must have paid tax within two years.	1 yr.	.....	.....	2 mo.	Convicted of perjury and fraud as election officers, or bribery of voters.
Rhode I.*	Citizen of the United States	2 yrs.	.....	6 mo.	.....	Paupers, lunatics (*g*).
S. Car.	Citizen of the United States (*e*)	2yr(*c*)	1 yr.	4 mo.	4 mo.	Felons, bribery unless pardoned, insane, paupers.
S. Dak.*	Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention, Indian who has severed tribal relations (*a*).	6 mo §	30 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Under guardianship, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, U.S. soldiers, seamen, and marines.
Tenn.*	Citizen of the U. S. who has paid poll-tax of preceding year.	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	.....	Convicted of bribery or other infamous offence.
Texas*	Citizen of the U. S. or alien who has declared intention six months prior to election.	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	(*d*)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, felons unless pardoned or restored, U. S. soldiers, marines, and seamen (*m*).
Utah*	Citizen of the United States, male or female, 90 days prior to election.	1 yr.	4 mo.	.....	60 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or crime against elective franchise, unless pardoned (*j*).
Vermont*	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Those who have not obtained the approbation of the local board of civil authority.
Virginia*	See note at foot of page	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, paupers (*f*) (*j*).
Wash'n*	Citizen of the United States and all residents of Territory prior to Statehood (*a*).	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of infamous crimes, Indians not taxed.
West Va.*	Citizen of the State	1 yr.	60 dys	6 mo.	(*d*)	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicted of treason, felony, or bribery at elections.
Wis.*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention, and civilized Indians † (*a*).	1 yr.	10 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Under guardianship, insane, convicted of treason or felony (*p*) betting on elections, duellists.
Wyom.*	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	1 yr.	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read State Constitution in the English language.

* Australian Ballot law or a modification of it in force. † Indian must have severed tribal relations. § One year's residence in the United States prior to election required. (a) Women can vote in school elections. (c) Ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools are entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State. (d) Actual residence in the precinct or district required. (e) Who has paid six months before election any poll-tax then due, and can read and write any section of the State Constitution, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes due the previous year on property in the State assessed at $300 or more. (f) Or convicted of bribery, embezzlement of public funds, treason, forgery, perjury, felony, and petty larceny, duellists and abettors, unless pardoned by Legislature. (g) Or persons non compos mentis, sentence to State Prison for one year or more takes away right to vote until restored by General Assembly, under guardianship. (h) Also persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, and those unable to read the State Constitution in English, or write. (j) No soldier, seaman, or marine deemed a resident because stationed in the State. (k) Inhabitance not residence. (l) Thirty days in election district. (m) And any person subject to poll-tax who failed to pay same prior to Feb. 1 of year in which he offers to vote. (n) Must be resident of County to vote for County officers. (o) All persons unable to read and write, and whose ancestor was not entitled to vote prior to Jan. 1, 1867. (p) Unless restored to civil rights.

In Virginia.—Voting qualifications. All persons who six months before the election have paid their State poll-taxes for the three preceding years. Also any person who served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States or of the Confederate States.

Residents of the District of Columbia never had the right to vote therein for national officers, or on other matters of national concern, after the Territory embraced in it was ceded to the United States and became the seat of the general government.

Requirements Regarding Registration of Voters.

(Continuation of "Qualifications for Voting," on preceding pages.)

THE registration of voters is required in the States of Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi (four months before election), Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania (in cities), South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

In Ohio it is required in cities of 11,800 to 100,000 population in presidential years; annually in cities of 100,000 or over.

In Illinois registration of voters is required by law, and in Cook County, where Chicago is located, persons not registered are not entitled to vote; but outside of Cook County generally they can vote if not registered by swearing in their votes, and producing one witness, a householder and registered voter of the voting district, as to their qualifications as electors severally.

In Iowa in cities having 3,500 inhabitants. In Nebraska in cities of over 7,000 inhabitants.

In Kentucky in all cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes, in Kansas in cities of the first and second classes, in North Dakota in cities and villages of 800 inhabitants and over, in Ohio in cities of the first and second classes.

In Missouri it is required in cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over.
In Oklahoma it is required in all cities of the first class.
In Rhode Island non-taxpayers are required to register yearly before June 30.
The registration of voters is not required in Arkansas, Indiana, New Hampshire or Texas.

Woman Suffrage.

IN the United States women possess suffrage upon equal terms with men at all elections in four States: In Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado, in 1893; in Utah, in 1896, and in Idaho, in 1896.

In Kansas women possess school suffrage established in 1861, municipal suffrage established in 1887 and bond suffrage in 1903. Full suffrage was rejected by the Kansas legislature in 1909.

In 1909 woman suffrage was rejected by the legislatures of Arizona, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wisconsin. It was voted down in the Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly.

School suffrage for women prevails in some form in twenty-nine States, as follows: Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Idaho, Kentucky, Kansas, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming and Wisconsin.

In 1887 Montana gave tax-paying women the right to vote on questions submitted to taxpayers; in 1894 bond suffrage was given to women in Iowa; in 1898 the women of Minnesota were given the right to vote for library trustees, and in the same year Louisiana gave women taxpayers the right to vote in person or by proxy on all questions of taxation. In 1908 Michigan adopted a constitutional amendment providing for tax-paying suffrage for women taxpayers.

In 1901 the New York Legislature passed a law providing that "a woman who possesses the qualifications to vote for village or for town officers, except the qualification of sex, who is the owner of property in the village assessed upon the last preceding assessment roll thereof, is entitled to vote upon a proposition to raise money by tax or assessment."

In Great Britain women can vote for all officers except members of Parliament.

In Australia and New Zealand women have full suffrage; also in the Isle of Man, Iceland and Finland.

Women have municipal suffrage in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory, in Iceland, Denmark and Sweden. In France women engaged in commerce have the right to vote for Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce.

Women have some voting privileges in Cape Colony.

The officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association are: Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa., President; Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa., First Vice-President; Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York City, Second Vice-President; Prof. Frances Squire Potter, 505 Fifth Ave., New York City, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Chicago, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio, Treasurer; Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky., First Auditor; Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston, Second Auditor. National Headquarters, 505 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has its central office in New York City. Its officers are as follows: Mrs. Francis N. Scott, President; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, First Vice-President; Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. William A. Putnam, Mrs. Robert McVickar, Mrs. George D. Miller, and Mrs. William P. Northrup, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Francis S. Bangs, Treasurer; Mrs. George Phillips, Secretary, Room 819, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th St., New York City. There are also organizations in Massachusetts, Illinois, Oregon, Iowa and Washington. These are founded with the object of testifying to legislative committees and through the medium of the public press that the opposition to woman suffrage is based upon what is claimed to be "the intelligent conviction of the majority of representative women in all lines of social, industrial, and domestic progress." Pamphlets with information as to the objects of the Association may be had from the Secretary.

The Presidential Election of 1912.

THE next Presidential election will take place on Tuesday, November 5, 1912.

The President and Vice-President of the United States are chosen by officials termed "Electors" in each State, who are, under existing State laws, chosen by the qualified voters thereof by ballot, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every fourth year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

The Constitution of the United States prescribes that each State shall "appoint," in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector. The Constitution requires that the day when electors are chosen shall be the same throughout the United States. At the beginning of our Government most of the electors were chosen by the Legislatures of their respective States, the people having no direct participation in their choice; and one State, South Carolina, continued that practice down to the breaking out of the civil war. But in all the States now the electors are, under the direction of State laws, chosen by the people on a general State ticket.

The manner in which the chosen electors meet and ballot for a President and Vice-President of the United States is provided for in Article XII. of the Constitution, and is as follows:

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The same article then prescribes the mode in which the Congress shall count the ballots of the electors, and announce the result thereof, which is as follows:

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of lectors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

The procedure of the two houses, in case the returns of the election of electors from any State are disputed, is provided in the "Electoral Count" act, passed by the Forty-ninth Congress. The act directs that the Presidential electors shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their election. It fixes the time when Congress shall be in session to count the ballots as the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors.

The Constitution also defines who is eligible for President of the United States, as follows:

No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years.

The qualifications for Vice-President are the same.

American Battle Dates.

The following are the dates of the more important of the conflicts of the French and Indian Wars, the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812:

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS.

1754—May 28.....Great Meadows, Pa.
1755—July 9.....Braddock's Field.
1755—September 8..Lake George.
1756—August 11.....Oswego, N. Y.
1756—September 8..Kittanning, Pa.
1757—July 6.....Fort William Henry.
1758—July 6.....Ticonderoga.
1758—August 27.....Fort Frontenac.
1758—November 25..Fort Du Quesne.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

1775—April 19.....Lexington and Concord.
1775—May 10.....Ticonderoga.
1775—June 17.....Bunker Hill.
1775—December 31..Quebec.
1776—June 28.....Fort Moultrie.
1776—August 27.....Long Island.
1776—October 28.....White Plains.
1776—November 16..Fort Washington, N. Y.
1776—December 26..Trenton.
1777—January 3.....Princeton.
1777—August 6.....Oriskany.
1777—August 16.....Bennington.
1777—September 11..Brandywine.
1777—September 19..Bemis Heights.
1777—October 4.....Germantown.
1777—October 7.....Saratoga.
1777—October 17.....Burgoyne's surrender.
1778—June 28.....Monmouth.
1778—July 3.....Wyoming massacre.
1778—August 29.....Rhode Island.
1778—December 29..Savannah.
1779—July 15.....Stony Point, N. Y.
1779—October 8.....Savannah.
1780—May 12.....Charleston captured.
1780—May 29.....Waxhaw.
1780—June 23.....Springfield, N. J.
1780—August 16.....Camden, S. C.
1780—October 7.....King's Mountain.
1781—January 17.....Cowpens.
1781—March 15.....Guilford Court House.
1781—September 8...Eutaw Springs.
1781—October 17.....Yorktown.

WAR OF 1812.

1812—August 16.....Detroit (surrendered).
1812—October 13.....Queenstown.
1813—April 27.....York (Toronto).
1813—May 9.....Fort Meigs.
1813—May 27.....Fort George.
1813—October 5.....The Thames.
1813—November 11..Chrystler's Field.
1814—July 5.....Chippewa.
1814—July 25.....Lundy's Lane.
1814—August 15.....Fort Erie.
1814—August 24.....Bladensburg, Md.
1814—September 11..Plattsburg, N. Y.
1814—September 13..Fort McHenry, Md.
1814—October 19.....Lyons's Creek.
1815—January 8.....New Orleans.

Presidential Elections

FROM 1789 TO 1908.

AGGREGATE POPULAR VOTE AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AT EACH ELECTION.

NOTE.—There is, properly speaking, no popular vote for President and Vice-President; the people vote for electors, and those chosen in each State meet therein and vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President. The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1824 is so meagre and imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the States, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature. In this tabulation only the aggregate electoral votes for candidates for President and Vice-President in the first nine quadrennial elections appear.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

1789. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792. George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican (a), 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

1800. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812. For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22, James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

Year of Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party	Electoral Vote.
1824	Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Rep.	155,872	50,551	(b) 99	John C. Calhoun*	S. C.	Rep.	182
	John Q. Adams*	Mass.	Rep.	105,321	....	84	Nathan Sanford	N. Y.	Rep.	30
	Henry Clay	Ky.	Rep.	46,587	....	37	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	Rep.	24
	Wm. H. Crawford	Ga.	Rep.	44,282	....	41	Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Rep.	13
							M. Van Buren	N. Y.	Rep.	9
							Henry Clay	Ky.	Rep.	2
1828	Andrew Jackson*	Tenn.	Dem.	647,231	138,134	178	John C. Calhoun*	S. C.	Dem.	171
	John Q. Adams	Mass.	Nat. R.	509,097	....	83	Richard Rush	Pa.	Nat. R.	83
							William Smith	S. C.	Dem.	7
1832	Andrew Jackson*	Tenn.	Dem.	687,502	157,313	219	M. Van Buren*	N. Y.	Dem.	189
	Henry Clay	Ky.	Nat. R.	530,189	....	49	John Sergeant	Pa.	Nat. R.	49
	John Floyd	Ga.	Ind.	33,108	....	11	Henry Lee	Mass.	Ind.	11
	William Wirt (c)	Md.	Anti-M.		....	7	Amos Ellmaker (c)	Pa.	Anti-M.	7
							Wm. Wilkins	Pa.	Dem.	30
1836	Martin Van Buren*	N. Y.	Dem.	761,549	24,893	170	R. M. Johnson (d)*	Ky.	Dem.	147
	W. H. Harrison	O.	Whig.	736,656	....	73	Francis Granger	N. Y.	Whig.	77
	Hugh L. White	Tenn.	Whig.			26	John Tyler	Va.	Whig.	47
	Daniel Webster	Mass.	Whig.			14	William Smith	Ala.	Dem.	23
	Willie P. Mangum	N. C.	Whig.			11				
1840	W. H. Harrison*	O.	Whig.	1,275,017	146,315	234	John Tyler*	Va.	Whig.	234
	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	Dem.	1,128,702	....	60	R. M. Johnson	Ky.	Dem.	48
	James G. Birney	N. Y.	Lib.	7,059	....	..	L. W. Tazewell	Va.	Dem.	11
							James K. Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1
							Thomas Earle	Pa.	Lib.	..
1844	James K. Polk*	Tenn.	Dem.	1,337,243	38,175	170	George M. Dallas*	Pa.	Dem.	170
	Henry Clay	Ky.	Whig.	1,299,068	....	105	T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	Whig.	105
	James G. Birney	N. Y.	Lib.	62,300	....	..	Thomas Morris	O.	Lib.	..

Year of Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote.
1848	Zachary Taylor*	La	Whig	1,360,101	139,557	163	Millard Fillmore*	N. Y.	Whig	163
	Lewis Cass	Mich	Dem	1,220,544	....	127	William O. Butler	Ky.	Dem	127
	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	F. Soil.	291,263	....	..	Charles F. Adams	Mass.	F. Soil.	..
1852	Franklin Pierce*	N. H.	Dem	1,601,474	220,896	254	William R. King*	Ala	Dem	254
	Winfield Scott	N. J.	Whig	1,380,576	....	42	William A. Graham	N. C.	Whig	42
	John P. Hale	N. H.	F.D. (l)	156,149	....	..	George W. Julian	Ind.	F. D.	..
	Daniel Webster (k)	Mass	Whig.	1,670	....	..				
1856	James Buchanan*	Pa	Dem	1,838,169	496,905	174	J. C. Breckinridge*	Ky.	Dem	174
	John C. Fremont	Cal	Rep	1,341,264	...	114	William L. Dayton	N. J.	Rep	114
	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	Amer.	874,538	....	8	A. J. Donelson	Tenn.	Amer.	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	1,866,352	491,195	180	Hannibal Hamlin*	Me.	Rep	180
	Stephen A. Douglas	Ill	Dem	1,375,157	....	12	H. V. Johnson	Ga.	Dem	12
	J. C. Breckinridge	Ky.	Dem	845,763	....	72	Joseph Lane	Ore.	Dem	72
	John Bell	Tenn.	Union	589,581	....	39	Edward Everett	Mass.	Union	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	2,216,067	407,342	e 212	Andrew Johnson*	Tenn.	Rep	212
	George B. McClellan	N. J.	Dem	1,808,725	....	21	George H. Pendleton	O.	Dem	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill	Rep	3,015,071	305,456	f 214	Schuyler Colfax*	Ind.	Rep	214
	Horatio Seymour	N. Y.	Dem	2,709,615	....	80	F. P. Blair, Jr.	Mo	Dem	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill	Rep	3,597,070	762,991	286	Henry Wilson*	Mass.	Rep	286
	Horace Greeley	N. Y.	D.& L.	2,834,079	....	g ..	B. Gratz Brown	Mo	D.& L.	47
	Charles O'Conor	N. Y.	Dem	29,408	....	..	John Q. Adams	Mass.	Dem	..
	James Black	Pa	Temp.	5,608	....	..	John Russell	Mich.	Temp	..
	Thomas A. Hendricks	Ind.	Dem	....	....	42	George W. Julian	Ind.	Lib.	5
	B. Gratz Brown	Mo	Dem	....	....	18	A. H. Colquitt	Ga	Dem	5
	Charles J. Jenkins	Ga	Dem	....	....	2	John M. Palmer	Ill	Dem	3
	David Davis	Ill	Ind.	....	....	1	T. E. Bramlette	Ky.	Dem	3
							W. S. Groesbeck	O	Dem	1
							Willis B. Machen	Ky.	Dem	1
							N. P. Banks	Mass.	Lib.	1
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	N. Y.	Dem	4,284,885	250,935	184	T. A. Hendricks	Ind.	Dem	184
	Rutherford B. Hayes*	O	Rep	4,033,950	....	h 185	William A. Wheeler*	N. Y.	Rep	185
	Peter Cooper	N. Y.	Gre'nb	81,740	....	..	Samuel F. Cary	O	Gre'nb	..
	Green Clay Smith	Ky.	Pro	9,522	....	..	Gideon T. Stewart	O	Pro.	..
	James B. Walker	Ill	Amer.	2,636	....	..	D. Kirkpatrick	N. Y.	Amer.	..
1880	James A. Garfield*	O	Rep	4,449,053	7,018	214	Chester A. Arthur*	N. Y.	Rep	214
	W. S. Hancock	Pa	Dem	4,442,035	....	155	William H. English	Ind.	Dem	155
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	Gre'nb	307,306	....	..	B. J. Chambers	Tex	Gre'nb	..
	Neal Dow	Me.	Pro	10,305	....	..	H. A. Thompson	O	Pro.	..
	John W. Phelps	Vt.	Amer.	707	....	..	S. C. Pomeroy	Kan.	Amer.	..
1884	Grover Cleveland*	N. Y.	Dem	4,911,017	62,683	219	T. A. Hendricks*	Ind.	Dem	219
	James G. Blaine	Me.	Rep	4,848,334	....	182	John A. Logan	Ill	Rep	182
	John P. St. John	Kan.	Pro	151,809	....	..	William Daniel	Md.	Pro.	..
	Benjamin F. Butler	Mass.	Gre'nb	133,825	....	..	A. M. West	Miss.	Gre'nb	..
	P. D. Wigginton	Cal	Amer.	....	....	..				
1888	Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	Dem	5,538,233	98,017	168	Allen G. Thurman	O	Dem	168
	Benjamin Harrison*	Ind	Rep	5,440,216	....	233	Levi P. Morton*	N. Y.	Rep	233
	Clinton B. Fisk	N. J.	Pro	249,907	....	..	John A. Brooks	Mo.	Pro.	..
	Alson J. Streeter	Ill	U. L.	148,105	....	..	C. E. Cunningham	Ark	U. L.	..
	R. H. Cowdry	Ill	U'd L.	2,808	....	..	W. H. T. Wakefield	Kan.	U'd L	..
	James L. Curtis	N. Y.	Amer.	1,591	....	..	James B. Greer	Tenn.	Amer.	..
1892	Grover Cleveland*	N. Y.	Dem	5,556,918	380,810	277	Adlai E. Stevenson*	Ill	Dem	277
	Benjamin Harrison	Ind	Rep	5,176,108	....	145	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	Rep	145
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	Peop	1,041,028	....	22	James G. Field	Va.	Peop	22
	John Bidwell	Cal	Pro	264,133	....	..	James B. Cranfill	Tex.	Pro.	..
	Simon Wing	Mass.	Soc. L.	21,164	....	..	Charles H. Matchett	N. Y.	Soc. L.	..
1896	William McKinley*	O.	Rep	7,104,779	601,854	271	Garret A. Hobart*	N. J.	Rep.	271
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Dem. }	6,502,925	{	176	Arthur Sewall	Me.	Dem	149
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Peop }		{	..	Thomas E. Watson	Ga.	Peop.	27
	Joshua Levering	Md	Pro	132,007	....	..	Hale Johnson	Ill.	Pro.	..
	John M. Palmer	Ill	N. Dem	133,148	....	..	Simon B. Buckner.	Ky.	N. Dem	..
	Charles H. Matchett	N. Y.	Soc. L.	36,274	....	..	Matthew Maguire	N. J.	Soc. L.	..
	Charles E. Bentley	Neb.	Nat. (j)	13,969	....	..	James H. Southgate	N. C.	Nat. (j)	..
1900	William McKinley*	O.	Rep	7,207,923	849,790	292	Theodore Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep	292
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Dem. P	6,358,133	....	155	Adlai E. Stevenson	Ill.	Dem. P	155
	John G. Woolley	Ill	Pro	208,914	....	..	Henry B. Metcalf.	O.	Pro.	..
	Wharton Barker	Pa.	MP(m)	50,373	....	..	Ignatius Donnelly	Minn.	MP(m)	..
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc. D.	87,814	....	..	Job Harriman	Cal.	Soc. D.	..
	Jos. F. Malloney	Mass.	Soc. L.	39,739	....	..	Valentine Remmel	Pa	Soc. L.	..
	J. F. R. Leonard	Ia.	U C (n)	1,059	....	..	John G. Woolley	Ill.	U C (n)	..
	Seth H. Ellis	O.	U R (o)	5,698	....	..	Samuel T. Nicholson	Pa	U R (o)	..
1904	Theodore Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep.	7,623,486	2,545,515	336	Charles W. Fairbanks*	Ind.	Rep	336
	Alton B. Parker.	N. Y.	Dem	5,077,911	....	140	Henry G. Davis	W. Va.	Dem	140
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc.	402,283	....	..	Benjamin Hanford	N. Y.	Soc.	..
	Silas C. Swallow.	Pa	Pro.	258,536	....	..	George W. Carroll	Tex.	Pro.	..
	Thomas E. Watson	Ga.	Peop	117,183	....	..	Thomas H. Tibbles	Neb.	Peop.	..
	Charles H. Corrigan	N. Y.	Soc. L.	31,249	....	..	William W. Cox	Ill.	Soc. L.	..
1908	William H. Taft*	O.	Rep	7,678,908	1,269,804	321	James S. Sherman*	N. Y.	Rep	321
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Dem	6,409,104	....	162	John W. Kern	Ind.	Dem	162
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc.	420,793	....	..	Benjamin Hanford	N. Y.	Soc.	..
	Eugene W. Chafin	...	Pro.	253,840	....	..	Aaron S. Watkins	..	Pro	..
	Thos. E. Watson	Ga.	Peo	29,100	....	..	Samuel Williams	Ind.	Peo.	..
	August Gillhaus	N. Y.	Soc. L.	13,825	....	..	Donald L. Munro	Va.	Soc. L.	..
	Thos. L. Hisgen	Mass.	Ind.	82,872	....	..	John Temple Graves	Ga.	Ind.	..

* The candidates starred were elected.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—THEIR BIOGRAPHIES IN BRIEF.

(Compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from published memoirs, newspaper records, and personal correspondence with the families of the ex-Presidents. The references will be found on second following page.)

No.	Full Name.	Paternal Ancestry.	Parentage—Father.	Father's Vocation.	Parentage—Mother.
1..	George Washington	English	Augustine Washington	Planter	Mary Ball.
2..	John Adams	English	John Adams	Farmer	Susanna Boylston.
3..	Thomas Jefferson	Welsh	Peter Jefferson	Planter	Jane Randolph.
4..	James Madison	English	James Madison	Planter	Nelly Conway.
5..	James Monroe	Scotch	Spence Monroe	Planter	Eliza Jones.
6..	John Quincy Adams	English	John Adams	Lawyer	Abigail Smith.
7..	Andrew Jackson	Scotch-Irish	Andrew Jackson	Farmer	Elizabeth Hutchinson.
8..	Martin Van Buren	Dutch	Abraham Van Buren	Farmer	Maria Hoes.
9..	William Henry Harrison	English	Benjamin Harrison	Statesman	Elizabeth Bassett.
10..	John Tyler	English	John Tyler	Jurist	Mary Armistead.
11..	James Knox Polk	Scotch-Irish	Samuel Polk	Farmer	Jane Knox.
12..	Zachary Taylor	English	Richard Taylor	Planter	Sarah Strother.
13..	Millard Fillmore	English	Nathaniel Fillmore	Farmer	Phebe Millard.
14..	Franklin Pierce	English	Benjamin Pierce	Farmer	Anna Kendrick.
15..	James Buchanan	Scotch-Irish	James Buchanan	Merchant	Elizabeth Speer.
16..	Abraham Lincoln	English	Thomas Lincoln	Farmer	Nancy Hanks.
17..	Andrew Johnson	English	Jacob Johnson	Sexton and Constable	Mary McDonough.
18..	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Scotch	Jesse Root Grant	Tanner	Harriet Simpson.
19..	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Scotch	Rutherford Hayes	Merchant	Sophia Birchard.
20..	James Abram Garfield	English	Abram Garfield	Farmer	Eliza Ballou.
21..	Chester Alan Arthur	Scotch-Irish	William Arthur	Clergyman	Malvina Stone.
22, 24..	Grover Cleveland	English	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman	Anna Neal.
23..	Benjamin Harrison	English	John Scott Harrison	Farmer	Elizabeth F. Irwin.
25..	William McKinley	Scotch-Irish	William McKinley	Iron Manufacturer	Nancy C. Allison.
26..	Theodore Roosevelt	Dutch	Theodore Roosevelt	Merchant	Martha Bullock.
27..	William Howard Taft	English	Alphonso Taft	Lawyer	Louise M. Torrey.

No.	President.	(Time.)	Birth.	(Place).	Vocation.			College.	Year of Grad.‡
1..	Washington..	February 22, 1732	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va		Surveyor	Planter		None	....
2..	J. Adams	October 30, 1735	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass		Teacher	Lawyer		Harvard	1755
3..	Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va		Lawyer	Lawyer		William and Mary.	1762
4..	Madison	March 16, 1751	Port Conway, King George County, Va		Lawyer	Lawyer		Princeton	1771
5..	Monroe	April 28, 1758	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va		Lawyer	St'sman*.		William and Mary.	1776
6..	J. Q. Adams.	July 11, 1767	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Harvard	1787
7..	Jackson	March 15, 1767	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C.†		Lawyer	Lawyer		None	....
8..	Van Buren	December 5, 1782	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y		Lawyer	Lawyer		None	....
9..	Harrison	February 9, 1773	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va		Soldier.	Farmer		Hampden-Sydney.	1790
10..	Tyler	March 29, 1790	Greenway, Charles City County, Va		Lawyer	Lawyer	In Early Life.	William and Mary.	1807
11..	Polk	November 2, 1795	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.		Lawyer	Lawyer	When Elected.	Uni. of N. Carolina	1818
12..	Taylor	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va.		Soldier.	Soldier.		None	....
13..	Fillmore	January 7, 1800	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y		Tailor	Lawyer		None	....
14..	Pierce	November 23, 1804	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Bowdoin	1824
15..	Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa		Lawyer	Lawyer		Dickinson	1809
16..	Lincoln	February 12, 1809	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky		F'm-ha'd	Lawyer		None	....
17..	Johnson	December 29, 1808	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C.		Tailor	St'sman		None	....
18..	Grant	April 27, 1822	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O		Soldier	Soldier		West Point	1843
19..	Hayes	October 4, 1822	Delaware, Delaware County, O		Lawyer	Lawyer		Kenyon	1842
20..	Garfield	November 19, 1831	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O		Teacher	Lawyer		Williams	1856
21..	Arthur	October 5, 1830	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt.		Teacher	Lawyer		Union	1848
22, 24..	Cleveland	March 18, 1837	Caldwell, Essex County, N. J		Teacher	Lawyer		None	....
23..	B Harrison	August 20, 1833	North Bend, Hamilton County, O		Lawyer	Lawyer		Miami University.	1853
25..	McKinley	January 29, 1843	Niles, Trumbull County, O		Lawyer	Lawyer		None	....
26..	Roosevelt	October 27, 1858	28 E 20th St., New York City, N. Y		Publicist.	Pub. offi'l		Harvard	1880
27..	Taft	September 15, 1857	Cincinnati, Ohio		Lawyer	Lawyer		Yale	1878

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

No.	President.	Married.	Wife's Name.	Wife Born.	Wife Died.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.	Politics.	Inaug.	Age	Years.
1..	Washington....	1759....	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§.....	1732.....	1802.....	..	..	Mount Vernon, Va.....	Federalist	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4 d.
2..	J. Adams.....	1764....	Abigail Smith.....	1744.....	1818.....	3	2	Quincy, Mass.....	Federalist.....	1797	61	4
3..	Jefferson.....	1772....	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§.....	1748.....	1782.....	1	5	Monticello, Va.....	Republican (a)...	1801	57	8
4..	Madison.....	1794....	Dolly (Payne) Todd§.....	1772.....	1849.....	..	..	Montpelier, Va.....	Republican.....	1809	57	8
5..	Monroe.....	1786....	Eliza Kortwright	1768.....	1830.....	..	2	Oak Hill, Va.....	Republican.....	1817	58	8
6..	J. Q. Adams....	1797....	Louisa Catherine Johnson.....	1775.....	1852.....	3	1	Quincy, Mass.....	Republican (b)...	1825	57	4
7..	Jackson.....	1791 ...	Rachel (Donelson) Robards‖.....	1767.....	1828.....	..	..	Hermitage, Tenn.....	Democrat.....	1829	61	8
8..	Van Buren.....	1807....	Hannah Hoes.....	1783.....	1819.....	4	..	Kinderhook, N. Y	Democrat.....	1837	54	4
9..	Harrison.....	1795....	Anna Symmes.....	1775.....	1864.....	6	4	North Bend, O.....	Whig	1841	68	1 mo.
10..	Tyler.....	1813....	Letitia Christian.....	1790.....	1842.....	3	4	Williamsburg, Va.....	Democrat.	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.
		1844....	Julia Gardiner.....	1820.....	1889.....	5	2					
11..	Polk.....	1824....	Sarah Childress.....	1803.....	1891.....	..	..	Nashville, Tenn	Democrat.....	1845	49	4
12..	Taylor.....	1810....	Margaret Smith.....	1788.....	1852.....	1	5	Baton Rouge, La.....	Whig.....	1849	64	1 y. 4 mo. 5 d.
13..	Fillmore	1826....	Abigail Powers.....	1798.....	1853.....	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Whig.....	1850	50	2 y. 7 mo. 26 d.
		1858....	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh§.....	1813	1881.....	..	..					
14..	Pierce.....	1834....	Jane Means Appleton.....	1806.....	1863.....	3	..	Concord, N. H.....	Democrat.....	1853	48	4
15..	Buchanan.....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	Wheatland, Pa.....	Democrat.....	1857	65	4
16..	Lincoln.... ...	1842....	Mary Todd.....	1818.....	1882.....	4	..	Springfield, Ill.....	Republican.....	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo. 11 d.
17..	Johnson	1827....	Eliza McCardle.....	1810.....	1876.....	3	2	Greenville, Tenn.....	Republican.....	1865	56	3 y. 10 mo. 19 d.
18..	Grant.....	1848....	Julia Dent.....	1826.....	1902.....	3	1	Washington, D. C	Republican.....	1869	46	8
19..	Hayes.....	1852....	Lucy Ware Webb.....	1831.....	1889.....	7	1	Fremont, O.....	Republican.....	1877	54	4
20..	Garfield	1858....	Lucretia Rudolph.....	1832.....	.....	4	1	Mentor, O	Republican.....	1881	49	6½ mo.
21..	Arthur.....	1859....	Ellen Lewis Herndon.....	1837.....	1880.....	1	1	New York City	Republican.....	1881	50	3 y. 5½ mo.
22..	Cleveland	1886....	Frances Folsom.....	1864.....	.....	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Democrat.....	1885	47	4
23..	B. Harrison....	1853....	Caroline Lavinia Scott.....	1832.....	1892.....	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind.....	Republican... ...	1889	55	4
		1896....	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§.....	1858.....	.....	..	1					
24..	Cleveland.....	....	(See above.)	.....	.....	..	..	New York City	Democrat.....	1893	56	4
25..	McKinley.....	1871....	Ida Saxton.....	1844.....	1907.....	..	2	Canton, O	Republican.....	1897	53	4 y. 6 mo. 10 d.
26..	Roosevelt	1883....	Alice Lee.....	.....	1884.....	..	1	Oyster Bay, N. Y.....	Republican.....	1901	42	7 y. 5 mo. 18 d.
		1886....	Edith Kermit Carow.....	.....	.....	4	1					
27..	Taft.....	1886....	Helen Herron	.....	.....	2	1	Cincinnati, O.....	Republican.....	1909	51	.....

No.	President.	Time of Death.	Age.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.	Religious Connection.
1..	Washington....	December 14, 1799..	67	Pneumonia	Mount Vernon, Va.....	Mount Vernon, Va.	Episcopalian.
2..	J. Adams	July 4, 1826	90	Debility	Quincy, Mass.....	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass....	Congregationalist.
3..	Jefferson	July 4, 1826	83	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	Monticello, Va.....	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.....	Liberal (c).
4..	Madison.....	June 28, 1836	85	Debility	Montpelier, Va.	Montpelier, Hanover Co., Va.....	Episcopalian.
5..	Monroe.....	July 4, 1831.....	73	Debility.....	New York City.....	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va..... ...	Episcopalian.
6..	J. Q. Adams....	February 23, 1848...	80	Paralysis	Washington, D. C.....	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass...	Congregationalist.
7..	Jackson	June 8, 1845.....	78	Consumption	Hermitage, Tenn.....	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.....	Presbyterian.
8..	Van Buren	July 24, 1862.....	79	Asthmatic Catarrh	Lindenwold, N. Y.	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.....	Reformed Dutch.
9..	Harrison	April 4, 1841	68	Bilious Pleurisy.....	Washington, D. C.....	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.	Episcopalian.
10..	Tyler	January 17, 1862....	71	Bilious Attack.....	Richmond, Va.....	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.....	Episcopalian.
11..	Polk	June 15, 1849	53	Chronic Diarrhœa	Nashville, Tenn.....	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.....	Presbyterian.
12..	Taylor	July 9, 1850	65	Bilious Fever.....	Washington, D. C.....	Springfield, 5 miles from Louisville, Ky.....	Episcopalian.
13..	Fillmore	March 9, 1874	74	Debility	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.	Unitarian.
14..	Pierce.....	October 8, 1869.....	64	Inflammation of Stomach.....	Concord, N. H.....	Minot Lot, Old Cemetery, Concord, N. H.....	Episcopalian.
15..	Buchanan	June 1, 1868.....	77	Rheumatic Gout.....	Wheatland, Pa.	Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa.....	Presbyterian.
16..	Lincoln	April 15, 1865	56	Assassination.....	Washington, D. C.....	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.....	Presbyterian.
17..	Johnson.....	July 31, 1875.....	66	Paralysis	Carter's Depot, Tenn.....	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.....	Methodist (d).
18..	Grant..	July 23, 1885	63	Cancer	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.....	Riverside Park, New York City.....	Methodist.
19..	Hayes.....	January 17, 1893....	70	Paralysis of the Heart.....	Fremont, O.....	Cemetery, Fremont, O.	Methodist.
20..	Garfield	September 19, 1881..	49	Assassination	Long Branch, N. J.....	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.....	Disciples.
21..	Arthur	November 17, 1886..	56	Bright's Disease.....	New York City	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.....	Episcopalian.
22, 24..	Cleveland	June 24, 1908.....	71	Debility.....	Princeton, N. J.....	Cemetery, Princeton, N. J.....	Presbyterian.
23..	B. Harrison	March 13, 1901	67	Pneumonia	Indianapolis, Ind.....	Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Presbyterian.
25..	McKinley	September 14, 1901..	57	Assassination	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Cemetery, Canton, O.....	Methodist.
26..	Roosevelt	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	Reformed Dutch.
27..	Taft.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	Unitarian.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS, ON THE TWO PRECEDING PAGES.

* Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a young man, and was afterward, and until his election, always holding public office. † Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. ‡ Or of departure from college.

§ Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses. ‖ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (*a*) The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (*b*) Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his Administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

(*c*) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. (*d*) While President Johnson was not a church-member, he was a Christian believer. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the City of Washington. Arthur took the Presidential oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding those offices. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office. Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and died from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire.

Cleveland after taking the oath as President, kissed the open bible, his lips touching Psalm CXII, verses 5-10, inclusive. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard, Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Madison, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q. Adams, Pierce, Garfield and McKinley (second term), were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk, Pierce and Arthur died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native State in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk War of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days; Davis, February 8, 1861, Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the war of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Pierce, and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the civil war, and Roosevelt was in the war with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest, Grant being the next youngest by six months. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and his second daughter the only President's child born therein. Monroe's daughter (Mrs. Gouverneur), Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), and Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth), were the only children of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler and Benjamin Harrison died in the White House. W. H. Harrison was father of the largest family, six sons and four daughters.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been confirmed by the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

The States in the Presidential Elections, 1864 to 1908.

STATES.	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908
Alabama	No vote	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Arkansas	No vote	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
California	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *g*	Rep.	Rep.	Split *h*	Split	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	Rep. *a*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Connecticut	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Delaware	Dem.	Dem,	Rep.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Florida	No vote	Dem. *a*	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Georgia	No vote	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Illinois	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Indiana	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Iowa	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep,	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Kansas	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Kentucky	Dem.	Dem.	Dem,	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Split *b*	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Louisiana	No vote	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Maine	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Maryland	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *j*	Split *k*
Massachusetts	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Michigan	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *c*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Minnesota	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Mississippi	No vote	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Missouri	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Nebraska	.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Nevada	Rep.	Rep,	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
New Hampshire	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
New Jersey	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
New York	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
North Carolina	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Split *d*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Ohio	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *e*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.
Oregon	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *f*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Pennsylvania	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Rhode Island	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
South Carolina	No vote	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Tennessee	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Texas	No vote	No vote	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Vermont	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Virginia	No vote	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
West Virginia	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Wisconsin	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.

a Electors chosen by the Legislature. *b* Rep., 12; Dem., 1. *c* Rep., 9; Dem., 5. *d* Rep., 1; Dem., 1. *e* Rep., 22; Dem., 1. *f* Rep., 3; People, 1. *g* Dem., 5; Rep., 1. *h* Dem., 8; Rep., 1. *i* Dem., 1; Rep., 8. *j* Dem., 7; Rep. 1. *k* Dem. 6; Rep. 2.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000. The salary was finally placed at $25,000 and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000. Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, Approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for travelling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000." In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the matter of increasing the President's salary was again considered, and it was decided that the President's salary be fixed at $75,000 a year. At the First Session of the Sixty-first Congress an appropriation of $25,000 was made for travelling expenses.

REFERENCE NOTES TO THE TWO FOLLOWING PAGES.

* The candidates starred were elected. (a) The first Republican Party is claimed by the present Democratic Party as its progenitor. (b) No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives elected Adams. (c) Candidate of the Anti-Masonic Party. (d) There being no choice, the Senate elected Johnson. (e) Eleven Southern States, being within the belligerent territory, did not vote. (f) Three Southern States disfranchised. (g) Horace Greeley died after election, and Democratic electors scattered their votes. (h) There being a dispute over the electoral vote of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, they were referred by Congress to an electoral commission composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, which, by a strict party vote, awarded 185 electoral votes to Hayes and 184 to Tilden. (i) Free Democrat. (j) Free Silver Prohibition Party. (k) In Massachusetts. There was also a Native American ticket in that State, which received 184 votes. (m) Middle of the Road or Anti-Fusion People's Party. (n) United Christian Party. (o) Union Reform Party.

For popular and electoral vote by States in 1900, 1904 and 1906 consult Index.

Vice-Presidents of the United States.

	Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Qualified.	Politics.	Place of Death.	Year.	Age at Death.
1	John Adams	Quincy, Mass	1735	English	Mass.	1789	Fed	Quincy, Mass	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va	1743	Welsh	Va.	1797	Rep.	Monticello, Va	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J	1756	English	N. Y.	1801	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1836	80
4	George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y	1739	English	N. Y.	1805	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass	1744	English	Mass.	1813	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y	1774	English	N. Y.	1817	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C.	1782	Scotch-Irish	S. C.	1825	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y	1782	Dutch	N. Y.	1833	Dem.	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky	1780	English	Ky	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, Ky	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va	1790	English	Va	1841	Dem.	Richmond, Va	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa	1792	English	Pa	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, Pa	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y	1800	English	N. Y.	1849	Whig.	Buffalo, N. Y	1874	74
13	William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C	1786	English	Ala.	1853	Dem.	Dallas Co., Ala	1853	67
14	John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky	1821	Scotch	Ky	1857	Dem.	Lexington, Ky	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me	1809	English	Me	1861	Rep.	Bangor, Me	1891	81
16	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C	1808	English	Tenn	1865	Rep.	Carter Co., Tenn	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y.	1823	English	Ind.	1869	Rep.	Mankato, Minn	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H	1812	English	Mass.	1873	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y	1819	English	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	Malone, N. Y.	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt	1830	Scotch-Irish	N. Y.	1881	Rep.	New York City, N.Y.	1886	56
21	Thos. A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., O	1819	Scotch-Irish	Ind.	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt	1824	Scotch	N. Y.	1889	Rep.			
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky	1835	Scotch-Irish	Ill.	1893	Dem.			
24	Garret A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J	1841	English	N. J.	1897	Rep.	Paterson, N. J	1899	56
25	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City, N. Y	1858	Dutch	N. Y.	1901	Rep.			
26	Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Center, O.	1852	English	Ind.	1905	Rep.			
27	James S. Sherman	Utica, N. Y	1855	English	N. Y.	1909	Rep.			

Presidents pro tempore of the United States Senate.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.
1, 2	1789-92	John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	19, 20	1826-28	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837
2	1792	Richard H. Lee	Va.	1732	1794	20-22	1828-32	Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839
2, 3	1792-94	John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	22	1832	L. W. Tazewell	Va.	1774	1860
3	1794-95	Ralph Izard	S. C.	1742	1804	22, 23	1832-34	Hugh L. White	Tenn.	1773	1840
3, 4	1795-96	Henry Tazewell	Va.	1753	1799	23	1834-35	George Poindexter	Miss.	1779	1853
4	1796-97	Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	24	1835-36	John Tyler	Va.	1790	1862
4, 5	1797	William Bingham	Pa.	1751	1804	24-26	1836-41	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853
5	1797	William Bradford	R. I.	1729	1808	26, 27	1841-42	Saml. L. Southard	N. J.	1787	1842
5	1797-98	Jacob Read	S. C.	1752	1816	27-29	1842-46	W. P. Mangum	N. C.	1792	1861
5	1798	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	29, 30	1846-49	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886
5	1798-99	John Laurence	N. Y.	1750	1810	31, 32	1850-52	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853
5	1799	James Ross	Pa.	1762	1847	32, 33	1852-54	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886
6	1799-1800	Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	33, 34	1854-57	Jesse D. Bright	Ind.	1812	1875
6	1800	Uriah Tracy	Ct.	1755	1807	34	1857	James M. Mason	Va.	1798	1871
6	1800-1801	John E. Howard	Md.	1752	1827	35, 36	1857-61	Benj. Fitzpatrick	Ala.	1802	1869
6	1801	James Hillhouse	Ct.	1754	1832	36-38	1861-64	Solomon Foot	Vt.	1802	1866
7	1801-02	Abraham Baldwin	Ga.	1754	1807	38	1864-65	Daniel Clark	N. H.	1809	1891
7	1802-03	Stephen R. Bradley	Vt.	1754	1830	39	1865-67	Lafayette S. Foster	Ct.	1806	1880
8	1803-04	John Brown	Ky.	1757	1837	40	1867-69	Benjamin F. Wade	Ohio	1800	1878
8	1804-05	Jesse Franklin	N. C.	1758	1823	41, 42	1869-73	Henry B. Anthony	R. I.	1815	1884
8	1805	Joseph Anderson	Tenn.	1757	1837	43	1873-75	M. H. Carpenter	Wis.	1824	1881
9, 10	1805-08	Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839	44, 45	1875-79	Thomas W. Ferry	Mich.	1827	1896
10	1808-09	Stephen R. Bradley	Vt.	1754	1830	46	1879-81	A. G. Thurman	Ohio	1813	1895
10, 11	1809	John Milledge	Ga.	1757	1818	47	1881	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1828	1898
11	1809-10	Andrew Gregg	Pa.	1755	1835	47	1881-83	David Davis	Ill.	1815	1886
11	1810-11	John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	48	1883-85	Geo. F. Edmunds	Vt.	1828	....
11, 12	1811-12	John Pope	Ky.	1770	1845	49	1885-87	John Sherman	Ohio	1823	1900
12, 13	1812-13	Wm. H. Crawford	Ga.	1772	1834	49-51	1887-91	John J. Ingalls	Kan.	1833	1900
13	1813-14	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	52	1891-93	C. F. Manderson	Neb.	1837	....
13-15	1814-18	John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	53	1893-95	Isham G. Harris	Tenn.	1818	1897
15, 16	1818-19	James Barbour	Va.	1775	1842	54-61	1895-	William P. Frye	Me.	1831	....
16-19	1820-26	John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826						

Speakers of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	29	1845-47	John W. Davis	Ind.	1799	1850
2	1791-93	Jonathan Trumbull	Ct.	1740	1809	30	1847-49	Robert C. Winthrop	Mass.	1809	1894
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	31	1849-51	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1815	1868
4, 5	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1760	1824	32, 33	1851-55	Linn Boyd	Ky.	1800	1859
6	1799-1801	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	34	1855-57	Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass.	1816	1894
7-9	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837	35	1857-59	James L. Orr	S. C.	1822	1873
10, 11	1807-11	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	36	1859-61	Wm. Pennington	N. J.	1796	1862
12, 13	1811-14	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	37	1861-63	Galusha A. Grow	Pa.	1823	1907
13	1814-15	Langdon Cheves	S. C.	1776	1857	38-40	1863-69	Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	1823	1885
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	41-43	1869-75	James G. Blaine	Me.	1830	1893
16	1820-21	John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	44	1875-76	Michael C. Kerr	Ind.	1827	1876
17	1821-23	Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1783	1841	44-46	1876-81	Samuel J. Randall	Pa.	1828	1890
18	1823-25	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	47	1881-83	Joseph W. Keifer	Ohio	1836	....
19	1825-27	John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	48-50	1883-89	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1835	....
20-23	1827-34	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1784	1857	51	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902
23	1834-35	John Bell	Tenn.	1797	1869	52, 53	1891-95	Charles F. Crisp	Ga.	1845	1896
24, 25	1835-39	James K. Polk	Tenn.	1795	1849	54, 55	1895-99	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter	Va.	1809	1887	56, 57	1899-1903	David B. Henderson	Ia.	1840	1906
27	1841-43	John White	Ky.	1805	1845	58-61	1903-	Joseph G. Cannon	Ill.	1836	....
28	1843-45	John W. Jones	Va.	1805	1848						

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington	Thomas Jefferson	Va	1789	Fillmore	Edward Everett	Mass	1852
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794	Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y	1853
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass	1795	Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich	1857
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa	1860
"	John Marshall	Va	1800	Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y	1861
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801	Johnson	"	"	1865
Madison	Robert Smith	Md	1809	Grant	Elihu B. Washburn	Ill	1869
"	James Monroe	Va	1811	"	Hamilton Fish	N. Y	1869
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass	1817	Hayes	William M. Evarts	"	1877
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky	1825	Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me	1881
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y	1829	Arthur	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J	1881
"	Edward Livingston	La	1831	Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del	1885
"	Louis McLane	Del	1833	B. Harrison	James G. Blaine	Me	1889
"	John Forsyth	Ga	1834	"	John W. Foster	Ind	1892
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill	1893
Harrison	Daniel Webster	Mass	1841	"	Richard Olney	Mass	1895
Tyler	"	"	1841	McKinley	John Sherman	Ohio	1897
"	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C	1843	"	William R. Day	"	1897
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1843	"	John Hay	"	1898
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C	1844	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Polk	James Buchanan	Pa	1845	"	Elihu Root	N. Y	1905
Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del	1849	"	Robert Bacon	N. Y	1909
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass	1850	Taft	Philander C. Knox	Pa	1909

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Washington	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y	1789	Buchanan	Howell Cobb	Ga	1857
"	Oliver Wolcott	Ct	1795	"	Philip F. Thomas	Md	1860
Adams	"	"	1797	"	John A. Dix	N. Y	1861
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass	1801	Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1861
Jefferson	"	"	1801	"	William P. Fessenden	Me	1864
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa	1801	"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind	1865
Madison	"	"	1809	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	George W. Campbell	Tenn	1814	Grant	George S. Boutwell	Mass	1869
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa	1814	"	Wm. A. Richardson	"	1873
"	William H. Crawford	Ga	1816	"	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky	1874
Monroe	"	"	1817	"	Lot M. Morrill	Me	1876
J. Q. Adams	Richard Rush	Pa	1825	Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio	1877
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829	Garfield	William Windom	Minn	1881
"	Louis McLane	Del	1831	Arthur	Charles J. Folger	N. Y	1881
"	William J. Duane	Pa	1833	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind	1884
"	Roger B. Taney	Md	1833	"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H	1834	Cleveland	Daniel Manning	N. Y	1885
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887
Harrison	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1841	B. Harrison	William Windom	Minn	1889
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	Charles Foster	Ohio	1891
"	Walter Forward	Pa	1841	Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	Ky	1893
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y	1843	McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	Ill	1897
"	George M. Bibb	Ky	1844	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Polk	Robert J. Walker	Miss	1845	"	Leslie M. Shaw	Ia	1901
Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa	1849	"	George B. Cortelyon	N. Y	1907
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1850	Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	Ill	1909
Pierce	James Guthrie	Ky	1853				

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Washington	Henry Knox	Mass	1789	Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	La	1850
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1795	Pierce	Jefferson Davis	Miss	1853
"	James McHenry	Md	1796	Buchanan	John B. Floyd	Va	1857
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Joseph Holt	Ky	1861
"	John Marshall	Va	1800	Lincoln	Simon Cameron	Pa	1861
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass	1800	"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1862
"	Roger Griswold	Ct	1801	Johnson	"	"	1865
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	Mass	1801	"	U. S. Grant (*ad. in.*)	Ill	1867
Madison	William Eustis	"	1809	"	Lor. Thomas (*ad. in.*)	"	1868
"	John Armstrong	N. Y	1813	"	John M. Schofield	N. Y	1868
"	James Monroe	Va	1814	Grant	John A. Rawlins	Ill	1869
"	William H. Crawford	Ga	1815	"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869
Monroe	Isaac Shelby	Ky	1817	"	William W. Belknap	Ia	1869
"	Geo. Graham (*ad. in.*)	Va	1817	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C	1817	"	James Don. Cameron	Pa	1876
J. Q. Adams	James Barbour	Va	1825	Hayes	George W. McCrary	Ia	1877
"	Peter B. Porter	N. Y	1828	"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn	1879
Jackson	John H. Eaton	Tenn	1829	Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill	1881
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831	Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y	1837	Cleveland	William C. Endicott	Mass	1885
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	S. C	1837	B. Harrison	Redfield Proctor	Vt	1889
Harrison	John Bell	Tenn	1841	"	Stephen B. Elkins	W. Va	1891
Tyler	"	"	1841	Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y	1893
"	John McLean	Ohio	1841	McKinley	Russell A. Alger	Mich	1897
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y	1841	"	Elihu Root	N. Y	1899
"	James M. Porter	Pa	1843	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	William Wilkins	"	1844	"	William H. Taft	Ohio	1904
Polk	William L. Marcy	N. Y	1845	"	Luke E. Wright	Tenn	1908
Taylor	George W. Crawford	Ga	1849	Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	Tenn	1909
"	Edward Bates	Mo	1850				

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appoint'd	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appoint'd
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1849	Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo	1877
Fillmore	James A. Pearce	Md	1850	Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881
"	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Pa	1850	Arthur	Henry M. Teller	Col	1882
"	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va	1850	Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss	1885
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich	1853	"	William F. Vilas	Wis	1888
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	Miss	1857	B. Harrison	John W. Noble	Mo	1889
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind	1861	Cleveland	Hoke Smith	Ga	1893
"	John P. Usher	"	1863	"	David R. Francis	Mo	1896
Johnson	"	"	1865	McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y	1897
"	James Harlan	Iowa	1865	"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo	1899
"	Orville H. Browning	Ill	1866	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	1869	"	James R. Garfield	Ohio	1907
"	Columbus Delano	"	1870	Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1909
"	Zachariah Chandler	Mich	1875				

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Jefferson	Benjamin Stoddert	Md	1801	Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C	1850
"	Robert Smith	"	1801	"	John P. Kennedy	Md	1852
"	Jacob Crowninshield	Mass	1805	Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C	1853
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C	1809	Buchanan	Isaac Toncey	Ct	1857
"	William Jones	Pa	1813	Lincoln	Gideon Welles	"	1861
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass	1814	Johnson	"	"	1865
Monroe	"	"	1817	Grant	Adolph E. Borie	Pa	1869
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y	1818	"	George M. Robeson	N. J	1869
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J	1823	Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind	1877
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	"	Nathan Goff, Jr	W. Va	1881
Jackson	John Branch	N. C	1829	Garfield	William H. Hunt	La	1881
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H	1831	Arthur	William E. Chandler	N. H	1882
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J	1834	Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y	1885
Van Buren	"	"	1837	B. Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
"	James K. Paulding	N. Y	1838	Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala	1893
Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C	1841	McKinley	John D. Long	Mass	1897
Tyler	"	"	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1841	"	William H. Moody	"	1902
"	David Henshaw	Mass	1843	"	Paul Morton	Ill	1904
"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va	1844	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md	1905
"	John Y. Mason	"	1844	"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal	1907
Polk	George Bancroft	Mass	1845	"	Truman H. Newberry	Mich	1908
"	John Y. Mason	Va	1846	Taft	George von L. Meyer	Mass	1909
Taylor	William B. Preston	Va	1849				

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo	1889	McKinley	James Wilson	Ia	1897
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis	1889	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb	1893	Taft	"	"	1909

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.†

Washington	Samuel Osgood	Mass	1789	Lincoln	William Dennison	Ohio	1864
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga	1795	"	Alexander W. Randall	Wis	1866
Adams	"	"	1797	Grant	John A. J. Cresswell	Md	1869
Jefferson	"	"	1801	"	James W. Marshall	Va	1874
"	Gideon Granger	Ct	1801	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct	1874
Madison	"	"	1809	"	James N. Tyner	Ind	1876
"	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	Ohio	1814	Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn	1877
Monroe	"	"	1817	"	Horace Maynard	"	1880
"	John McLean	"	1823	Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y	1881
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	Arthur	Timothy O. Howe	Wis	1881
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky	1829	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind	1883
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835	"	Frank Hatton	Ia	1884
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis	1885
"	John M. Niles	Ct	1840	"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich	1888
Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y	1841	B. Harrison	John Wanamaker	Pa	1889
Tyler	"	"	1841	Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissell	N. Y	1893
"	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky	1841	"	William L. Wilson	W. Va	1895
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn	1845	McKinley	James A. Gary	Md	1897
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt	1849	"	Charles Emory Smith	Pa	1898
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y	1850	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct	1852	"	Henry C. Payne	Wis	1901
Pierce	James Campbell	Pa	1853	"	Robert J. Wynne	Pa	1904
Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown	Tenn	1857	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y	1905
"	Joseph Holt	Ky	1859	"	George von L. Meyer	Mass	1907
"	Horatio King	Me	1861	Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	"	1909
Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md	1861				

† The Postmaster-General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Washington	Edmund Randolph	Va	1789	Jefferson	Cæsar A. Rodney	Del	1807
"	William Bradford	Pa	1794	Madison	"	"	1809
"	Charles Lee	Va	1795	"	William Pinkney	Md	1811
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Richard Rush	Pa	1814
"	Theophilus Parsons	Mass	1801	Monroe	"	"	1817
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	"	1801	"	William Wirt	Va	1817
"	Robert Smith	Md	1805	J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825
"	John Breckinridge	Ky	1805	Jackson	John McP. Berrien	Ga	1829

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL—*Continued.*

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.
Jackson	Roger B. Taney	Md	1831	Johnson	Henry Stanbery	Ohio	1866
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y	1833	"	William M. Evarts	N. Y	1868
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass	1869
"	Felix Grundy	Tenn	1838	"	Amos T. Ackerman	Ga	1870
"	Henry D. Gilpin	Pa	1840	"	George H. Williams	Ore	1871
Harrison	John J. Crittenden	Ky	1841	"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y	1875
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	Hugh S. Legare	S. C	1841	Hayes	Charles Devens	Mass	1877
"	John Nelson	Md	1843	Garfield	Wayne MacVeagh	Pa	1881
Polk	John Y. Mason	Va	1845	Arthur	Benjamin H. Brewster	Pa	1881
"	Nathan Clifford	Me	1846	Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland	Ark	1885
"	Isaac Toucey	Ct	1848	B. Harrison	William H. H. Miller	Ind	1889
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	Md	1849	Cleveland	Richard Olney	Mass	1893
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	Ky	1850	"	Judson Harmon	Ohio	1895
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	Mass	1853	McKinley	Joseph McKenna	Cal	1897
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa	1857	"	John W. Griggs	N. J	1897
"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1860	"	Philander C. Knox	Pa	1901
Lincoln	Edward Bates	Mo	1861	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Titian J. Coffey (*ad. in.*)	Pa	1863	"	William H. Moody	Mass	1904
"	James Speed	Ky	1864	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md	1907
Johnson	"	"	1865	Taft	Geo. W. Wickersham	N. Y	1909

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Roosevelt	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y	1903	Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y	1907
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal	1904	Taft	Charles Nagel	Mo	1909

Should changes occur while the ALMANAC is passing through the press they will be found noted on the page of "Occurrences During Printing."

NOTE.—The individual States have been represented the following number of times in Cabinet positions: New York, 36; Massachusetts, 35; Pennsylvania, 29; Ohio, 24; Virginia, 22; Maryland, 18; Kentucky, 15; Connecticut, 9; Indiana, 9; Georgia, 8; Tennessee, 9; Illinois, 9; Missouri, 8; Maine, 6; South Carolina, 6; Wisconsin, 6; Delaware, 5; Iowa, 5; Michigan, 5; New Jersey, 5; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 4; Louisiana, 3; Minnesota, 3; New Hampshire, 3; West Virginia, 3; Vermont, 2; California, 3; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1. Washington, 1;

Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

(Names of the Chief Justices in italics.)

Name.	Service. Term.	Service. Yrs.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Service. Term.	Service. Yrs.	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y	1789-1795	6	1745	1829	Levi Woodbury, N. H	1845-1851	6	1789	1851
John Rutledge, S. C	1789-1791	2	1739	1800	Robert C. Grier, Pa	1846-1870	23	1794	1870
William Cushing, Mass	1789-1810	21	1733	1810	Benj. R. Curtis, Mass	1851-1857	6	1809	1874
James Wilson, Pa	1789-1798	9	1742	1798	John A. Campbell, Ala	1853-1861	8	1811	1889
John Blair, Va	1789-1796	7	1732	1800	Nathan Clifford, Me	1858-1881	23	1803	1881
Robert H. Harrison, Md	1789-1790	1	1745	1790	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861-1881	20	1804	1884
James Iredell, N. C	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
Thomas Johnson, Md	1791-1793	2	1732	1819	David Davis, Ill	1862-1877	15	1815	1886
William Paterson, N. J	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	Stephen J. Field, Cal	1863-1897	34	1816	1899
John Rutledge, S. C	1795-1795	...	1739	1800	*Salmon P. Chase*, Ohio	1864-1873	9	1808	1873
Samuel Chase, Md	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	William Strong, Pa	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
Oliver Ellsworth, Ct	1796-1800	4	1745	1807	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J	1870-1892	22	1813	1892
Bushrod Washington, Va	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	Ward Hunt, N. Y	1872-1882	10	1811	1886
Alfred Moore, N. C	1799-1804	5	1755	1810	*Morrison R. Waite*, Ohio	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
John Marshall, Va	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	John M. Harlan, Ky	1877-	...	1833	.....
William Johnson, S. C	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	William B. Woods, Ga	1880-1887	7	1824	1887
Brock, Livingston, N. Y	1806-1823	17	1757	1823	Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
Thomas Todd, Ky	1807-1826	19	1765	1826	Horace Gray, Mass	1881-1902	21	1828	1902
Joseph Story, Mass	1811-1845	34	1779	1845	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
Gabriel Duval, Md	1811-1836	25	1752	1844	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
Smith Thompson, N. Y	1823-1843	20	1767	1843	*Melville W. Fuller*, Ill	1888-	...	1833	.....
Robert Trimble, Ky	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	David J. Brewer, Kan	1889-	...	1837	.....
John McLean, Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	Henry B. Brown, Mich	1890-1906	16	1836	.....
Henry Baldwin, Pa	1830-1844	14	1779	1844	George Shiras, Jr., Pa	1892-1903	11	1832	.....
James M. Wayne, Ga	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Roger B. Taney, Md	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	Edward D. White, La	1893-	...	1845	.....
Philip P. Barbour, Va	1836-1841	5	1783	1841	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y	1895-1909	14	1838	1909
John Catron, Tenn	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	Joseph McKenna, Cal	1898-	..	1843	....
John McKinley, Ala	1837-1852	15	1780	1852	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass	1902-	..	1841	....
Peter V. Daniel, Va	1841-1860	19	1785	1860	William R. Day, Ohio	1903-	..	1849	....
Samuel Nelson, N. Y	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	William H. Moody, Mass	1906-	..	1853	....

United States Department Officials.

COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS.

Year.	Commissioners.	Year.	Commissioners.	Year.	Commissioners.
1861-68	Joseph H. Barrett	1876-81	John A. Bentley	1893-96	William Lochren.
1868-69	Christopher C. Cox	1881-84	William W. Dudley	1896-97	Dominic I. Murphy.
1869-71	H. Van Aernam	1884-85	Otis P. G. Clarke	1897-1902	Henry C. Evans.
1871-75	James H. Baker	1885-89	John C. Black	1902-04	Eugene F. Ware.
1875-76	H. M. Atkinson	1889	James Tanner	1905	Vespasian Warner.
1876	Charles R. Gill	1889-93	Green B. Raum		

COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS.

1836	Henry L. Ellsworth	1868	Elisha Foote	1885	M. V. Montgomery.
1845	Edmund Burke	1869	Samuel S. Fisher	1887	Benton J. Hall.
1849	Thomas Ewbank	1871	Mortimer D. Leggett	1889	Charles E. Mitchell.
1852	Silas H. Hodges	1874	John M. Thacher	1891	William E. Simonds.
1853	Charles Mason	1875	Rodolphus H. Duell.	1893	John S. Seymour.
1857	Joseph Holt	1877	Ellis Spear	1897	Benj. Butterworth.
1859	William D. Bishop	1878	Halbert E. Paine	1898	Charles H. Duell.
1860	Philllip F. Thomas	1880	Edgar M. Marble	1901	Frederick I. Allen.
1861	David P. Holloway	1883	Benj. Butterworth	1907	Edward B. Moore.
1865	Thomas C. Theaker				

DIRECTORS OF THE MINT.

1792-95	David Rittenhouse	1853	Thomas M. Pettit	1885-88	James P. Kimball.
1795	Henry W. Desaussure	1853-61	James R. Snowden	1889-93	Edward O. Leech.
1795-1805	Elias Boudinot	1861-66	James Pollock	1893-98	Robert E. Preston.
1806-24	Robert Patterson	1867-69	Henry R. Linderman	1898-08	George E. Roberts.
1824-35	Samuel Moore	1869-73	James Pollock	1908-09	Frank A. Leach.
1835-51	Robert M. Patterson.	1873-79	Henry Linderman	1909	Andrew P. Andrew.
1851-53	George N. Eckert	1879-84	Horatio C. Burchard.		

Diplomatic Intercourse.

All representatives not otherwise designated bore the title of minister plenipotentiary or envoy extraordinary or both.

RUSSIA.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO RUSSIA.

Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.*
Madison	John Quincy Adams	Mass	1809	Grant	James L. Orr	S. C.	1872
"	Levett Harris, ch. d'aff	Pa	1814	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1873
"	William Pinkney	Md.	1816	"	Eugene Schuyler, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1874
Monroe	George W. Campbell	Tenn	1818	"	George H. Boker	Pa.	1875
"	Henry Middleton	S. C.	1820	Hayes	E. W. Stoughton	N. Y.	1878
J. Q. Adams	" "	"	1820	"	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff	"	1879
Jackson	John Randolph	Va.	1830	"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1880
"	James Buchanan	Pa.	1832	Garfield	" "	"	1880
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1833	Arthur	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1881
"	William Wilkins	"	1834	"	William H. Hunt	La.	1882
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1835	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1884
Van Buren	George M. Dallas	"	1837	Cleveland	George V. M. Lothrop	Mich.	1885
"	W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff	"	1839	"	Lambert Tree	Ill.	1888
"	Churchill C. Cambreleng	N. Y.	1840	B. Harrison	George W. Wurts, ch. d'aff	Pa.	1889
Tyler	Charles S. Todd	Ky.	1841	"	Charles Emory Smith	"	1890
Polk	Ralph J. Ingersoll	Ct.	1846	"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1892
"	Arthur P. Bagby	Ala.	1848	Cleveland	Clifton R. Breckinridge	Ark.	1894
Fillmore	Neil S. Brown	Tenn.	1850	McKinley	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1897
Pierce	Thomas H. Seymour	Ct.	1853	"	" " amb	"	1898
Buchanan	Francis W. Pickens	S. C.	1858	"	Charlemagne Tower, amb	Pa.	1899
"	John Appleton	Me.	1860	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
Lincoln	Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1861	"	Robert S. McCormick, amb	Ill.	1902
"	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1862	"	George von L. Meyer, amb	Mass.	1905
"	Bayard Taylor	N. Y.	1862	"	John W. Riddle, amb	Mass.	1907
"	Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1863	Taft	William W. Rockhill, amb	D. C.	1909
Grant	Andrew G. Curtin	Pa.	1869				

RUSSIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Ministers.	Date.*	Emperors.	Ministers.	Date.*
Alexander I.	Andre de Daschkoff, ch. d'aff	1809	Alex. II.	Alexander Gorloff, ch. d'aff	1871
"	Count Theodore de Pahlen	1810	"	Baron Henri d'Offenberg	1872
"	Andre de Daschkoff	1811	"	Nicholas de Voigt, ch. d'aff	1874
"	Chevalier Pierra de Poletica	1819	"	Nicholas Shishkin	1875
"	George Ellisen, ch. d'aff	1822	"	Michel Bartholomei	1880
"	Baron de Tuyll	1823	Alex. III.	Charles de Struve	1882
Nicholas I.	Baron de Maltitz, ch. d'aff	1826	"	Baron Gustave Schilling, ch. d'aff	1892
"	Baron de Krudener	1827	"	Prince Cantacuzene	1893
"	George Krehmer, ch. d'aff	1838	Nicholas II.	" "	1893
"	Alexander de Bodisco	1838	"	E. de Kotzebue	1896
Alex. II.	Edward de Stoeckl	1854	"	Count Cassini, ambassador	1898
"	Waldemar Bodisco, ch. d'aff	1868	"	Baron Rosen, ambassador	1905
"	Constantine Catacazy	1869			

* Date of Commission.

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Washington	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1792	Pierce	James Buchanan	Pa.	1853
"	Rufus King	N. Y.	1796	"	George M. Dallas	"	1856
John Adams	" "	"	1796	Buchanan	" " "	"	1856
Jefferson	James Monroe*	Va.	1803	Lincoln	Charles Francis Adams	Mass.	1861
	William Pinkney	Md.	1806	Johnson	" " "	"	1861
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1811	"	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1868
"	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1815	Grant	John Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1869
Monroe	J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff.	"	1817	"	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio	1870
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1817	"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876
J. Q. Adams	Rufus King	N. Y.	1825	Hayes	John Welsh	Pa.	1877
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1826	"	Wm. J. Hoppin, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1879
"	W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1827	"	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1880
"	James Barbour	Va.	1828	Garfield	" " "	"	1880
Jackson	Louis McLane	Del.	1829	Arthur	" " "	"	1880
"	Washington Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1831	Cleveland	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885
"	Martin Van Buren	"	1831	B. Harrison	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1889
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	"	1832	Cleveland	Thos. F. Bayard, ambassador	Del.	1893
"	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1836	McKinley	John Hay, ambassador	Ohio	1897
Tyler	Edward Everett	Mass.	1841	"	Henry White, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1898
Polk	Louis McLane	Md.	1845	"	Joseph H. Choate, ambassador	N. Y.	1899
"	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1846	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1899
Taylor	J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1849	"	Whitelaw Reid, ambassador	"	1905
"	Abbott Lawrence	"	1849	Taft	" " "	"	1909
Fillmore	Joseph R. Ingersoll	Pa.	1852				

BRITISH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereigns.	Representatives.	Date.	Sovereigns.	Representatives.	Date.
George III	George Hammond	1791	Victoria	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1847
"	Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff.	1795	"	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer	1849
"	Robert Liston	1796	"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1851
"	Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff.	1800	"	" " " envoy and min.	1852
"	Anthony Merry	1803	"	Philip Griffith, ch. d'aff.	1853
"	David M. Erskine	1806	"	John Savile Lumley, ch. d'aff.	1855
"	Francis James Jackson	1809	"	Lord Napier	1857
"	John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff.	1810	"	Lord Lyons	1859
"	Augustus John Foster	1811	"	Joseph Hume Buruley, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Anthony St. John Baker, ch. d'aff.	1815	"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce	1865
"	Charles Bagot	1816	"	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff.	1867
George IV	Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Sir Edward Thornton	1868
"	Sir Stratford Canning	1820	"	Lionel S. Sackville West	1881
"	Henry Unwin Addington, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Sir Julian Pauncefote†	1889
"	Charles Richard Vaughan	1825	"	" " " ambassador	1893
William IV	" " "	1825	Edward VII	" " " "	1893
"	Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff.	1835	"	Hon. Sir Michael H. Herbert, amb.	1902
Victoria	Henry Stephen Fox	1836	"	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, amb	1903
"	Richard Pakenham	1844	"	James Bryce, ambassador	1907

*Monroe was appointed alone in 1803, and then jointly with Pinkney in 1806. † Later Lord Pauncefote.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO AUSTRIA.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Van Buren	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1838	Hayes	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1877
"	J. R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1840	Garfield	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1881
Tyler	Daniel Jenifer	Md.	1841	Arthur	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1882
Polk	Wm. H. Stiles, ch. d'aff.	Ga.	1845	"	John M. Francis	N. Y.	1884
Taylor	J. Watson Webb, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1849	Cleveland	A. M. Kiely	Va.	1885
Fillmore	C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1850	"	James Fenner Lee, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1885
"	T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1852	"	Alexander R. Lawton	Ga.	1887
Pierce	H. R. Jackson, min. res.	Ga.	1853	B. Harrison	Frederick D. Grant	N. Y.	1889
Buchanan	J. Glancy Jones	Pa.	1858	Cleveland	Bartlett Tripp	S. Dak.	1893
Lincoln	Anson Burlingame	Mass.	1861	McKinley	Charlemagne Tower	Pa.	1897
"	John Lothrop Motley	"	1861	"	Addison C. Harris	Ind.	1899
Johnson	George W. Lippitt, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1867	"	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1901
"	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1867	Roosevelt	" "	"	1901
"	Henry M. Watts	Pa.	1868	"	Bellamy Storer, ambassador	Ohio	1902
Grant	John Jay	N. Y.	1869	"	Charles S. Francis, amb.	N. Y.	1906
"	Godlove S. Orth	Ind.	1875	Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	Edward F. Beale	D. C.	1876				

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.	Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.
Ferdinand I	Baron de Mareschal	1838	Franz Joseph	Count Ladislaus Hoyos	1875
"	Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff.	1841	"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff.	1877
Franz Joseph	" " "	1841	"	Baron Ernest von Mayr	1879
"	" " min. res.	1855	"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1881
"	Count Nicholas Giorgi, min. res.	1863	"	Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer	1882
"	Count Wydenbruck	1865	"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1885
"	Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff.	1867	"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera	1887
"	Baron Charles de Lederer	1868	"	L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar	1895
"	Baron von Schwarz Senborn	1874	"	" " amb.	1902

FRANCE.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO FRANCE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Confederation	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	....	Tyler	William R. King	Ala	1844
Washington	William Short, ch d'aff	"	1790	Polk	J. L. Martin, ch. d'aff	N. C.	1846
"	Gouverneur Morris	N. Y.	1792	"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1847
"	James Monroe	Va.	1794	Taylor	William C. Rives	Va.	1849
"	Charles C. Pinckney	S. C.	1796	Fillmore	" "	"	1849
John Adams	Charles C. Pinckney	"	1797	Pierce	Henry S. Sanford, ch. d'aff	Ct.	1853
	John Marshall	Va.	1797	"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1853
	Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1797	Buchanan	W. R. Calhoun, ch. d'aff	S. C.	1859
	Oliver Ellsworth	Ct.	1799	"	Charles J. Faulkner	Va.	1860
"	William Vans Murray	Md.	1799	Lincoln	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861
	William R. Davie	N. C.	1799	"	John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864
Jefferson	Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1801	Johnson	John Hay, ch. d'aff	Ill.	1866
"	John Armstrong	"	1804	"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff	R. I.	1810	Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
"	Joel Barlow	Ct.	1811	Hayes	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio	1877
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1813	Garfield	Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	1881
"	Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff	Ky.	1815	Arthur	" "	"	1881
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1816	Cleveland	Robert M. McLane	Md.	1885
Monroe	James Brown	La.	1823	B. Harrison	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1889
Jackson	William C. Rives	Va.	1829	"	T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass.	1892
"	Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff	Vt.	1832	Cleveland	James B. Eustis, ambassador	La.	1893
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1833	McKinley	Horace Porter, ambassador	N. Y.	1897
"	Thomas P. Barton, ch. d'aff	Pa.	1835	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836	"	Robert S. McCormick, amb	Ill.	1905
Van Buren	" "	"	1836	"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1907
Tyler	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836	Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff	Mich.	1842				

FRENCH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Government.	Representatives.	Date.	Government.	Representatives.	Date.
Louis XVI	Count de Monstier	1788	Napoleon III	Count de Sartiges	1851
"	M. Otto, ch. d'aff	1789	"	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff	1859
"	Colonel Ternant	1791	"	Henri Mercier	1860
Convention	Edmond C. Genet	1793	"	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff	1863
Directory	Joseph Fauchet	1794	"	Louis de Geofroy, ch. d'aff	1864
"	Pierre Auguste Adet	1795	"	Marquis de Montholon	1865
Consulate	" " "	1795	"	Jules Berthemy	1866
"	L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff	1801	"	Count de Faverney, ch. d'aff	1869
Napoleon I	General Turreau	1805	"	Prevost Paradol	1870
"	M. Serurier	1811	"	Jules Berthemy	1870
Louis XVIII	"	1811	Nat. Defence	Viscount Jules Treilhard	1870
"	G. Hyde de Neuville	1816	Pres. Thiers	Henry de Bellonnet, ch. d'aff	1871
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff	1822	"	Marquis de Noailles	1872
Charles X	Baron de Mareuil	1824	Pr. MacMahon	A. Bartholdi	1874
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff	1827	"	F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff	1876
"	Roux de Rochelle	1830	"	Mamime Outrey	1877
L. Philippe	M. Serurier	1831	"	Théodore J. D. Roustan	1882
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff	1835	Pres. Grevy	J. Patenotre	1891
"	Edouard Pontois	1837	Pres. Carnot	"	1891
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff	1839	"	" ambassador	1893
"	L. Adolph Aime Fourier de Bacourt	1840	Pres. Faure	" "	1893
"	Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot	1842	"	Jules Cambon, ambassador	1898
L. Napoleon	Guillaume Tell Lavallee Poussin	1848	Pres. Loubet	" "	1898
"	E. A. Olivier Sain de Boislecomte	1850	"	Jean J. Jusserand, ambassador	1902

GERMANY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Grant	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1871	Cleveland	George H. Pendleton	Ohio	1885
"	Nicholas Fish, ch. d'aff	"	1874	B. Harrison	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1889
"	J. C. Bancroft Davis	"	1874	Cleveland	Theodore Runyon, amb	"	1893
Hayes	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff	Mass.	1877	"	Edwin F. Uhl, ambassador	Mich.	1896
"	Bayard Taylor	Pa.	1878	McKinley	Andrew D. White, amb	N. Y.	1897
"	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff	Mass.	1878	Roosevelt	" "	"	1897
"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879	"	Charlemagne Tower, amb	Pa.	1902
Garfield	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff	Mass.	1881	"	David J. Hill, amb	N. Y.	1907
Arthur	A. A. Sargent	Cal.	1882	Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1884				

GERMAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.	Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.
William I	Kurd von Schlozer	1871	William II	Theodore von Holleben	1892
"	Count von Beust, ch. d'aff	1882	"	Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, amb	1893
"	Karl von Eisendecher	1883	"	Baron Max von Thielmann, amb	1895
"	H. von Alvensleben	1884	"	Herr von Holleben, ambassador	1898
William II	Count Arco Valley	1888	"	Baron Speck von Sternburg, amb	1904
"	A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff	1891	"	Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, amb.	1908

ITALY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO ITALY.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Lincoln	George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	B. Harrison	William Potter	Pa.	1892
Johnson	" "	"	1861	Cleveland	J. J. Van Alen, ambassador*	R. I.	1893
Grant	" "	"	1861	"	Wayne MacVeagh, amb.	Pa.	1893
Hayes	" "	"	1861	McKinley	William F. Draper, amb.	Mass.	1897
Garfield	" "	"	1861	"	George Vou L. Meyer, amb.	"	1901
Arthur	" "	"	1861	Roosevelt	" " " "	"	1901
"	William Waldorf Astor	N. Y.	1882	"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1905
Cleveland	John B. Stallo	Ohio	1885	"	Lloyd C. Griscom, amb	Pa.	1907
B. Harrison	Albert G. Porter	Ind	1889	Taft	John G. A. Leishman, amb.	"	1909

* Mr. Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate but declined, and Mr. MacVeagh was appointed.

ITALIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Kings.	Representatives.	Date.	Kings.	Representatives.	Date.
V. Emmanuel.	Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti	1861	Humbert	Prince Camporeale, ch. d'aff.	1880
"	Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d'aff.	1866	"	Baron de Fava	1881
"	Chevalier Marcello Cerruti	1867	"	Marquis Imperiali, ch. d'aff	1891
"	Count Luigi Colobiano, ch. d'aff.	1869	"	Baron de Fava	1892
"	Count Luigi Corti	1870	"	" " " ambassador	1893
"	Count Litta, ch. d'aff.	1874	V. Emman. II.	" " " "	1893
"	Baron Alberto Blanc	1875	"	E. Mayor des Planches, ambassador	1901

SPAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO SPAIN.

Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.
Washington	W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1790	Lincoln	H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff.	N. H.	1864
"	William Short, min. res.	Va.	1794	"	John P. Hale	"	1865
"	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	Grant	Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869
"	David Humphreys	Ct.	1796	"	Alvey A. Adee, ch. d'aff.	"	1873
Jefferson	Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	"	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874
"	G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1805	Hayes	James Russell Lowell	"	1877
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.			"	Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880
				Garfield	" "	"	1880
				Arthur	Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1881
Madison	G. W. Erving	Mass.	1814	"	John W. Foster	Ind	1883
Monroe	John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	Cleveland	Jabez L. M. Curry	Va.	1885
"	Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	"	Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889
J. Q. Adams	Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	B. Harrison	Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889
Jackson	Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt.	1829	"	E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890
"	A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1836	"	A. Loudon Snowden	Pa.	1892
Van Buren	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	Cleveland	Hannis Taylor	Ala.	1893
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1840	McKinley	Stewart L. Woodford	N. Y.	1897
Tyler	Washington Irving	"	1842		Official relations with Spain were broken off, April, 1898, to April, 1899.		
Polk	Romulus M. Saunders	N. C.	1846				
Taylor	Daniel M. Barringer	"	1849				
Pierce	Pierre Soule	La.	1853	"	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1899
"	Augustus C. Dodge	Ia.	1855	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
Buchanan	William Preston	Ky.	1858	"	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	1902
Lincoln	Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	"	William M. Collier	N. Y.	1906
"	Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862	Taft	Henry Clay Ide	Vt.	1909

SPANISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.	Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.
Carlos IV.	Jose Ignacio de Viar, ch. d'aff.	1789	Amadeo I.	Admiral Don Jose Polo de Bernabe	1872
"	Jose Ignacio de Viar, joint	1791	Pr. Figueras	" " " " "	1872
"	Jose de Jaudenes, ch. d'aff.		" Castelar	" " " " "	1872
"	Carlos M. de trujo	1796	" Serrano	Antonio Mantilla	1874
"	Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff.	1807	Alphonso XII.	Jose Brunetti, ch. d'aff.	1878
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.		"	Felipe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio	1879
			"	Francisco Barca del Corral	1881
Fernan. VII.	Luis de Onis	1809	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ch. d'aff.	1883
"	Mateo de la Serna, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Juan Valera y Alcala Galiano	1884
"	Francisco Dionisio Vives	1820	Alph. XIII.	Emilio de Muruaga	1886
"	Joaquin de Anduaga	1821	"	Miguel Suarez Guanes	1890
"	F. H. Rivas y Salmon, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Jose Felipe Segario, ch. d'aff.	1891
"	Francisco Tacon	1827	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1892
M. Christina	" "	1827	"	Emilio de Muruaga	1893
Isabella II.	Angel Calderon de la Barca	1835	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1896
"	Pedro Alcantara Argaiz	1839	"	Louis Polo y Bernabe	1898
"	Fidencio Bourman, ch. d'aff.	1844		Diplomatic intercourse broken off by the war.	
"	Angel Calderon de la Barca, min. res.	1844			
"	Jose Maria Magallon, ch. d'aff.	1853	"	Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos	1899
"	Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto	1854	"	Emilio de Ojeda	1902
"	Alfonso Escalante	1855	"	Bernardo J. de Cologan	1906
"	Gabriel Garcia y Tassara	1857	"	Ramon Pina	1907
"	Facundo Goni	1867	"	Marquis of Villalobar	1909
Provis. Gov.	Mauricio Lopez Roberts	1869			

Governors of New York.

COLONIAL.

Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.
Adrian Joris	1623-1624	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov.	1699-1700	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov.	1755
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	1624-1625	Earl of Bellomont	1700-1701	Sir Charles Hardy	1755-1757
William Verhulst	1625-1626	Col. William Smith	1701	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov.	1757-1760
Peter Minuit	1626-1633	Col. Abraham De Peyster		Cadwallader Colden, President	1760-1761
Wouter Van Twiller	1633-1638	Col. Peter Schuyler		Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1761
William Kieft	1638-1647	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov.	1701-1702	Robert Monckton	1761
Petrus Stuyvesant	1647-1664	Lord Cornbury	1702-1708	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1761-1762
Richard Nicolls	1664-1668	Lord Lovelace	1708-1709	Robert Monckton	1762-1763
Francis Lovelace	1668-1673	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1763-1765
Anthony Colve	1673-1674	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov.	1709	Sir Henry Moore	1765-1769
Edmond Andros	1674-1677	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1769-1770
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1677-1678	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov.	1709	Earl of Dunmore	1770-1771
Sir Edmond Andros	1678-1681	Gerardus Beekman, President	1710	William Tryon	1771-1774
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1681-1683	Robert Hunter	1710-1719	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1774-1775
Thomas Dongan	1683-1688	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1719-1720	William Tryon	1775-1780
Sir Edmond Andros	1688	William Burnet	1720-1728	James Robertson	1780-1783
Francis Nicholson	1688-1689	John Montgomerie	1728-1731	Andrew Elliott, L.-Gov.	1783
Jacob Leister	1689-1691	Rip Van Dam, President	1731-1732		
Henry Sloughter	1691	William Cosby	1732-1736		
Richard Ingoldsby, Com.-in-Chief	1691-1692	George Clark, Lt.-Gov.	1736-1743		
Benjamin Fletcher	1692-1698	George Clinton	1743-1753		
Earl of Bellomont	1698-1699	Sir Danvers Osborne	1753-1755		

STATE.

1 George Clinton	1777-1795	14 William H. Seward	1839-1842	27 John A. Dix	1873-1874
2 John Jay	1795-1801	15 William C. Bouck	1843-1844	28 Samuel J. Tilden	1875-1876
3 George Clinton	1801-1804	16 Silas Wright	1845-1846	29 Lucius Robinson	1877-1880
4 Morgan Lewis	1804-1807	17 John Young	1847-1848	30 Alonzo B. Cornell	1880-1882
5 Daniel D. Tompkins	1807-1817	18 Hamilton Fish	1849-1851	31 Grover Cleveland	1883-1884
6 John Taylor	1817	19 Washington Hunt	1851-1852	32 David B. Hill	1885-1891
7 De Witt Clinton	1817-1822	20 Horatio Seymour	1853-1854	33 Roswell P. Flower	1892-1894
8 Joseph C. Yates	1822-1824	21 Myron H. Clark	1855-1856	34 Levi P. Morton	1895-1896
9 De Witt Clinton	1824-1826	22 John A. King	1857-1858	35 Frank S. Black	1897-1898
10 Nathaniel Pitcher	1828	23 Edwin D. Morgan	1859-1862	36 Theodore Roosevelt	1899-1900
11 Martin Van Buren	1828-1829	24 Horatio Seymour	1863-1864	37 Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	1901-1904
12 Enos T. Throop	1829-1832	25 Reuben E. Fenton	1865-1868	38 Francis W. Higgins	1905-1906
13 William L. Marcy	1833-1839	26 John T. Hoffman	1869-1872	39 Charles E. Hughes	1907-1910

Mayors of the City of New York.

Before the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

Mayors.	Terms.	Mayors.	Terms.	Mayors.	Terms.
1 Thomas Willett	1665	33 Robert Walters	1720-1725	65 Wm. F. Havemeyer	1845-1846
2 Thomas Delavall	1666	34 Johannes Jansen	1725-1726	66 Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847
3 Thomas Willett	1667	35 Robert Lurting	1726-1735	67 William V. Brady	1847-1848
4 Cornelis Steenwyck	1668-1670	36 Paul Richard	1735-1739	68 Wm. F. Havemeyer	1848 1849
5 Thomas Delavall	1671	37 John Cruger, Sr.	1739-1744	69 Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
6 Matthias Nicolls	1672	38 Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	70 Ambrose C. Kingsland	1851-1853
7 John Lawrence	1673	39 Edward Holland	1747-1757	71 Jacob A. Westervelt	1853-1855
8 William Dervall	1675	40 John Cruger, Jr.	1757-1766	72 Fernando Wood	1855-1858
9 Nicholas de Meyer	1676	41 Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	73 Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
10 S. van Cortlandt	1677	42 David Matthews, Tory	1776-1784	74 Fernando Wood	1860-1862
11 Thomas Delavall	1678	43 James Duane	1784-1789	75 George Opdyke	1862-1864
12 Francis Rombouts	1679	44 Richard Varick	1789-1801	76 C. Godfrey Gunther	1864-1866
13 William Dyre	1680-1681	45 Edward Livingston	1801-1803	77 John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
14 Cornelis Steenwyck	1682-1683	46 De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	78 T. Coman (act'g Mayor)	1868
15 Gabriel Minville	1684	47 Marinus Willett	1807-1808	79 A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
16 Nicholas Bayard	1685	48 De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	80 Wm. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
17 S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687	49 Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	81 S. B. H. Vance (Acting)	1874
18 Peter Delanoy	1689-1690	50 De Witt Clinton	1811-1815	82 William H. Wickham	1875-1876
19 John Lawrence	1691	51 John Ferguson	1815	83 Smith Ely	1877-1878
20 Abraham De Peyster	1692-1695	52 Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	84 Edward Cooper	1879-1880
21 William Merritt	1695-1698	53 Cadwallader D. Colden	1818-1821	85 William R. Grace	1881-1882
22 Johannes De Peyster	1698-1699	54 Stephen Allen	1821-1824	86 Franklin Edson	1883-1884
23 David Provost	1699-1700	55 William Paulding	1825-1826	87 William R. Grace	1885-1886
24 Isaac de Riemer	1700-1701	56 Philip Hone	1826-1827	88 Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
25 Thomas Noell	1701-1702	57 William Paulding	1827-1829	89 Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
26 Philip French	1702-1703	58 Walter Bowne	1829-1833	90 Thomas F. Gilroy	1893 1894
27 William Peartree	1703-1707	59 Gideon Lee	1833-1834	91 William L. Strong	1895-1897
28 Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	60 Cornelius W. Lawrence	1834-1837	92 Robert A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
29 Jacobus van Cortlandt	1710-1711	61 Aaron Clark	1837-1839	93 Seth Low	1902-1903
30 Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	62 Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841	94 George B. McClellan	1904-1909
31 John Johnson	1714-1719	63 Robert H. Morris	1841-1844	95 William J. Gaynor	1910-1914
32 Jacobus van Cortlandt	1719-1720	64 James Harper	1844-1845		

Receipts and Expenditures U. S. Government, 1879-1909.

REVENUE BY FISCAL YEARS.

Years. Ending June 30.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Miscellaneous Sources. Premiums on Loans & Sales of Gold Coin.	Miscellaneous Sources. Other Miscellaneous Items.	Total Revenue.	Excess of Revenue over Ordinary Expenditures.
1879	$137,250,048	$113,561,611	....	$1,505,048	$20,585,697	$273,827,184	$6,879,301
1880	186,522,065	124,009,374	$31	110	21,978,525	333,526,611	65,883,653
1881	198,159,676	135,264,386	1,517	....	25,154,851	360,782,293	100,069,405
1882	220,410,730	146,497,595	160,142	....	31,703,643	403,525,250	145,543,811
1883	214,706,497	144,720,369	108,157	....	30,796,695	398,287,582	132,879,444
1884	195,067,490	121,586,073	70,721	....	21,984,882	348,519,870	104,393,626
1885	181,471,939	112,498,726	....	....	24,014,055	323,690,706	63,463,771
1886	192,905,023	116,805,936	108,240	....	20,989,528	336,439,727	93,956,589
1887	217,286,893	118,823,391	32,892	....	26,005,815	371,403,278	103,471,098
1888	219,091,174	124,296,872	1,566	....	24,674,446	379,266,065	111,341,274
1889	223,832,742	130,881,514	....	....	24,297,151	387,050,059	87,761,081
1890	229,668,585	142,606,706	....	....	24,447,420	403,080,983	85,040,272
1891	219,522,205	145,686,249	....	....	23,374,457	392,612,447	26,838,542
1892	177,452,964	153,971,072	....	....	20,251,872	354,937,784	9,914,454
1893	203,355,017	160,296,130	....	....	18,253,898	385,818,629	2,341,674
1894	131,818,531	147,111,232	....	....	17,118,618	297,722,019	*69,803,261
1895	152,158,617	143,421,672	....	....	16,706,438	313,390,075	*42,805,223
1896	160,021,752	146,762,865	....	....	19,186,061	326,976,200	*25,203,246
1897	176,554,126	146,688,774	....	....	23,614,422	347,721,905	*18,052,254
1898	149,819,594	169,943,040	....	....	84,845,631	405,321,335	*38,047,247
1899	206,141,225	272,486,648	....	....	33,324,840	515,652,666	*89,898,657
1900	233,164,871	295,327,927	....	....	35,911,171	567,240,852	79,527,060
1901	238,585,456	307,180,664	....	....	38,954,098	587,685,338	77,717,984
1902	254,444,708	271,800,122	....	....	36,153,403	562,478,233	91,287,375
1903	284,479,582	230,810,124	....	....	45,106,968	560,396,674	54,297,667
1904	261,274,565	232,904,119	....	....	46,453,065	540,631,749	*41,770,572
1905	261,798,557	234,095,741	....	....	48,380,087	544,274,685	*23,004,229
1906	300,251,888	249,150,213	....	....	45,052,031	594,454,122	25,669,323
1907	332,233,363	269,666,773	....	....	61,240,199	663,140,334	84,236,585
1908	286,113,130	251,711,127	....	....	33,301,862	601,126,119	*58,070 201
1909	300,977,438	246,109,554	....	....	56,130,685	663,217,677	*90,225,325

EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS.

Years. Ending June 30.	Premium on Loans and Purchase of Bonds, etc.	Other Civil and Miscellan'ous Items.	War Department.	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Expenditures.
1879	....	$65,741,555	$40,425,661	$15,125,127	$5,206,109	$35,121,482	$105,327,949	$266,947,883
1880	....	54,713,530	38,116,916	13,536,985	5,945,457	56,777,174	95,757,575	267,642,958
1881	$2,795,320	64,416,325	40,466,461	15,686,672	6,514,161	50,059,280	82,508,741	260,712,888
1882	1,061,249	57,219,751	43,570,494	15,032,046	9,736,747	61,345,194	71,077,207	257,981,440
1883	....	68,678,022	48,911,383	15,283,437	7,362,590	66,012,574	59,160,131	265,408,138
1884	....	70,920,434	39,429,603	17,292,601	6,475,999	55,429,228	54,578,378	244,126,244
1885	....	87,494,258	42,670,578	16,021,080	6,552,495	56,102,267	51,386,256	260,226,935
1886	....	74,166,930	34,324,153	13,907,888	6,099,158	63,404,864	50,580,146	242,483,138
1887	....	85,264,826	38,561,026	15,141,127	6,194,528	75,029,102	47,741,577	267,932,186
1888	....	72,952,261	38,522,436	16,926,438	6,249,308	80,288,509	44,715,007	267,924,801
1889	8,270,842	80,664,064	44,435,271	21,378,809	6,892,208	87,624,779	41,001,484	299,288,978
1890	17,292,363	81,403,256	44,582,838	22,006,206	6,708,047	106,936,855	36,099,284	318,040,711
1891	20,304,244	110,048,167	48,720,065	26,113,896	8,527,469	124,415,951	37,547,155	365,773,905
1892	10,401,221	99,841,988	46,895,456	29,174,139	11,150,578	134,583,053	23,378,116	345,023,330
1893	....	103,722,799	49,641,773	30,136,084	13,345,347	159,357,558	27,264,392	383,477,954
1894	....	102,165,471	54,567,930	31,701,294	10,293,482	141,177,285	27,841,406	367,746,867
1895	....	93,279,730	51,804,759	28,797,796	9,939,754	141,395,229	30,978,030	356,195,298
1896	....	87,216,235	50,830,921	27,147,732	12,165,528	139,434,001	35,385,029	352,179,446
1897	....	90,401,267	48,950,267	34,561,546	13,016,802	141,053,164	37,791,110	365,774,159
1898	....	96,520,505	91,992,000	58,823,985	10,994,668	147,452,369	37,585,056	443,368,583
1899	....	119,191,256	229,841,254	63,942,104	12,805,711	139,394,929	39,896,925	605,072,180
1900	....	105,773,190	134,774,768	55,953,078	10,175,107	140,877,316	40,160,333	487,713,792
1901	....	122,282,003	144,615,697	60,506,978	10,896,073	139,323,622	32,342,979	509,967,353
1902	....	113,469,324	112,272,216	67,803,128	10,049,585	138,488,560	29,108,045	471,130,858
1903	....	124,944,290	118,619,520	82,618,034	12,935,168	138,425,646	28,556,385	506,099,007
1904	....	186,766,703	115,035,411	102,956,102	10,438,350	142,550,266	24,646,490	582,402,321
1905	....	146,952,549	122,175,074	117,550,308	14,236,074	141,773,964	24,590,944	567,278,913
1906	....	162,273,845	117,946,692	110,474,264	12,746,859	141,034,562	24,308,576	568,784,799
1907	....	108,244,532	122,576,465	97,128,469	15,163,608	139,309,514	24,481,158	578,003,748
1908	....	175,420,409	175,840,452	118,037,097	14,579,756	153,892,467	21,426,138	659,196,320
1909	....	158,416,447	133,978,929	116,031,417	15,724,162	161,813,068	21,804,813	693,443,325

The total receipts of the United States from the beginning of the Government, 1789, to 1909 have been: From customs, $10,928,787,154; internal revenue, $8,039,941,534; direct tax, $328,131,944; miscellaneous, $1,701,266,178; total, excluding loans, $21,401,539,121.

The total expenditures, same period, have been: For civil and miscellaneous, $4,466,068,760; war, $6,699,583,209; navy, $2,441,572,984; Indians, $485,125,456; pensions, $4,155,267,356; interest, $3,213,620,790; total, $21,518,871,351.

* Expenditures in excess of revenue.

Foreign Carrying Trade of the United States

IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS.

TOTAL UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(From the Statistical Abstract by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Year ended June 30—	By sea.				By land vehicles.	Total by land and sea.
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	Percent. in American vessels.		
1861	$381,516,788	$203,478,278	$584,995,066	65.2	.....	$584,995,066
1865	167,402,872	437,010,124	604,412,996	27.7	.....	604,412,996
1870	352,969,401	638,927,488	991,896,889	35.6	.....	991,896,889
1875	314,257,792	884,788,517	1,199,046,309	26.2	$20,388,235	1,219,434,544
1880	258,346,577	1,224,265,434	1,482,612,011	17.4	20,981,393	1,503,593,404
1885	194,865,743	1,079,518,566	1,274,384,309	15.3	45,332,775	1,319,717,084
1886	197,349,503	1,073,911,113	1,271,260,616	15.5	43,700,350	1,314,960,966
1887	194,356,746	1,165,194,508	1,359,551,254	14.3	48,951,725	1,408,502,979
1888	190,857,473	1,174,697,321	1,365,554,794	14.0	54,356,827	1,419,911,621
1889	203,805,108	1,217,063,541	1,420 868,649	14.3	66,664,378	1,487,533,027
1890	202,451,085	1,371,116,744	1,573,567,830	12.9	73,571,263	1,647,139,093
1891	206,459,725	1,450,081,087	1,656,540,812	12.5	72,856,194	1,729,397,006
1892	220,173,735	1,564,559,651	1,784,733,386	12.3	72,947,224	1,857,680,610
1893	197,765,507	1,428,316,568	1,626,082,075	12.2	87,984,041	1,714,066,116
1894	195,268,216	1,273,022,456	1,468,290,672	13 3	78,844,522	1,547,135,194
1895	170,507,196	1,285,896,192	1,456,403,388	11.7	83,104,742	1,539,508,130
1896	187,691,887	1,377,973,521	1,565,665,408	12.0	96,666,204	1,662,331,612
1897	189,075,277	1,525,753,766	1,714,829,043	11.0	100,894,925	1,815,723,968
1898	161,328,017	1,582,492,479	1,743,820,496	9.3	103,711,488	1,847,531,984
1899	160,612,206	1,646,263,857	1,806,876,063	8.9	117,295,728	1 924,171,791
1900	195,084,192	1,894,444,424	2,089,528,616	9.3	154,895,650	2,244,424,266
1901	177,398,615	1,974,536,796	2,151,935,411	8.2	159,001,745	2,310,937,156
1902	185,819,987	1,919,029,314	2,104,849,301	8.8	180,191,048	2,285,040,349
1903	214,695,032	2,026,106,388	2,240,801,420	9.6	205,059,496	2,445,860,916
1904	229,735,119	2,001,203,514	2,230,938,633	10.3	220,976,009	2,451,914,642
1905	290,607,946	2,103,201,462	2,393,809,408	12.1	242,265,329	2,636,074,737
1906	322,347,205	2,367,667,354	2,690,014,559	12.0	280,412,387	2,970 426,946
1907	318,331,026	2,684,296,291	3,002,627,317	10.6	312,645,186	3,315,272,503
1908	272,513,322	2,520 739,864	2,793,253,186	9.8	261,861,952	3,055,115,138

Merchandise and specie to 1879, inclusive; merchandise only after 1879.

Subsidies and Bounties

OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

Navigation bounties, mail subsidies and admiralty subventions were reported by Commisioner of Navigation Chamberlain to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in November, 1909, as stated below. The Commission showed that under these heads, including also shipbuilding and fisheries bounties and retainers for naval reserves, these expenditures now amount annually to $46,900,000. The expenditures of foreign governments are grouped under the following heads, according to the latest returns from foreign governments:

Great Britain and Colonies	$9,689,384
Subsidies and mail pay (British Postmaster-General, 1908)	3,320,454
Cunard Admiralty subvention (1909)	729,000
Royal Naval Reserves (1909-10)	1,783,620
Canadian subsidies and mail pay (1910)	1,581,800
Fisheries and bounties (1909)	160,000
Australian and New Zealand subsidies and mails (1909)	1,263,600
Cape Colony subsidy (1909)	656,910
Jamaica subsidy (1909)	194,000
France	13,423,737
Mail subsidies (1908)	5,217,037
Navigation and armament bounties (1908)	6,079,500
Shipbuilding bounties (1908)	2,007,200
Fisheries bounties	120,000
Japan	5,413,700
Mail subsidies (new law)	4,379,000
Shipbuilding bounties (1908)	997,700
Fisheries bounties	37,000
Italy	3,872,917
Mail subsidies (1908)	2,328,917
Navigation bounties (1909)	677,734
Shipbuilding bounties (1909)	866,266
Spain	3,150,012
Mail subsidies (new law)	1,858,186
Navigation bounties (new law)	1,291,826
Shipbuilding bounties, not ascertained.	
Austria-Hungary	$2,984,530
Austrian Lloyd subsidy (1908)	1,450,400
Suez Canal refunds (1908)	375,000
Navigation and shipbuilding bounties (1908)	880,000
Hungarian mail contracts (1908)	279,130
Germany	2,301,029
Mail subsidies (1908)	1,706,460
Mail pay (1907)	594,569
Russia	1,878,328
Subsidies (1908)	1,543,578
Suez Canal refunds (1908)	334,750
Norway	1,102,143
Mail subsidies (1908-9)	561,788
Trade subsidies (1908-9)	513,555
Tariff refunds (1908-9)	26,800
Netherlands	880,011
Mail subsidies (1908)	841,827
Naval Reserves (1908)	38,184
Sweden	277,752
South American and Asiatic subsidies (1909)	140,000
Mail pay (1908)	137,752
State loans, not ascertained.	
Denmark	145,000
Trade subsidies (1902):	
Harbor dues exemption	145,000
Belgium	55,970
Trade bounties (1908)	23,160
Pilotage refunds (1908)	32,810
Portugal	50,000
Mail subsidy (1908-9)	50,000
Grand total	$45,224,513

Outside of Europe and Japan subsidies and mail payments have been reported for 1908 to the Bureau as follows: Chile, $253,795; Mexico, $75,000; Egypt, $54,512; Brazil, $1,200,000; in all $1,682,707, making with the above a total of $46,907,220.

Domestic Commerce on the Great Lakes.

SUMMARY FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

(From the Report of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.

COMMODITY.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Wheat .....bushels	37,671,411	27,987,422	34,268,163	48,634,291	62,456,753	56,322,913
Flour.....short tons	1,541,853	937,090	1,247,367	1,313,895	1,313,895	1,186,781
Corn .....bushels	55,168,287	34,132,874	40,845,556	35,038,398	38,172,953	19,290,736
Oats .....bushels	37,249,957	28,645,235	33,924,056	32,436,489	20,019,906	15,693,456
Barley .....bushels	13,912,805	19,108,593	18,231,302	18,496,834	13,600,307	13,538,933
Rye .....bushels	5,394,921	2,901,852	1,207,283	2,159,308	2,156,239	1,690,370
Flaxseed .....bushels	14,894,784	12,994,873	15,261,710	18,385,232	15,620,897	15,610,219
Coal, hard.....short tons	3,829,389	3,463,102	3,333,804	2,980,606	4,062,184	4,186,401
Coal, soft.....short tons	9,516,954	9,568,941	9,580,702	12,552,109	15,406,026	13,174,394
Iron ore.....long tons	22,957,439	20,377,464	32,686,505	36,891,900	40,689,046	24,936,616
Iron, pig.....long tons	188,081	172,688	275,853	387,659	205,039	90,320
Iron manufactures....long tons	287,240	201,768	375,064	544,726	489,739	319,038
Copper.....long tons	142,100	130,423	118,438	125,435	105,163	135,525
Salt.....short tons	543,514	516,929	547,839	554,811	560,268	619,622
Lumber.....1,000 feet	1,931,832	1,771,759	1,871,269	1,748,555	1,377,807	944,227
Unclassed freight....short tons	6,812,498	4,821,998	5,843,159	5,773,445	6,471,004	6,078,688
Total freight, reduced to net tons.....	56,702,630	49,369,582	65,395,161	73,178,213	81,123,687	58,909,345

SHIPMENTS FROM LAKE PORTS.

COMMODITY.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Wheat .....bushels	37,573,213	28,085,439	33,987,289	47,726,778	63,349,585	57,754,183
Flour.....short tons	1,515,129	1,041,776	1,257,096	1,334,979	1,314,987	1,188,831
Corn .....bushels	55,103,083	39,095,184	47,494,005	43,531,540	44,355,990	22,546,795
Oats .....bushels	38,531,816	32,034,030	38,336,275	33,638,055	20,680,188	15,701,406
Barley .....bushels	14,213,480	19,146,559	18,028,641	18,252,250	13,564,074	13,516,156
Rye .....bushels	4,458,294	3,030,674	1,190,566	2,227,813	2,186,444	1,695,370
Flaxseed .....bushels	14,956,684	13,724,618	15,261,750	18,638,862	15,647,509	15,610,219
Coal, hard.....short tons	3,931,693	3,459,212	3,398,981	3,087,227	4,079,177	4,189,672
Coal, soft*.....short tons	10,876,111	10,666,012	11,266,894	14,488,240	17,445,540	14,681,911
Iron ore.....long tons	22,960,807	20,330,302	32,697,652	36,872,508	40,727,972	24,939,185
Iron, pig.....long tons	184,264	134,704	279,319	369,741	206,939	90,407
Iron manufactures....long tons	279,147	207,325	412,952	554,074	495,740	325,207
Copper.....long tons	141,129	139,045	120,488	116,564	106,695	135,693
Salt.....short tons	546,263	524,467	564,550	567,986	558,288	619,788
Lumber.....1,000 feet	1,917,036	1,768,180	1,854,875	1,807,570	1,380,284	944,742
Unclassed freight....short tons	6,799,397	5,425,652	5,755,500	5,842,426	6,528,378	6,030,193
Total freight, reduced to short tons.....	58,067,192	51,370,855	67,345,620	75,609,649	83,498,171	60,518,024

*Includes coal shipped for vessels' fuel consumption: 1903, 1,479,778 net tons; 1904, 1,321,619 net tons; 1905, 1,777,837 net tons; 1906, 2,003,453 net tons; 1907, 2,017,231 net tons, and 1908, 1,477,902.

The above figures are exclusive of imports into and exports from domestic lake ports.

Farmers and the New Census.

The Director of the Census, on September 1, 1909, issued the following invitation to the farmers of the United States to send suggestions to the Census Office:

The farmers of the United States are naturally very much interested in the census of agriculture and farms that will be taken April 15, 1910, as one of the subjects to be covered by the Thirteenth Decennial Census. Many are showing their interest by writing to the Census Bureau for the purpose of making comments upon census information regarding agriculture as presented in the past. The Director of the Census welcomes all such suggestions and gives them careful consideration, as he is anxious to have the results of the coming census correspond as nearly as may be to the desires of the people most interested.

In addition to studying carefully these suggestions, the Director has on his own initiative requested certain professors of economics and agriculture of the more important universities of the country, and other persons who have specialized in agricultural matters, to come to Washington for a short time for the purpose of studying carefully and criticising plans now under way. Especially is it desired to obtain their opinion relative to the questions to be asked and their form, as the results to be obtained will so largely depend upon the character of the schedule and the manner in which the questions are propounded. These suggestions, coming from outside experts, are proving to be of great value, and it is believed that in consequence of this preliminary study more valuable and accurate data will be obtained than could otherwise be secured. After these special students and experts have made their preliminary studies, formal conferences are held in the office in which the whole matter of the character of the schedules and the best methods of securing the information are thoroughly gone over.

The Department is also seeking to secure the advice and co-operation, as far as possible, of the officers and experts of the Department of Agriculture, of the State Agricultural colleges, farmers' societies, and like organizations.

Foreign Trade of the United States.

(Compiled from the Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.)

EXPORTS.

Merchandise and Specie Exported from the United States During the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1909.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Domestic Merchandise.		
Agricultural Implements	....	$25,694,184
Aluminum and Manufactures of	....	341,689
Animals	....	22,645,438
Books, Maps, Engravings, and other Printed Matter	....	6,351,445
Brass, and Manufactures of	....	3,510,276
Breadstuffs: Corn ....bush.	35,853,412	25,194,466
" Oats ....bush.	1,510,320	804,759
" Wheat ....bush.	66,920,244	68,094,447
" Wheat Flour ....bbls.	10,521,161	51,157,366
Cars, Carriages, and other Vehicles and Parts of	....	15,392,817
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines	....	19,131,811
Clocks and Watches and Parts of	....	2,517,332
Coal: Anthracite ....tons	2,869,762	14,275,430
" Bituminous ....tons	9,018,867	23,041,365
Copper Ore ....tons	71,200	1,417,751
" Manufactures of	....	85,290,186
Cotton, Unmanufactured ....lbs.	4,447,985,302	417,390,665
" Manufactures of	....	31,878,566
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware	....	803,635
Fertilizers	....	9,283,416
Fibres, Vegetable, and Textile Grasses, Manufactures of	....	7,284,318
Fish	....	6,113,052
Fruits and Nuts	....	16,568,080
Furs and Fur Skins	....	9,207,770
Glass and Glassware	....	2,173,193
Glucose or Grape Sugar	....	2,346,089
Hay ....tons	64,641	1,147,753
Hides and Skins ....lbs.	12,858,975	1,271,190
Hops ....lbs.	10,446,884	1,271,629
India Rubber Manufactures	....	7,432,832
Instruments for Scientific Purposes	....	8,927,294
Iron and Steel, Manufactures of	....	144,951,357
Leather, and Manufactures of	....	42,914,795
Malt Liquors	....	1,010,787
Marble, Stone, and Manufactures of	....	1,195,759
Domestic Merchandise.		
Musical Instruments	....	$2,619,772
Naval Stores	....	15,101,300
Nickel, Nickel Oxide and Matte	....	3,395,174
Oil Cake, Oil Cake Meal ....lbs.	1,914,514,872	25,108,779
Oils: Animal ....galls.	1,176,124	589,603
" Mineral, Crude ....galls.	169,855,309	6,907,525
" Mineral, Refined or Manuf'd.	....	99,092,112
" Vegetable	....	23,098,050
Paints, Pigments, and Colors	....	3,959,180
Paper, and Manufactures of	....	7,663,139
Paraffine, Paraffine Wax ....lbs.	137,403,569	6,445,911
Provisions: Beef Products ....lbs.	135,970,048	20,817,169
" Hog Products ....lbs.	1,037,826,711	106,758,767
" Oleomargarine	182,874,304	19,420,376
" Dairy Products	....	3,500,405
Seeds: Clover ....lbs.	16,186,133	1,706,780
" All other	....	3,549,943
Soap	....	3,472,431
Spirits, Distilled ....proof galls.	1,509,132	1,883,967
Starch ....lbs.	33,228,278	780,155
Molasses, and Syrup ....galls.	17,839,664	2,783,426
Sugar ....lbs.	79,956,297	2,785,076
Tobacco, Unmanufactured ....lbs.	287,900,946	30,902,900
" Manufactures of	....	4,701,617
Vegetables	....	3,760,466
Wood, and Manufactures of	....	67,867,432
Wool, and Manufactures of	....	1,971,939
Total Exports, Domestic*	....	$1,638,355,593
Exports, Foreign Merchandise	....	24,655,511
Total Exports, Domestic & Foreign	....	$1,663,011,104
Specie: Gold	....	$91,531,818
" Silver	....	55,682,792
Total Exports, Domestic & F'r'gn		$1,810,225,714

IMPORTS.

Merchandise and Specie Imported Into the United States During the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1909.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Merchandise.		
Animals	....	$5,037,071
Art Works	....	3,797,163
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc	....	5,626,624
Bristles	....	2,591,119
Cement, Portland, Hydraulic ....lbs.	192,374,732	712,628
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines	....	78,379,634
Clocks and Watches, and Parts of	....	2,556,631
Coal, Bituminous ....tons	1,227,838	3,498,480
Cocoa, Crude, and Shells of ....lbs.	129,854,749	14,850,328
Coffee ....lbs.	1,049,868,768	79,112,129
Copper, and Manufactures of (not ore)	....	29,271,514
Cork Wood, and Manufactures of	....	3,042,190
Cotton, Unmanufactured ....lbs.	86,521,065	13,622,802
" Manufactures of	....	62,010,286
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware	....	9,809,028
Feathers, Flowers, etc	....	11,660,084
Fertilizers	....	5,996,599
Fibres, Vegetable, Unmanufactured	....	29,769,974
" Vegetable, Manufactures of	....	49,312,392
Fruits and Nuts	....	31,110,683
Furs, and Manufactures of	....	21,086,579
Glass and Glassware	....	5,262,190
Hair, Unmanufactured	....	3,750,570
Hats, Bonnets, and Materials for	....	5,403,044
Hides and Skins, other than Fur ....lbs.	444,483,390	78,489,838
India Rubber and Gutta-Percha, Crude ....lbs.	110,827,421	64,707,856
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of	....	22,439,787
Jewelry and Precious Stones	....	31,112,190
Lead, Ore and Base Bullion ....lbs.	226,343,018	4,436,118
Leather, and Manufactures of	....	$13,933,124
Malt Liquors ....galls.	6,906,105	3,215,407
Meats and Dairy Products	....	8,968,808
Oils	....	20,413,512
Paper, and Manufactures of	....	11,632,571
" Stock, Crude	....	3,648,034
Rice ....lbs.	222,900,424	4,098,033
Silk, Unmanufactured	....	79,908,586
" Manufactures of	....	30,715,582
Spices	....	5,348,906
Spirits, Distilled	....	7,676,825
Sugar ....lbs.	4,189,421,418	96,554,938
Tea ....lbs.	114,916,520	18,562,676
Tin, in Bars, Blocks, or Pigs ....lbs.	91,122,372	26,007,216
Tobacco, Unmanufactured ....lbs.	41,736,098	25,400,919
" Manufactures of	....	3,685,180
Toys	....	4,869,097
Vegetables	....	12,999,797
Wines	....	12,276,813
Wood, and Manufactures of	....	43,690,417
Wool, Unmanufactured ....lbs.	266,409,304	45,171,994
" Manufactures of	....	18,102,460
Total Merchandise*	....	1,311,920,224
Specie: Gold	....	44,003,989
" Silver	....	43,954,810
Total Imports	....	1,399,879,023

* Including all other articles than those enumerated.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1883-1909.

Year Ending June 30.	Exports.		Total Exports.	Imports.	Total Exports and Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.					
1883	$804,223,632	$19,615,770	$823,839,402	$723,180,914	$1,547,020,316	$100,658,488	....
1884	724,964,852	15,548,757	740,513,609	667,697,693	1,408,211,302	72,815,916	....
1885	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084	164,662,426	....
1886	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830	635,436,136	1,314,960,966	44,088,694	....
1887	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,979	23,863,443	$28,002,607
1888	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621	....	2,730,277
1889	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375	745,131,652	1,487,533,027	....	....
1890	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093	68,518,275	....
1891	872,270,283	12,210,527	884,480,810	844,916,196	1,729,397,006	39,564,614	....
1892	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148	827,402,462	1,857,680,610	202,875,686	18,735,728
1893	831,030,785	16,634,409	847,665,194	866,400,922	1,714,066,116	....	....
1894	869,204,937	22,935,635	892,140,572	654,994,622	1,547,135,194	237,145,950	....
1895	793,392,599	14,145,566	807,538,165	731,969,965	1,539,508,130	75,568,200	....
1896	863,200,487	19,406,451	882,606,938	779,724,674	1,662,331,612	102,882,264	....
1897	1,032,007,605	18,985,953	1,050,993,556	764,730,412	1,815,723,968	286,263,144	....
1898	1,210,291,913	21,190,417	1,231,482,330	616,049,654	1,847,532,984	615,432,676	....
1899	1,203,931,222	23,092,080	1,227,023,302	697,148,489	1,924,171,791	529,874,813	....
1900	1,370,763,571	23,719,511	1,394,483,082	849,941,184	2,244,424,266	544,541,898	....
1901	1,460,462,806	27,302,185	1,487,764,991	823,172,165	2,310,937,156	664,592,826	....
1902	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401	903,320,948	2,285,040,349	478,398,453	....
1903	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679	1,025,719,237	2,445,860,916	394,422,442	....
1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271	991,087,371	2,451,914,642	469,739,900	....
1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666	1,117,513,071	2,636,074,737	401,048,595	....
1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500	1,226,563,843	2,970,428,343	517,300,657	....
1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078	1,434,421,425	3,315,272,503	446,429,653	....
1908	1,234,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346	1,194,341,792	3,055,115,038	666,431,554	....
1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104	1,311,920,224	2,974,931,328	351,090,880	....

The imports and exports of specie are not included in the above table.

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Austria-Hungary	$15,436,587	$14,226,703	Colombia	7,010,304	$3,679,070
Azores and Madeira Islands	35,720	166,100	Ecuador	2,730,372	1,849,657
Belgium	27,393,918	45,093,603	Guianas:		
Denmark	1,625,408	17,522,113	British	791,349	2,009,888
France	108,357,337	108,764,262	Dutch	865,743	612,087
Germany	143,525,828	235,324,140	French	39,728	371,615
Gibraltar	19,604	491,888	Paraguay	16,777	52,268
Greece	2,382,202	1,237,297	Peru	6,386,544	4,557,864
Greenland, Iceland, etc.	63,210	28,982	Uruguay	3,726,877	3,360,313
Italy	49,287,894	58,509,595	Venezuela	8,313,609	2,568,211
Malta, Gozo, etc.	10,352	608,280	Aden	1,768,945	1,446,670
Netherlands	26,086,336	95,012,366	Chinese Empire	28,798,723	19,420,024
Norway	4,645,609	5,806,113	British China	19,819	7,641
Portugal	6,240,562	3,901,405	French China	....	....
Roumania	9,340	647,045	German China	624,038	323,615
Russia in Europe	11,051,571	15,633,175	Japanese China	142	205,294
Servia	531,691	5,310	British East Indies	63,907,896	10,255,630
Spain	14,077,064	19,676,003	Dutch East Indies	22,967,601	2,622,630
Sweden	4,486,142	6,731,304	French East Indies	....	614,946
Switzerland	23,831,492	750,736	Hong Kong	1,769,019	7,267,802
Turkey in Europe	6,393,468	1,896,249	Japan	70,392,722	26,691,613
Great Britain and Ireland	208,612,758	514,627,365	Korea	2,879	320,760
Bermuda	477,705	1,163,626	Persia	345,250	1,159
British Honduras	848,925	1,081,898	Russia, Asiatic	793,345	1,635,734
British North America:	79,317,055	163,448,656	Siam	392,663	364,029
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,162,211	3,939,643	Turkey in Asia	555,376	621,893
Central American States:			All other Asia	211	....
Costa Rica	2,695,858	2,307,096	British Australasia	13,973,219	24,077,260
Guatemala	3,148,489	1,706,156	New Zealand, etc.	2,847,655	5,463,547
Honduras	2,150,752	1,499,632	French Oceanica	669,036	397,740
Nicaragua	1,004,811	1,355,287	German Oceanica	30,896	132,234
Panama	1,676,994	16,797,530	Philippine Islands	9,433,986	11,189,441
Salvador	970,137	1,462,135	British West Africa	196,185	1,997,245
Mexico	47,712,214	49,793,323	British South Africa	1,689,570	7,298,954
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	1,551	34,311	British East Africa	856,613	515,441
West Indies:			Canary Islands	80,642	386,468
British	11,410,019	11,715,654	French Africa	549,573	1,609,083
Cuba	96,722,193	43,913,356	German Africa	208,302	160,149
Danish	221,457	693,681	Liberia	73	56,165
Dutch	249,823	635,827	Madagascar	4,378	16,640
French	49,899	1,411,204	Morocco	192,017	62,101
Hayti	525,947	3,937,359	Portuguese Africa	106,061	3,611,167
San Domingo	3,653,880	2,579,320	Spanish Africa	....	22,897
Argentine Republic	22,230,182	33,712,505	Turkey in Africa—Egypt	11,200,841	1,293,807
Bolivia	138	792,691	Tripoli	6,650	....
Brazil	98,053,229	17,527,692			
Chile	13,712,373	5,466,286	Total	$1,311,920,224	$1,663,011,104

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Customs Districts.	Year Ending June 30. Imports. 1908.	Imports. 1909.	Exports. 1908.	Exports. 1909.	Customs Districts.	Year Ending June 30. Imports. 1908.	Imports. 1909.	Exports. 1908.	Exports. 1909.
Baltimore....	$29,477,101	$24,022,324	$30,988,505	$17,550,658	New York...	$688,215,938	$179,308,944	$701,062,913	$607,239,481
Boston and Charlestown	93,678,716	112,472,595	96,051,668	76,157,558	Norfolk and Portsm'th.	1,096,563	1,450,598	12,534,632	9,685,836
Brunswick...	65,961	57,884	12,397,838	14,698,712	Pensacola...	687,484	1,174,421	20,333,978	16,339,756
Charleston...	3,375,997	3,630,393	2,510,965	4,044,237	Philadelphia	63,432,607	68,884,146	109,261,436	84,286,440
Detroit.....	7,982,642	6,787,007	37,158,424	33,903,494	Portl'd, Me..	1,100,157	1,268,471	11,093,000	8,250,745
Galveston....	5,693,609	3,355,358	161,352,201	189,464,335	Puget Sound	22,208,814	26,959,891	44,032,767	25,788,475
Mobile.....	4,538,698	3,768,808	27,983,997	87,369,714	San Fran....	48,251,476	49,998,111	28,000,000	31,669,370
New Orleans.	42,785,646	45,713,098	159,455,773	144,981,625	Savannah...	2,203,867	2,152,441	61,695,330	50,900,156
N'wp'rt News	1,627,045	1,182,237	8,365,885	7,787,619	Wilm'n, NC.	879,060	1,228,901	30,291,681	20,479,726

GROWTH OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceanica.	Africa and Other Countries.	Total.
1899.....	$936,602,093	$157,931,707	$35,659,902	$78,235,176	$18,594,424	$1,227,023,302
1900.....	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	108,305,082	19,469,849	1,394,483,082
1901.....	1,136,504,605	196,534,460	44,400,195	84,783,113	25,542,618	1,487,764,991
1902.....	1,008,033,981	203,971,080	38,043,617	98,202,118	33,468,605	1,381,719,401
1903.....	1,029,256,657	215,482,769	41,137,872	95,827,528	38,436,853	1,420,141,679
1904.....	1,057,930,131	234,909,959	50,755,027	93,002,028	24,230,126	1,460,827,271
1905.....	1,020,972,641	260,570,235	53,894,131	161,584,056	18,540,603	1,518,561,666
1906.....	1,290,166,036	308,382,952	75,159,781	140,593,361	19,562,340	1,743,864,500
1907.....	1,298,452,380	349,840,641	82,157,174	133,889,857	16,511,026	1,880,851,078
1908.....	1,283,600,155	324,674,660	83,583,919	148,574,047	20,340,566	1,860,773,346
1909.....	1,146,755,321	309,475,694	76,561,680	101,463,560	17,035,434	1,665,011,104

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY GREAT CLASSES.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Agriculture. Values.	Agriculture. Per Cent.	Mining. Values.	Mining. Per Cent.	Manufactures. Values.	Manufactures. Per Cent.	Total Exports of Domestic Merchandise. Values.
1860.....	$256,560,972	81.13	$999,465	.31	$40,345,892	12.76	$316,242,423
1870.....	361,188,483	79.35	5,026,111	1.10	68,279,764	15.00	455,208,341
1880.....	685,961,091	83.25	5,863,232	.71	102,856,015	12.48	823,946,353
1885.....	530,172,966	72.96	15,797,885	2.18	147,187,527	20.25	726,682,946
1889.....	532,141,490	72.87	19,947,518	2.73	138,675,507	18.99	730,232,609
1890.....	629,820,808	74.51	22,297,755	2.64	151,102,376	17.87	845,293,828
1891.....	642,751,314	73.69	22,054,970	2.53	168,927,315	19.37	872,270,283
1892.....	798,328,232	78.60	20,692,885	2.04	159,510,937	15.70	1,015,732,011
1893.....	615,382,986	74.05	20,020,026	2.41	158,023,118	19.02	831,030,785
1894.....	628,363,036	72.28	20,449,598	2.35	183,728,808	21.14	869,204,937
1895.....	553,210,026	69.73	18,509,814	2.33	183,595,743	23.14	793,392,599
1896.....	569,879,297	66.02	20,045,654	2.32	228,571,178	26.48	863,200,487
1897.....	683,471,139	66.23	20,801,573	2.01	277,285,391	26.87	1,032,007,603
1898.....	853,683,570	70.54	19,410,707	1.60	290,697,354	24.02	1,210,291,913
1899.....	784,776,142	65.19	28,156,174	2.34	339,592,146	28.21	1,203,931,222
1900.....	835,858,123	60.98	37,843,742	2.76	433,851,756	31.65	1,370,763,571
1901.....	943,811,020	64.62	39,207,875	2.68	410,932,524	28.14	1,460,462,806
1902.....	851,465,622	62.83	39,216,112	2.90	403,641,401	29.77	1,355,481,861
1903.....	873,322,882	62.73	39,311,239	2.81	407,525,159	29.28	1,392,231,302
1904.....	853,643,073	59.48	45,981,213	3.20	452,415,921	31.52	1,435,179,017
1905.....	820,863,405	55.03	50,968,052	3.42	543,607,975	36.44	1,491,744,641
1906.....	969,457,306	56.43	53,055,261	3.09	603,227,836	35.11	1,717,953,382

COMMERCE WITH CUBA, PORTO RICO, HAWAII, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Exports from the United States to— Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.	Imports into the United States from— Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.
1894.....	$20,125,321	$2,720,508	$3,306,187	$145,466	$75,678,261	$3,135,634	$10,065,317	$7,008,342
1895.....	12,807,661	1,833,544	3,723,057	119,255	52,871,259	1,506,519	7,888,961	4,731,366
1896.....	7,530,880	2,102,094	3,985,707	162,466	40,017,730	2,296,653	11,757,704	4,982,857
1897.....	8,259,776	1,988,888	4,690,075	94,597	18,406,815	2,181,024	13,687,799	4,383,740
1898.....	9,561,656	1,505,946	5,907,155	127,804	15,232,477	2,414,356	17,187,380	3,830,415
1899.....	18,619,377	2,685,848	9,305,470	404,193	25,408,828	3,179,827	17,831,463	4,409,774
1900.....	26,513,300	4,640,449	13,509,148	2,640,449	31,371,704	3,078,648	20,707,903	5,971,208
1901.....	25,964,801	6,861,917	No data.	4,027,664	43,423,088	5,883,892	27,903,058	4,420,912
1902.....	26,623,500	10,882,653	No data.	5,258,470	34,694,684	8,378,766	24,730,000	6,612,700
1903.....	21,761,638	12,245,845	10,943,061	4,038,909	62,942,790	11,051,195	26,242,869	11,372,584
1904.....	27,377,465	11,210,060	11,683,393	4,832,900	76,983,418	11,722,828	25,157,255	12,066,934
1905.....	38,380,601	13,974,070	11,753,180	6,200,620	86,304,259	15,633,145	36,112,055	12,657,904
1906.....	47,763,688	19,221,881	12,036,676	5,459,434	84,979,831	19,142,461	26,882,199	19,337,927
1907.....	49,305,274	25,686,285	14,435,795	8,661,424	97,441,690	22,070,133	29,071,813	11,510,438
1908.....	47,161,306	22,677,376	14,638,717	11,461,739	83,284,692	25,891,261	41,640,505	10,164,223
1909.....	43,913,356	23,272,170	17,125,765	11,182,175	96,722,193	26,391,338	40,399,040	9,433,986

Countries Excelling in Production

OF THE PRINCIPAL STAPLES, AND THE RESPECTIVE QUANTITIES PRODUCED THEREIN.

(Compiled in the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor from latest available official data.)

Commodity.	Year.	Unit.	Countries of Maximum Production.		Countries Holding Second Place.	
			Country.	Quantity.	Country.	Quantity.
Corn	1907	Bushels	United States	2,592,320,000	Austria-Hungary	196,622,000
Wheat	1907	"	" "	634,087,000	Russia	511,000,000
Rye	1907	"	Russia	828,000,000	Germany	384,150,000
Oats	1907	"	"	905,797,000	United States	754,442,000
Rice	1906	1,000 lbs.	British India	68 104,000	China	*a*
Sugar	1907–8	Tons 2,240 lbs	Germany	2,102,200	British India	2,051,900
Tea	1907	Pounds	China	*b* 214,683,000	" "	248,020,000
Coffee	1907–8	Bags, 132 lbs.	Brazil	11,349,271	Venezuela	*b* 750,000
Cocoa	1907	Pounds	"	54,074,000	St. Thome	53,336,000
Tobacco	1906	"	United States	682,429,000	British India	*c* 450,000,000
Cotton	1907	Bales, 500 lbs.	" "	10,882,385	" "	2,444,800
Wool	1907	Pounds	Australia	*b* 657,393,105	Argentina	*b* 341,294,000
Silk	1906	"	China	*d*	Japan	24,120,000
Coal	1907	Tons 2,240 lbs	United States	428,895,914	United Kingdom	267,830,962
Petroleum	1907	Bls. 42 gal.	" "	166,095,335	Russia	61,850,734
Pig iron	1907	Tons 2,240 lbs	" "	25,781,361	Germany	12,671,700
Steel	1907	Tons 2,240 lbs	" "	23,362,594	"	11,873,000
Copper	1907	Pounds	" "	868,996,500	Mexico	126,764,500
Tin	1907	"	Federated Malay States	108,484,800	Bolivia	*e* 34,720,000
Gold	1907	Ounces fine Dollars	Transvaal	6,451,384 133,361,943	United States	4,374,827 90,435,700
Silver	1907	Ounces fine Dollars	Mexico	61,141,203 40,357,200	" "	56,514,700 37,299,700

a Actual production unknown; roughly estimated at 50-60,000 million pounds. *b* Figures of domestic exports; no data for production. *c* Unofficial estimate. *d* Production unknown; exports of raw silk from China during calendar year 1907, 15,495,000 lbs. *e* Arrivals in Europe of Bolivian tin.

The Twelve Greatest Seaports.

The following table, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, shows the relative rank in tonnage movement of the principal ports of the world. Figures of coastwise trade are not included:

Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.	Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.
New York	*1906	10,476,993	9,913,960	Shanghai	1905	7,195,006	7,149,156
Antwerp	1905	9,861,528	9,800,149	Rotterdam	1904	7,181,374	6,764,960
† Hong Kong-Victoria	1904	9,680,642	9,652,454	‡ Singapore	1904	6,175,905	6,155,848
Hamburg	1905	9,417,449	9,525,418	Cardiff	1905	4,337,720	7,476,879
London	1905	10,814,115	7,913,115	Colombo	1905	5,179,045	5,139,749
Liverpool	1905	7,806,844	6,932,687	Marseilles	1904	5,061,912	4,645,467

* Fiscal year. † Exclusive of Chinese junks engaged in the foreign trade. The tonnage of these vessels entered in 1904 was 1,524,874. ‡ Exclusive of warships, transports, native craft, and vessels under fifty tons, but inclusive of vessels engaged in trade between the Straits Settlements.

Imports and Exports of Principal Countries.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, from the official records of the various countries).

(Years ending December 31, unless stated otherwise; imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise, unless stated otherwise; gold and silver bullion and coin not included, unless stated otherwise).

Countries.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentina	1908	$263,419,000	$353,195,000	India, British *b*	1908	$417,786,000	$485,778,000
Australia, Commonwealth of	1908	234,074,000	231,174,000	Italy	1908	584,972,000	358,644,000
Austria-Hungary	1908	514,082,000	471,972,000	Japan	1908	216,777,000	186,951,000
Belgium	1907	707,449,000	545,398,000	Mexico	1908	116,325 000	120,884,000
Bulgaria	1908	25,119,000	21,685,000	Netherlands	1907	1,069,001,000	883,980,000
Canada *a*	1908	323,169,000	245,083,000	Norway	1908	101,971,000	60,560,000
Cape of Good Hope	1908	239,539,000	220,335,000	Portugal	1907	86,331,000	52,804,000
Chile	1908	97,551,000	116,489,000	Russia	1908	384,863,000	483 058,000
China	1907	332,288,000	210,976,000	Spain	1908	141,922,000	131,779,000
Denmark	1908	148,954,000	118,161,000	Sweden	1907	180,588,000	140,606,000
Egypt	1908	124,071,000	105,363,000	Switzerland	1908	292,388,000	195,266,000
France	1908	1,175,533,000	1,017,487,000	United Kingdom	1908	2,886,519,000	1,835,739,000
Germany	1908	1,980,070,000	1,607,253,000	United States	1908	1,116,450,000	1,728,668,000
Greece	1907	28,640,000	22,398,000	Uruguay	....	34,619,000	37,281,000

(*a*) Fiscal year ending June 30. (*b*) Fiscal year beginning April 1.

Progress of the United States

IN AREA, POPULATION AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES.

(Compiled from a statement prepared by O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1909.
Area *a*.....square miles.	827,844	2,980,959	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population *b*.....no.	5,308,483	23,191,876	50,155,783	76,303,387	88,252,446
Population per square mile *b*.... no.	6.41	7.78	16.57	25.14	29.16
Wealth *b c*.....dols.	....	7,135,780,000	42,642,000.000	88,517,306,775	*d* 107,104,211,917
Wealth, per capita *b c*.....dols.	....	307.69	850.20	1,164.79	*d* 1,310.11
Public debt, less cash in Treasury *e*.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	1,023,861,532
Public debt, per capita.....dols.	15.63	2.74	38.27	14.52	11.60
Interest bearing debt *f*.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,723,993,100	1,023,478,860	913,317,490
Annual interest charge.....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	79,633,981	33,545,130	21,275,602
Interest per capita.....dols.	0.64	0.16	1.59	0.44	0.24
Gold coined.....dols.	317,760	31,981,739	62,308,279	99,272,943	*y* 131,638,632
Silver coined.....dols.	224,296	1,866,100	27,411,694	36,345,321	*y* 12,391,777
Gold in circulation *g h*.....dols.	} 16,000,000	147,395,456	{ 225,695,779	610,806,472	601,433,854
Silver in circulation *g h*.....dols.			{ 68,622,345	142,050,334	204,126,420
Gold certificates in circulation, dols.	....	....	7,963,900	200,733,019	817,829,209
Silver certificates in circulat'n, dols.	....	....	5,789,569	408,465,574	478,317,516
United States notes outstanding.....dols.	....	....	327,895,457	313,971,545	340,641,603
National bank notes outstanding.....dols.	....	....	337,415,178	300,115,112	666,505,012
Miscellaneous currency in circulation *i*.....dols.	10,500,000	131,366,526	....	79,008,942	4,204,987
Total circulation of money.....dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	3,113,058,601
Per capita.....dols.	5.00	12.02	19.41	26.94	35.01
National banks.....no.	....	....	2,076	3,732	6 926
Capital .....dols.	....	....	455,909,565	621,536,461	937,004,036
Bank clearings, New York.....dols.	....	....	37,182,128,621	51,964,588,564	*y* 73,630,971,913
Total United States.....dols.	....	....	....	84,582,450,081	*y* 126,238,694,398
Deposits in National banks....dols.	....	....	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	4,898,576,696
Deposits in savings banks.....dols.	....	43,431,139	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	*y* 3,479,192,891
Depositors in savings banks.....no.	....	251,354	2,335,582	6,107,083	*y* 8,705,848
Farms and farm property *b*....dols.	....	3,967,343,580	12,180,501,538	20,514,001,838	....
Farm products, value *b*.....dols.	....	....	2,212,540,927	3,764,177,706	*y* 7,848,000,000
Manufacturing establishments *b*.....no.	....	123,025	253,852	512,339	*d k* 216,262
Value of products *b*.....dols.	....	1,019,106,616	5,369,579,191	13,014,287,498	*d k* 14,802,147,087
United States Government receipts—net ordinary *l*.....dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	333,526,501	567,240,852	603,589,490
Customs.....dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	186,522,065	233,164,871	300,711,984
Internal revenue.....dols.	809,397	....	124,009,374	295,327,927	246,212,644
United States Government expenditures, net ordinary *m*...dols.	7,411,370	37,165,990	169,090,062	447,553,458	662,324,445
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	38,116,916	134,774,768	161,067,463
Navy.....dols.	3,448,716	7,904,725	13,536,985	55,953,078	115,546,011
Pensions.....dols.	64,131	1,866,886	56,777,174	140,877,316	161,710,367
Interest on public debt ....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	95,757,575	40,160,353	21 805,836
Imports of merchandise,.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	667,954,746	849,941,184	1,311,920,224
Per capita .....dols.	17.19	7.48	12.51	10.88	14.56
Exports of merchandise.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	1,663,011,104
Per capita.....dols.	13.37	6.23	16.43	17.96	18.56
Imports, silk, raw.....lbs.	....	....	2,562,236	13,073,718	23 333 750
Rubber, crude.....lbs.	....	....	16,826,099	49,377,138	88,359,895
Tin plates.....lbs.	....	....	379,902,880	147,963,804	117,312,174
Iron, steel and manufacturers of.....dols.	....	20,145,067	71,266,699	20,478,728	22,439,787
Domestic exports, iron, steel, and manufactures of.....dols.	52,144	1,953,702	14,716,524	121,913,548	144,951,357
Domestic exports, all manufactures of.....dols.	....	23,223,106	121,818,298	484,846,235	671,416,014
Farm animals, value.....dols.	....	544,180,516	1,576,917,556	2,228,123,134	4,525,259,000
Cattle.....no	....	17,778,907	33,258,000	43,902,414	71,099,000
Horses.....no.	....	4,336,719	11,201,800	13,537,524	20,640,000
Sheep.....no.	....	21,773,220	40,765 900	41,883,065	56,084,000
Mules.....no.	....	559,331	1,729,500	2,086,027	4,053,000
Swine.....no.	....	30,354,213	34,034,100	37,079,356	54,147,000
Production of gold.....dols.	....	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	96,313,256
Silver, commercial value....dols.	....	50,900	34,717,000	35,741,100	27,452,961
Coal.....tons	....	6,266,233	63,822,830	240,789,310	*y* 371,288,123
Petroleum.....gals.	....	....	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	*s* 6,976,004,070
Pig iron.....tons	....	563,755	3,835,191	13,789,242	*y* 15,936,018
Steel.....tons	....	....	1,247,335	10,188,329	*y* 14,023,247
Tin plates.....lbs.	....	.....	....	677,969,600	*s* 1,153,096,000
Copper .....tons	....	650	27,000	270,588	*s* 387,945
Wool.....lbs.	....	52,516,959	232,500,000	288,636,621	*y* 311,138,321
Wheat .....bush.	.....	100,485,944	498,549,868	522,229,505	*y* 664,602,000

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1909.
Corn .....bush.	....	592,071,104	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	*y* 2,668,651,000
Cotton.....bales	155,556	2,333,718	5,761,252	9,436,416	*y* 13,432,131
Cane sugar.....lbs.	....	297,092,400	178,872,000	322,549,011	*y* 773,248,000
Sugar consumed.....lbs.	....	....	1,979,221,478	4,477,174,441	*y* 6,575,590,991
Cotton taken by mills.....bales	....	595,000	1,795,000	3,644,000	*s* 4,493,028
Domestic cotton exported.....lbs.	....	635,381,604	1,822,061,114	3,100,583,188	4,447,985,202
Railways operated.....miles	....	9,021	93,267	194,262	*s* 236,949
Passengers carried .....no.	....	....	....	584,695,935	*s* 873,905,133
Freight carried 1 mile.....tons.	....	....	....	141,162,109,413	*s* 236,601,390,103
Revenue, ton per mile.....cents	....	....	....	72.9	*s* 75.09
Passenger cars.....no.	....	....	12,788	26,786	*s* 43,973
Freight and other cars.....no.	....	....	554,185	1,358,467	*s* 2,082,621
American vessels built.....tons.	106,261	279,255	157,409	393,790	238,090
Trading domestic, etc.....tons.	301,919	1,949,743	2,715,224	4,338,145	6,501,250
Trading foreign.....tons.	669,921	1,585,711	1,352,810	826,694	887,505
On Great Lakes.....tons.	....	198,266	605,102	1,565,587	*y* 2,782,481
Vessels passing through Sault Ste. Marie Canal.....tons.	....	....	1,734,890	22,315,834	*y* 31,091,730
Commercial failures.....no.	....	....	4,735	10,774	*y* 15,690
Amount of liabilities.....dols.	....	....	65,752,000	138,495,673	*y* 222,315,684
Post-Offices.....no.	903	18,417	42,989	76,688	60,144
Receipts of P. O. Department..dols.	280,804	5,499,985	33,315,479	102,354,579	*y* 191,478,663
Telegrams sent *w*.....no.	....	....	29,215,509	79,696,227	*x* 85,712,724
Newspapers, etc.*.....no.	....	2,526	9,723	20,806	22,603
Public schools, salaries.....dols.	....	....	55,942,972	137,687,746	*s* 196,980,919
Patents issued.....no.	....	993	13,947	26,499	*y* 33,682
Immigrants arrived † .....no.	....	369,980	457,257	448,572	751,786

a Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. *b* Census figures; those for intermediate years estimated. *c* True valuation of real and personal property. *d* 1904. *e* Total debt prior to 1855. *f* Figures for the years 1800 and 1850 include the total public debt. *g* Gold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1880. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation except on the Pacific Coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about $25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. *h* Total specie in circulation; gold and silver not separately stated prior to 1880. *i* Includes notes of Bank of United States, State bank notes, demand notes of 1862 and 1863, fractional currency, 1863 to 1878, treasury notes of 1890, 1891 to date; and currency certificates, act of June, 8, 1872, 1892 to 1900. *k* Exclusive of neighborhood industries and hand trades, included in previous years. *l* "Net ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and "miscellaneous." *m* "Net ordinary expenses" include expenditures for war, navy, Indians, pensions, and "miscellaneous." *n* Imports for consumption after 1850. *o* Domestic exports only after 1850. *p r* Estimate of the Director of the Mint. *s* 1907. *w* Western Union to 1880; includes Postal Telegraph after 1880. *x* Not including messages sent by Western Union over leased wires or under railroad contracts. *y* 1908. *z* Preliminary figures. * After 1850, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory † 1850, includes aliens not immigrants; fifteen months ending December 31; after 1860, fiscal years.

The Capitol at Washington.

THE Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac.

The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west three hundred and fifty feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds.

The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet, six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches. The greatest diameter at the base is one hundred and thirty-five feet five inches.

The rotunda is ninety-seven feet six inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is one hundred and eighty feet three inches.

The Senate Chamber is one hundred and thirteen feet three inches in length, by eighty feet three inches in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons.

The Representatives' Hall is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length, by ninety-three feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height.

The southeast corner-stone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies. The corner-stone of the extension was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore.

The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

American Sociological Society.

President—William Graham Sumner, Yale University, New Haven, Ct. *Vice-Presidents*—Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Columbia University, New York City, and Prof. Albion W. Small, University of Chicago. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Prof. C. W. A. Veditz, George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Organized in 1905 to encourage the scientific study of society. Membership about 250. Holds annual meetings. Publishes an annual volume of "Papers," and the "American Journal of Sociology." Annual dues, $3.00.

Value of Foreign Coins in United States Money.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury October 1, 1909.*)

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U. S. Gold Dollar.	Coins.
Argent. R.	Gold	Peso	$0.96,5	Gold: argentine ($4.82,4) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-H.	Gold	Crown	.20,3	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. Silver: 1 and 5 crowns.
Belgium	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano	.38,9	Gold (‡). Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.54,6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Cent. Am.	Silver	Peso†	.37,5	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.36,5	Gold: escudo ($1.82,5), doubloon ($3.65), and condor ($7.30). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael: Shanghai	.56,1	
		Tael: Haikwan	.62,5	
		Tael: Canton	.61,2	
Colombia	Gold	Dollar	1.00	Gold: condor ($9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.46,5	Gold: 2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.30,7). Silver: 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.48,7	Gold: 10 sucres ($4.86,65). Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.94,3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
France	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 frs. Silver: 5 frs.
Germany	Gold	Mark	.23,8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Gt. Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86,6½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sov'gn.
Greece	Gold	Drachma	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold	Gourde	.96,5	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions.
India	Gold	Pound sterling§	4.86,6½	Gold: sov. ($4.86,65). Sil.: rupee and div'ns.
Italy	Gold	Lira	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.49,8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20, and 50 sen.
Mexico	Gold	Peso ¶	49,8	Gold: 5 and 10 pesos. Silver: dollar (or peso)** and divisions.
Neth'lands	Gold	Florin	.40,2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: 2½, 1 florin and div.
N'foundl'd	Gold	Dollar	1.01,4	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.02,8).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.00,0	Gold: 1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver: peso and divisions.
Peru	Gold	Libra	4.86,6½	Gold: ½ and 1 libra. Sil.: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.51,5	Gold: 5, 7½, 10, and 15 rubles. Silver: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, and 100 copeks.
Spain	Gold	Peseta	.19,3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switz'land	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, & 100 francs. Silver: 5 fr's.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.04,4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.03,4	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* The coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the date of October 1, 1907. † Not including Costa Rica or British Honduras. ‡ Gold standard adopted Dec. 31, 1908; 12½ Bolivianos equal the pound sterling or Peruvian pound (4.866½). § The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee ($0.3244⅓) is the current coin at 15 to the sovereign. ¶ Customs. ¶ Seventy-five centigrams fine gold. ** Value in Mexico .498.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS AND PAPER NOTES IN AMERICAN MONEY BASED UPON THE VALUES EXPRESSED IN THE ABOVE TABLE.

Number.	British £ Sterling.	German Mark.	French Franc, Italian Lira.	Chinese Tael (Haikwan.)	Dutch Florin.	Jap. Yen, Mex. Peso.	Russian Gold Ruble.	Austrian Crown.
1	$4.86,6½	$0.23,8	$0.19,3	$0.62,5	$0.40,2	$0.49,8	$0.51,5	$0.20,3
2	9.73,3	0.47,6	0.38,6	1.25,0	0.80,4	0.99,6	1.03	0.40,6
3	14.59,9½	0.71,4	0.57,9	1.87,5	1.20,6	1.49.4	1.54,5	0.60,9
4	19.46,6	0.95,2	0.77,2	2.50,0	1.60,8	1.99,2	2.06	0.81,2
5	24.33,2½	1.19	0.96,5	3.12,5	2.01	2.49.0	2.57,5	1.01,5
6	29.19,9	1.42,8	1.15,8	3.75,0	2.41,2	2.98,8	3.09	1.21,8
7	34.06,5½	1.66,6	1.35,1	4.37,5	2.81,4	3.48.6	3.60,5	1.42,1
8	38.93,2	1.90,4	1.54,4	5.00,0	3.21,6	3.98.4	4.12	1.62,4
9	43.79,8½	2.14,2	1.73,7	5.62.5	3.61,8	4.48.2	4.63,5	1.82,7
10	48.66,5	2.38	1.93	6.25.0	4.02	4.98.0	5.15	2.03
20	97.33	4.76	3.86	12.50,0	8.04	9.96,0	10.30	4.06
30	145.99,5	7.14	5.79	18.75,0	12.06	14.94,0	15.45	6.09
40	194.66	9.52	7.72	25.00,0	16.08	19.92,0	20.60	8.12
50	243.32,5	11.90	9.65	31.25,0	20.10	24.90,0	25.75	10.15
100	486,65	23.80	19.30	62.50,0	40.20	49.80,0	51.50	20.30

Public Debt of the United States.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF NOVEMBER 1, 1909.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Consols of 1930, 2 per cent	$646,250,150.00
Loan of 1908-1918, 3 per cent	63,945,460.00
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	118,489,900.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1906.	54,631,980.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1908.	30,000,000.00
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt	$913,317,490.00

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Aggregate debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$2,686,895.26

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$346,681,016.00
Old demand notes	53,282.50
National bank notes: Redemption account	25,549,036.00
Fractional currency	6,859,712.28
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest	$379,143,046.78

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND SILVER BULLION.

Gold certificates	$874,656,869.00
Silver certificates	487,587,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890	4,034,000.00
Aggregate of certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash in the Treasury	$1,366,277,869.00

CLASSIFICATION OF DEBT NOVEMBER 1, 1909.

Interest-bearing debt		$913,317,490.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		2,686,895.26
Debt bearing no interest		379,143,046.78
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt		$1,295,147,432.04
Certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury		1,366,277,869.00
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and Treasury notes		$2,661,426,301.04
CASH IN THE TREASURY.		
Gold certificates	$874,656,869.00	
Silver certificates	487,587,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	4,034,000.00	
		1,366,277,869.00
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$28,673,200.79	
Outstanding checks and warrants	12,000,195.78	
Disbursing officers' balances	76,461,634.55	
Post-Office Department account	6,190,842.84	
Miscellaneous items	1,989,983.08	
		125,295,857.04
Reserve fund	$150,000,000.00	
Available cash balance	89,103,078.30	
		239,103,078.30
Total		$1,730,676,804.34
Cash balance in the Treasury November 1, 1909, exclusive of reserve and trust funds		$89,103,078.3

Principal of the Public Debt.

Statement of outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of the United States on January 1 of each year from 1793 to 1842, inclusive; on July 1 of each year from 1843 to 1886, inclusive; on December 1 of each year from 1887 to 1892, inclusive; on November 1, from 1893 to 1909, inclusive, except December 1, 1906.

1793 Jan. 1	$80,352,634.04	1832 Jan. 1	$24,322,235.18	1871 July 1	$2,353,211,332.32
1794 "	78,427,404.77	1833 "	7,001,698.83	1872 "	2,253,251,328.78
1795 "	80,747,587.39	1834 "	4,760,082.08	1873 "	2,234,482,993.20
1796 "	83,762,172.07	1835 "	37,513.05	1874 "	2,251,690,468.43
1797 "	82,064,479.33	1836 "	336,957.83	1875 "	2,232,284,531.95
1798 "	79,228,529.12	1837 "	3,308,124.07	1876 "	2,180,395,067.15
1799 "	78,408,669.77	1838 "	10,434,221.14	1877 "	2,205,301,392.10
1800 "	82,976,294.35	1839 "	3,573,343.82	1878 "	2,256,205,892.53
1801 "	83,038,050.80	1840 "	5,250,875.54	1879 "	2,340,567,232.04
1802 "	86,712,632.25	1841 "	13,594,480.73	1880 "	2,128,791,054.63
1803 "	77,054,686.30	1842 "	26,601,226.28	1881 "	2,077,389,253.58
1804 "	86,427,120.88	1843 July 1	32,742,922.00	1882 "	1,926,688,678.03
1805 "	82,312,150.50	1844 "	23,461,652.50	1883 "	1,892,547,412.07
1806 "	75,723,270.66	1845 "	15,925,303.01	1884 "	1,838,904,607.57
1807 "	69,218,398.64	1846 "	15,550,202.97	1885 "	1,872,340,557.14
1808 "	65,196,317.97	1847 "	38,826,534.77	1886 "	1,783,438,697.78
1809 "	57,023,192.09	1848 "	47,044,862.23	1887 Dec. 1	1,664,461,536.38
1810 "	53,173,217.52	1849 "	63,061,858.69	1888 "	1,680,917,706.23
1811 "	48,005,587.76	1850 "	63,452,773.55	1889 "	1,617,372,419.53
1812 "	45,209,737.90	1851 "	68,304,796.02	1890 "	1,549,206,126.48
1813 "	55,962,827.57	1852 "	66,199,341.71	1891 "	1,546,961,695.61
1814 "	81,487,846.24	1853 "	59,803,117.70	1892 "	1,563,612,455.63
1815 "	99,833,660.15	1854 "	42,242,222.42	1893 Nov. 1	1,549,556,353.63
1816 "	127,334,933.74	1855 "	35,586,858.56	1894 "	1,626,154,037.68
1817 "	123,491,965.16	1856 "	31,972,537.90	1895 "	1,717,481,779.90
1818 "	103,466,633.83	1857 "	28,699,831.85	1896 "	1,785,412,640.00
1819 "	95,529,648.28	1858 "	44,911,881.03	1897 "	1,808,777,643.40
1820 "	91,015,566.15	1859 "	58,496,837.88	1898 "	1,964,837,130.90
1821 "	89,987,427.66	1860 "	64,842,287.88	1899 "	2,092,686,024.42
1822 "	93,546,676.98	1861 "	90,580,873.72	1900 "	2,132,373,031.17
1823 "	90,875,877.28	1862 "	524,176,412.13	1901 "	2,151,585,743.89
1824 "	90,269,777.77	1863 "	1,119,772,138.63	1902 "	2,175,246,168.89
1825 "	83,788,432.71	1864 "	1,815,784,370.57	1903 "	2,218,883,772.89
1826 "	81,054,059.99	1865 "	2,680,647,869.74	1904 "	2,304,697,418.64
1827 "	73,987,357.20	1866 "	2,773,236,173.69	1905 "	2,293,846,382.34
1828 "	67,475,043.87	1867 "	2,678,126,103.87	1906 Dec. 1	2,429,370,043.54
1829 "	58,421,413.67	1868 "	2,611,687,851.19	1907 Nov. 1	2,492,231,518.54
1830 "	48,565,406.50	1869 "	2,588,452,213.94	1908 "	2,637,973,747.04
1831 "	39,123,191.68	1870 "	2,480,672,427.81	1909 "	2,661,426,301.04

Public Debt of the States, Cities, Counties,

AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Statement by the Bureau of The Census, 1906.)

State or Territory.	Indebtedness Less Sinking Fund Assets. Total. 1902 Aggregate Debts.	Debts of States.*	Debts of Cities Counties and Minor Civil Divisions.	1890.	1880.	Per capita. 1902	1890.	1880.
North Atlantic Div.	$946,604,780	$82,777,688	$863,827,092	$470,078,913	$540,840,297	$43.36	$27 02	$37.28
Maine	15,046 819	2,785,383	12,261,436	15,772,146	23,235,980	21.46	23.86	35.81
New Hampshire	11,413,234	1,551,148	9,862,086	8,148,362	10,792,583	27.27	21.64	31.10
Vermont	5,216.774	362,946	4,853,828	3,785,373	4,499,188	15.08	11.39	13.54
Massachusetts	209,762,910	65,964,005	143,798,905	84,094,876	91,909,651	72.72	37.56	51.55
Rhode Island	28,150,226	2,619,928	25,530,298	12,998,661	12,971,063	62.67	37.62	46.91
Connecticut	31,887,835	1,677,964	30,209,871	23,724,510	22,001,661	33.89	31.79	35.33
New York	436,683,365	7,498,239	429,185,126	201,255,570	218,845,804	57.55	33.55	43.06
New Jersey	81,147,309	156,550	81,203,759	49,257,740	49,382,675	40.82	34.09	43.66
Pennsylvania	127,296,408	374,625	126,921,783	71,041,675	107,201,692	19.55	13.51	25.03
South Atlantic Div.	159,834,215	52,270,418	107,563,797	166,685,368	167,919,910	14.85	18.82	22.10
Delaware	4,144,634	762,092	3,382,542	2,919,084	2,371,296	22.04	17.32	16.17
Maryland	30,643,317	4,942,394	25,700,923	41,898,651	41,429,179	25.18	40.20	44.31
Dist. of Columbia	14,540,191	.....	14,540,191	19,781,050	22,498,323	50.42	85.86	126.66
Virginia	48,106,325	24,171,863	23,934,462	52,222,126	45,518,776	25.40	31.54	30.09
West Virginia	4,767,776	.....	4,767,776	2,532,460	1,640.935	4.78	3.32	2.65
North Carolina	15,348,108	6,754,928	8,593,180	11,123,638	17,962,535	7.88	6.87	12.83
South Carolina	15,751,327	6,730,439	9,020,888	13,659,645	14,185,060	11.43	11.87	14.25
Georgia	21,285,731	7,876.202	13,409,529	20,272,095	19,648,265	9.29	11.03	12.74
Florida	5,246,806	1,032,500	4,214,306	2,276,619	2,665,541	9.36	5.81	9.89
North Central Div.	468,862,168	28,831,190	440,030,978	320,934,194	246,058,507	17.34	14.35	14.17
Ohio	117,230,101	4,685,016	112,545,085	70,927,147	53,044,175	27.55	19.32	16.59
Indiana	34,827,941	2,913,767	31,914,164	24,471,528	18,352,649	13.49	11.16	9.28
Illinois	80,715,039	2,155,122	78,559,937	42,468,138	46,388,888	16.08	11.10	15.07
Michigan	34,838,727	6,566.366	28,272,361	16,941,928	12,055,902	14.07	8.09	7.36
Wisconsin	22,347,683	2,278,068	20,069,615	10,420,731	12,085,984	10.48	6.18	9.19
Minnesota	40,683,737	1,755,033	38,928,704	26,237,825	11,328,433	22.07	20.15	14.51
Iowa	17,439,904	49,589	17,390,375	11,275,319	8,137,767	7.84	5.90	5.01
Missouri	50,396.922	4,365.635	46,031,287	51,557,568	60,263,761	15.79	19.24	27.79
North Dakota	5,608,158	968,330	4,639,828	3,854,514	131,726	15.31	21.10	3.57
South Dakota	6,584,351	457,263	6,127,088	6,613,702	867,134	15.56	20.11	8.82
Nebraska	22,415.041	2,005,001	20,410,040	15,536.772	7,489,974	21.01	14.67	16.56
Kansas	35,774,494	632,000	35,142,494	40,629,022	15,912,114	24.42	28.47	15.97
South Central Div.	173,776,068	55,073,705	118,702,363	135,153,789	143,982,958	11.86	12.32	16.14
Kentucky	22,748,773	2,198,482	20,550,291	19,432,885	14,982,449	10.32	10.46	9.09
Tennessee	32,717,130	17,984,468	14 732,662	29,543,843	40,750,137	15.79	16.71	26.42
Alabama	27,092,343	12.726,569	14,365,774	18,956,149	18,007,774	14.32	12.53	14.26
Mississippi	8,403,920	2,877,124	5,526,796	6,192,927	4,955,789	5.24	4.81	4.38
Louisiana	37,777,047	13,592,795	24,184,252	33,335,497	42,865,471	26,34	29.80	45.60
Arkansas	4,225,715	1,191,382	3,034,333	7,599,835	10,733,140	3.13	6.73	13.37
Indian Territory	665,129	.....	665,129	.....	.....	1.53	.....	.....
Oklahoma	3,696,326	509,766	3,186,560	.....	.....	7.99	.....	.....
Texas	36,449,685	3.993,119	32,456 566	20,092,653	11,688,198	11.35	8.99	7.34
Western Division	115,118,595	15,361,189	99,757.406	45,066,604	24,476,975	26.84	14.88	13.85
Montana	8,920,689	1,203,769	7,716,920	2,926,268	765,248	33.87	22.15	19.54
Idaho	3,883,823	324,174	3,559,649	1,594,333	229,882	22.02	18.89	7.05
Wyoming	2,566,260	300,530	2,265,730	1,647,381	205,462	26.66	27.14	9.88
Colorado	22,066.653	3,797,329	18,269,324	9,458,331	3,627,742	39.06	22.95	18.67
New Mexico	4,579,516	998,923	3,580,593	2,831,538	84,872	22.64	18.44	0.71
Arizona	6,591,834	3,099,333	3,492,501	2,937,971	377,501	50.75	49.28	9.33
Utah	6,612,568	974,492	5,638.076	1,217,501	116,251	22.81	5.85	0.81
Nevada	1 184,189	243,904	940,285	985,165	1,399,765	27.97	21.52	22.48
Washington	29,556,734	1,271,391	28,285,343	3,418,798	239,311	53.71	9.78	3.19
Oregon	11,302.400	236,267	11,066,133	2,479,859	848,502	26,11	7.90	4.86
California	17,853,929	2,911,077	14,942,852	15,569,459	16,582,439	11.60	12.89	19.18
Continental United States	1,864,195,826	234,314,190	1,629,881,636	1,137,918,868	1,123,278,647	23.72	18.17	22.40

Minor civil divisions included in the third column above embrace villages, towns, townships, precincts, fire districts, irrigation districts, poor districts, school districts, etc.

* Combined funded and floating debt in 1902.

Sinking Fund Assets of States, 1902.—The following States in 1902 maintained sinking funds to the amounts attached: Massachusetts, $18,304,730; Rhode Island, $444,452; New York, $2,545,116; New Jersey, $172,550; Pennsylvania, $4,432,024; Delaware, $7,658; Maryland, $1,974,587; Virginia, $3,176,040; South Carolina, $517,648; Florida, $160,200; Ohio, $254,569; Indiana, $61; Michigan, $86,237; Minnesota, $365,966; Missouri $520,204; North Dakota, $1,116; South Dakota, $46,737; Kentucky, $324,548; Arkansas, $65,580; Montana, $111,483; Idaho, $431,306; Colorado, $164,953; New Mexico, $123,277; Arizona, $1,002; Nevada, $18,494; California $419,630. Total, $34,670,265.

Indebtedness and Finances of Nations.

(From latest Summary prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Countries.	Revenue and Expenditures.			Debt.			
	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Total.	Interest Per Cent.	Interest and other Annual Charges.
Argentina	1906	$101,915,035	$98,379,638	1906-7	$444,440,067	4½-5	$30,221,928
Australasia:							
Australia, Commonwealth of	....	a	a	....	.....	....	.....
Australia, States	1904-5	165,748,231	164,971,284	1905	1,128,632,767	3 -5	44,122,954
New Zealand	1905-6	37,229,202	34,660,868	1906	306,059,246	3 -5	10,157,379
Austria-Hungary	1906	72,008,078	72,008,078	1906	1,092,863,255	3 -4	48,214,724
Austria	1906	369,865,472	369,265,569	1906	818,096,120	3 -5½	42,157,238
Hungary	1906	261,981,691	262,995,860	1905	1,102,742,776	3 -4½	44,366,029
Belgium	1906	107,860,738	109,366,961	1906	621,640,286	2½-3	24,925,698
Bolivia	1906	4,963,773	5,575,441	1906	2,977,924	d	d
Brazil	1906	118,388,586	113,427,944	1906	542,213,359	4 -6	34,787,569
Bulgaria	1906	22,764,900	22,764,000	1906	73,452,805	5 -6	6,187,650
Canada	1905-6	78,006,599	54,061,325	1907	253,997,742	2½-4	13,145,047
Central America:							
Costa Rica	1905-6	3,401,391	3,401,391	1906	20,962,242	2½-5	403,281
Guatemala	1905	2,673,290	3,562,935	1906	14,148,366	4 -8	1,960,022
Honduras	1905	1,420,875	1,436,842	1905-6	104,335,589	5 -10	162,164
Nicaragua	1905	1,632,800	1,342,600	1905	6,330,739	4 -6	191,539
Salvador	1905	3,764,571	4,430,027	1906	4,602,361	4 -5	1,696,440
Chile	1906	56,549,978	56,549,978	1905	95,720,654	4½-5	5,113,942
China	1905	25,841,699	25,841,699	1906	597,192,000	4 -7	30,912,000
Colombia	1906	10,632,389	10,632,389	1905-6	19,541,567	3 -10	827,993
Cuba	1905-6	29,609,746	18,997,663	1907	47,695,350	5 -6	2,581,721
Denmark	1906-7	22,919,541	23,016,117	1906	64,231,713	3 -4	2,127,120
Ecuador	1906	5,931,300	6,417,500	1906	14,737,291	4 -7	1,439,200
Egypt	1906	67,332,304	64,886,665	1906	468,314,391	3 -4¼	22,745,783
France	1906	715,074,341	715,874,069	1906	5,655,134,825	3 -3½	237,855,497
Algeria	1906	18,440,642	18,421,431	1905	6,323,838	3	737,440
Tunis	1906	14,948,227	14,929,509	1907	46,263,300	3 -3½	1,524,677
French East Indies	1905-6	24,603,417	24,603,417	....	.....	....	.....
German Empire	1906-7	570,563,137	572,600,260	1905	855,963,454	3 -3½	30,358,300
States	1906-4	b1,081,271,985	c1,014,632,056	1905	2,957,356,846	3 -4	120,537,100
Colonies	1906-7	3,138,700	3,424,300	....	.....	....	.....
Greece	1906	19,743,277	19,540,468	1906	167,052,145	2½-5	5,377,795
Hayti	1905-6	4,278,860	4,214,415	1906	24,810,673	2½-6	2,250,363
India (British)	1905-6	412,825,000	404,260,000	1905	1,127,923,363	2½-4½	37,599,616
Italy	1905-6	470,565,700	440,503,700	1905	2,767,911,940	3 -5	130,803,281
Japan	1906-7	246,362,944	246,362,944	1906	932,445,798	4 -6	72,752,294
Formosa	1906-7	12,833,510	12,833,510	....	.....	....	.....
Congo Free State	1906	5,684,376	6,610,404	....	.....	....	.....
Korea	1906	3,727,388	3,967,759	....	.....	....	.....
Luxemburg	1906-7	3,283,690	3,375,257	1906	2,316,000	3½	160,893
Mexico	1905-6	51,269,008	48,314,646	1906	222,058,181	3 -5	12,577,739
Netherlands	1906-7	71,451,788	74,760,449	1907	458,069,211	2½-3	14,718,505
Dutch East Indies	1906	61,109,136	64,957,370	....	.....	....	.....
Dutch possessions in America	1906	1,720,158	2,261,250	....	.....	....	.....
Norway	1905-6	26,821,673	26,911,111	1906	91,764,945	3 -3½	3,758,975
Paraguay	1906	2,126,746	1,873,304	1906	12,303,592	3	156,952
Persia	1904-5	7,056,000	7,056,000	1906	16,737,500	5	900,000
Peru	1906	12,197,327	12,555,720	1905	15,266,000	1	129,478
Portugal	1905-6	62,064,000	63,096,000	1906	864,701,627	3 -4½	21,369,000
Portuguese Colonies	1905-6	10,165,000	10,242,000	....	.....	....	.....
Roumania	1906-7	46,110,834	45,883,673	1906	278,247,239	3½-7½	16,086,604
Russia	1905	1,451,308,000	1,650,448,000	1906	4,038,199,722	3 -6	172,385,884
Finland	1905	20,660,819	23,246,364	1906	27,073,900	3 -3½	1,205,734
Santo Domingo	1905	2,427,502	2,399,811	1906	30,236,731	2¾-4	1,056,734
Servia	1905-6	17,216,965	17,208,864	1905	88,971,135	4 -5	5,564,999
Siam	1905-6	16,085,871	15,861,925	1906	4,866,500	4½	218,993
Spain	1906	172,767,678	165,674,506	1906	1,829,265,995	2½-5	69,956,706
Sweden	1906-7	51,826,000	51,826,000	1906	102,059,288	3 -3¾	3,684,862
Switzerland	1905	24,955,530	22,526,223	1906	e19,787,648	3½	1,037,642
Turkey	1905-6	14,212,326	14,212,326	1906	458,603,213	3½-5	9,492,450
United Kingdom	1905-6	700,666,869	683,801,430	1906	3,839,620,745	2½-2¾	150,295,210
British Colonies	1905-6	143,722,000	153,566,228	1906	f612,510,084	2½-6	23,802,418
Uruguay	1906-7	18,931,770	18,819,027	1906	125,585,243	3½-5	6,857,312
Venezuela	1904	10,721,363	10,214,626	1906	45,160,402	3	2,756,000
Total	....	$8,971,287,021	$8,983,727,487	....	36,548,455,489	....	$1,550,433,038

(a) Included in budgets of States. (b) Exclusive of $134,771,300 contributed to the Imperial Treasury. (c) Exclusive of $131,466,154 transferred by the Imperial Treasury to the various States. (d) Internal debt only; the foreign debt has been taken over by Chile. (e) Exclusive of the railroad debt. (f) A part of which is guaranteed by the home government.

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

These are the latest estimates:

United States	$120,000,000,000	Italy (Nitti)	$13,000,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	68,000,000,000	Belgium	7,000,000,000
France	45,000,000,000	Spain	5,400,000,000
Germany	43,500,000,000	Netherlands	5,000,000,000
Russia	35,000,000,000	Portugal	2,500,000,000
Austria-Hungary	20,000,000,000	Switzerland	2,400,000,000

Bonded Debts and Assessed Valuations of States.

States and Territories.	Valuation Realty Property.	Valuation Personal Property.	Total Assessed Valuation.	Per. Ct. Actual Value.	Tax Rate Per $1,000.	Bonded Debt.
Alabama	$281,686,070	$202,664,120	$484,350,190	60	$6.50	$9,057,000
Arizona	.....	.....	83,746,403	25	8.00	3,098,275
Arkansas (*f*)	218,424,886	108,598,666	327,023,552	40	6.75	1,250,500
California	1,983,001,221	354,278,499	2,337,279,720	60	3.64	4,631,500
Colorado (*d*)	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Connecticut	.....	.....	(*x*) 922,071,592	100	....	1,874,000
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	....	....	806,785
Dist. of Columbia	276,590,774	35,882,940	312,473,714	67	15.00	10,114,150
Florida (*a*)	99,372,097	31,299,129	(*x*) 130,671,226	50	7.50	601,567
Georgia	348,065,988	357,316,437	705,382,425	66	....	6,937,000
Idaho	.....	.....	120,815,384	15	....	1,754,250
Illinois	894,231,942	369,268,545	1,263,500,487	20	5.00	None.
Indiana	1,110,391,659	665,740,437	1,776,132,096	60	3.33	1,510,163
Iowa (*f*)	487,221,300	125,904,108	613,125,408	25	3.90	None.
Kansas	1,587,751,012	505,065,221	(*g*) 2,511,260,285	100	12.50	520,000
Kentucky	569,758,120	183,706,785	753,464,905	....	5.00	(*h*)
Louisiana (*f*)	.....	.....	523,800,478	60	5.00	11,108,300
Maine	285,889,492	79,009,222	364,898,714	....	3.00	713,000
Maryland (*f*)	.....	.....	765,109,228	....	1.60	(*v*) 5,978,926
Massachusetts (*f*)	2,799,062,707	1,775,073,438	4,574,136,145	....	....	(*w*) 78,097,595
Michigan	1,283,137,283	365,534,128	1,648,671,411	80	3.42	None.
Minnesota	897,641,617	193,043,319	1,090,684,936	33	2.70	2,441,000
Mississippi	231,889,588	(*x*) 109,928,544	393,297,173	50-75	6.00	3,589,226
Missouri	1,059,345,946	(*r*) 487,780,800	1,547,126,736	50	1.70	4,398,839
Montana	136,618,246	48,495,289	280,401,064	50	2.50	384,000
Nebraska (*f*)	255,484,621	136,250,843	391,735,464	20	6.25	None.
Nevada (*f*)	50,482,256	23,373,885	73,856,142	....	(*k*)	550,000
New Hampshire (*l*)	.....	.....	249,219,335	....	21.38	831,700
New Jersey (*d*)	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	63,724,838	20	14.45	1,001,500
New York	9,117,352,838	550,081,115	9,666,118,681	86½	....	41,230,660
North Carolina	287,245,762	(*r*) 277,759,461	565,005,223	60	2.50	7,200,500
North Dakota	182,124,702	(*r*) 98,000,000	280,000,000	25	5.20	694,000
Ohio	1,590,299,746	762,381,078	2,352,680,824	60	1.35	1,655,000
Oklahoma	.....	.....	860,000,000	100	2.50	1,460,000
Oregon	.....	.....	598,133,963	....	....	None.
Pennsylvania (*f*)	4,665,263,899	1,104,513,428	5,769,777,327	....	....	(*w*) 72,334
Rhode Island (*f*)	382,598,201	114,949,359	497,547,560	75	1.80	3,341,639
South Carolina	134,536,251	(*r*) 136,831,705	271,367,956	40	5.50	6,685,774
South Dakota	235,006,539	86,064,126	321,070,665	20	4.00	None.
Tennessee (*f*)	375,464,628	68,722,101	444,186,729	20	3.50	11,808,400
Texas (*f*) (*r*)	1,503,082,341	671,040,139	2,174,122,480	....	2.28	3,989,400
Utah (*a*)	.....	.....	146,204,050	60	5.00	900,000
Vermont	141,929,051	43,897,747	185,826,798	....	....	.....
Virginia	412,451,116	167,114,423	579,565,539	....	3.50	24,986,959
Washington	577,396,241	103,077,825	(*r*) 790,419,826	44	....	1,406,024
West Virginia	580,000,000	(*g*) 488,000,000	1,068,000,000	75	5.00	None.
Wisconsin	1,901,290,225	577,271,561	2,478,561,786	100	11.43	2,251,000
Wyoming	.....	.....	186,157,274	75	2.47	160,000

The returns are for the fiscal year 1909, except when otherwise indicated. (*a*) Fiscal year 1907. (*d*) No recent report obtainable. (*f*) For year 1908. (*g*) Public Service Corporations included. (*h*) No bonded debt, except perpetual irredeemable bonds. (*k*) Tax Rate varies in each county, running from 1.20 to 3.10. (*l*) Tax Rate is for all purposes, State, County, Town and School. (*r*) Including railroads. (*v*) Net debt, $562,901. (*w*) Net debt. (*x*) Exclusive of railroad, telephone and telegraph property.

List of Appropriations by Congress, 1904-1910.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Deficiencies	$19,651,968.25	$25,083,395.78	$28,998,961.98	$28,165,777.03	$10,509,311.42	$42,662,723.93	$18,980,035.88
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	27,598,653.66	28,558,258.22	29,136,752.06	29,681,919.30	32,126,333.80	32,832,913.50	32,007,049.00
Sundry Civil	61,763,709.11	49,968,011.34	56,269,468.66	80,789,470.28	103,046,481.30	94,115,143.23	117,842,109.36
Support of the Army	77,888,752.83	77,070,300.88	70,396,631.64	71,817,165.08	78,634,582.75	95,382,247.61	101,195,883.34
Naval Service	81,876,791.43	97,505,140.94	100,336,679.94	102,071,670.27	98,958,507.50	122,662,485.47	136,935,199.05
Indian Service	8,540,406.77	9,447,961.40	7,923,814.34	9,260,599.98	10,123,188.05	9,253,347.87	11,854,982.48
Rivers and Harbors	20,228,150.99	10,872,200.00	26,561,281.75	17,254,050.04	43,310,813.00	18,092,945.00	29,190,264.00
Forts and Fortifications	7,188,416.22	7,518,192.00	6,747,893.00	5,053,993.00	8,898,011.00	9,316,745.00	8,170,111.00
Military Academy	652,748.67	973,947.26	673,713.38	1,664,707.67	1,929,703.42	845,634.87	2,531,521.33
Post-Office Department	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.
Pensions	139,847,600.00	138,860,700.00	138,250,100.00	140,245,500.00	146,148,000.00	163,053,000.00	160,908,000.00
Consular and Diplomatic	1,968,250.69	2,020,100.69	2,123,047.72	3,091,094.17	3,092,333.72	3,538,859.72	3,613,861.67
Agricultural Department	5,978,160.00	5,902,040.00	6,882,690.00	9,930,440.00	9,447,290.00	11,672,106.00	12,993,036.00
District of Columbia	8,638,097.00	11,018,540.00	9,801,197.62	10,232,102.16	10,440,598.63	10,001,888.85	10,599,531.49
Miscellaneous	3,025,064.95	2,860,828.52	5,139,545.21	40,172,757.57	1,079,289.19	14,086,212.78	1,327,176.93
Totals	464,846,770.57	467,159,617.03	489,241,777.30	549,434,246.55	555,739,443.78	627,516,246.83	648,250,761.53

Monetary Statistics.

(Compiled from the Report of the Director of the Mint.)

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD JAN. 1, 1909.

Countries.	Estimated Population.	Stock of Gold.	Stock of Silver.			Uncovered Paper.	Per Capita.			
			Full Tender.	Limited Tender.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United States....	86,800,000	$1,612,700,000	$568,300,000	$146,700,000	$715,000,000	$779,500,000	$18.58	$8.23	$8.98	$35.79
Austria-Hungary	49,900,000	303,100,000	.....	104,200,000	104,200,000	131,400,000	6.07	2.09	2.63	10.79
Belgium	7,200,000	30,800,000	27,900,000	10,200,000	38,100,000	129,400,000	4.28	5.29	17.97	24.54
British Empire:										
Australasia....	4,800,000	159,300,000	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	33.19	2.08	....	35.27
Canada.....	6,000,000	66,300,000	.....	6,700,000	6,700,000	61,200,000	11.05	1.12	10.20	22.37
Unit'd K'gd'm	44,600,000	564,500,000	.....	116,800,000	116,800,000	117,400,000	12.65	2.62	2.63	17.90
India	295,200,000	113,200,000	830,000,000	.....	830,000,000	38,900,000	.38	2.81	.13	3.32
South Africa..	7,700,000	48,600,000	.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....	6.31	2.59	....	8.90
Str's Settlem'ts	5,400,000	1,500,000	.....	28,900,000	28,900,000	9,400,000	.28	5.35	1.74	7.37
Bulgaria.....	4,000,000	7,200,000	1,000,000	2,200,000	3,200,000	2,900,000	1.80	.80	.72	3.32
Cuba	2,000,000	38,200,000	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	19.10	2.50	....	21.60
Denmark.....	2,600,000	18,400,000	.....	6,200,000	6,200,000	14,500,000	7.08	2.38	5.58	15.04
Egypt.....	11,200,000	140,000,000	.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....	12.50	1.34	....	13.84
Finland	2,900,000	4,900,000	.....	300,000	300,000	13,100,000	1.69	.10	4.52	6.31
France.....	39,300,000	926,400,000	347,400,000	63,700,000	411,100,000	261,400,000	23.57	10.46	6.65	40.68
Germany.....	60,600,000	1,044,400,000	.....	223,500,000	223,500,000	277,100,000	17.23	3.69	4.57	25.49
Greece.....	2,600,000	600,000	.....	500,000	500,000	39,600,000	.23	.19	15.23	15.65
Hayti.....	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	7,200,000	.67	1.66	4.80	7.13
Italy	33,700,000	258,200,000	37,200,000	4,400,000	41,600,000	160,400,000	7.66	1.23	4.76	13.65
Japan	52,300,000	95,800,000	.....	54,400,000	54,400,000	103,700,000	1.83	1.04	1.98	4.85
Mexico	13,600,000	46,800,000	52,800,000	4,000,000	56,800,000	51,200,000	3.44	4.18	3.76	11.38
Netherlands	5,700,000	43,700,000	48,800,000	4,600,000	53,400,000	50,600,000	7.67	9.37	8.87	25.91
Norway	2,300,000	11,900,000	.....	3,100,000	3,100,000	6,700,000	5.17	1.35	2.91	9.43
Portugal.....	5,400,000	8,600,000	.....	33,400,000	33,400,000	61,200,000	1.59	6.19	11.33	19.11
Roumania.....	6,700,000	18,700,000	.....	200,000	200,000	34,200,000	2.79	.03	5.10	7.92
Russia.....	143,400,000	917,300,000	.....	78,100,000	78,100,000	.....	6.40	.54	....	6.94
Servia...	2,700,000	4,900,000	.....	4,600,000	4,600,000	1,500,000	1.81	1.70	.56	4.07
Siam	6,100,000	100	45,000,000	.....	45,000,000	2,100,000	.02	7.37	.34	7.73
Spain	19,600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Sweden.....	5,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Switzerland.....	3,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Turkey.....	24,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Cent. Am. States	4,700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
China	330,100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Total*.....	1,338,300,000	$7,014,600,000	$2,313,200,000	$1,217,500,000	$3,530,700,000	$4,302,500,000	$5.24	$2.64	$3.21	$11.09

* Inclusive of South American States. Brazil, stock of gold, $50,600,000; silver, $25,000,000. Argentina, gold, $139,800,000. Chile, gold, $36,000,000; silver, $6,700,000. Peru, gold, $6,800,000. Uruguay, gold, $15,500,000.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1908.

Countries.	Gold.		Silver.		Countries.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Oz., fine.	Value.	Oz., fine.	Com.Val.		Oz., fine.	Value.	Oz., fine.	Com.Val.
United States...	4,574,340	$94,560,000	52,440,800	$28,050,600	Colombia.	165,797	$3,427,300	1,375,039	$735,500
Canada.....	476,112	9,842,100	22,106,233	11,824,600	Ecuador.....	16,945	350,300	22,642	12,100
Mexico.....	1,082,210	22,371,200	73,664,027	39,402,900	Brazil	106,259	2,196,600	.....	.....
Africa.....	8,055,430	166,520,500	1,272,595	680,700	Venezuela	1,184	24,500	104,626	56,000
Australasia.	3,547,210	73,327,300	17,175,099	9,187,000	British Guiana..	68,116	1,408,100	.....	.....
Russia.....	1,357,027	28,052,200	132,122	70,700	French Guiana..	114,202	2,360,800	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	119,454	2,469,300	1,770,457	947,000	Peru.....	24,890	514,500	9,566,118	5,116,900
Germany.....	702	14,500	35,728	19,100	Central America.	146,034	3,018,800	1,460,809	781,400
Italy	2,251	46,500	674,848	361,000	Japan.....	139,703	2,887,900	3,801,315	2,033,300
Spain.....	.....	.....	4,175,674	2,233,600	China	418,312	8,647,300	.....	.....
Greece.....	.....	.....	829,025	443,400	Korea.....	147,423	3,0 7,500	.....	.....
Turkey.....	108	2,200	7,971	4,300	India (British).	512,702	10,5 8,500	.....	.....
France.....	40,412	835,400	794,973	425,200	Brit. East Indies	67,770	1,400,900	.....	.....
Great Britain....	772	16,000	135,255	72,300					
Argentina	7,801	161,300	127,108	68,000	Total*, 1908....	21,378,480	$441,932,200	203,186,370	$108,684,400
B'livia and Chile	16,752	346,300	5,806,117	3,105,700					

* Including other countries with small production not enumerated.

COINAGE OF NATIONS IN 1908.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States...	$131,638,633	$12,391,777	Denmark.....	$3,912,084	... ..	Dutch E. Indies.	.....	$1,809,000
Philippine Isls..	.....	11,199,868	France	29,574,098	$3,110,555	Peru.	$704,207	152,869
Austria-Hung'y.	5,890,827	10,868,313	Indo-China.....	.....	14,785,004	Russia.....	1,930	3,263,078
Brazil...	69,331	2,888,288	Tunis	498	116,499	San Salvador....	.....	2,315,280
Australasia.	50,887,122	.....	Germany	15,660,469	13,834,116	Switzerland.....	1,370,300	386,000
Canada.....	3,299	313,338	Italy.....	.....	1,288,730	Turkey.....	4,708,265	748,707
Great Britain...	67,157,700	4,911,301	Japan	10,371,704	8,459,796			
India (British)..	.....	58,773,220	Mexico	4,436,294	3,932,351	Total*.....	$327,018,200	$194,692,737
China..... ...	.....	24,498,653	Netherlands....	207,799	1,206,000			

* Including other countries with small coinage.

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

1700	14.81	1869	15.60	1879	18.40	1889	22.09	1899	34.36
1750	14.55	1870	15.57	1880	18.05	1890	19.76	1900	33.33
1800	15.68	1871	15.57	1881	18.16	1891	20.92	1901	34.68
1850	15.70	1872	15.63	1882	18.19	1892	23.72	1902	39.15
1860	15.29	1873	15.92	1883	18.64	1893	26.49	1903	38.10
1864	15.37	1874	16.17	1884	18.57	1894	32.56	1904	35.70
1865	15.44	1875	16.59	1885	19.41	1895	31.60	1905	33.87
1866	15.43	1876	17.88	1886	20.78	1896	30.66	1906	30.54
1867	15.57	1877	17.22	1887	21.13	1897	34.28	1907	31.24
1868	15.59	1878	17.94	1888	21.99	1898	35.03	1908	33.64

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1850	$1.018	1881	$0.876	1888	$0.727	1895	$0.506	1902	$0.408
1865	1.035	1882	.878	1889	.723	1896	.522	1903	.443
1870	1.027	1883	.858	1890	.809	1897	.467	1904	.447
1875	.964	1884	.859	1891	.764	1898	.456	1905	.472
1878	.891	1885	.823	1892	.674	1899	.465	1906	.523
1879	.868	1886	.769	1893	.603	1900	.479	1907	.512
1880	.886	1887	.757	1894	.491	1901	.461	1908	.414

PURCHASES OF SILVER BY THE UNITED STATES.

Act Authorizing.	Fine Ounces.	Cost.	Average Price
February 12, 1873	5,434,282	$7,152,564	$1.314
January 14, 1875	31,603,906	37,571,148	1.189
February 28, 1878	291,292,019	308,199,262	1.058
July 14, 1890 (to November 1, 1893, date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890)	168,674,682	155,931,002	.924
Section 3526 Revised Statutes	6,924,286	4,694,566	0.6101
Total	503,929,175	$513,548,542	$1.015

SOURCES OF GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, compiled from reports made by the United States Geological Survey as to the sources of production for the calendar year 1908, shows the distribution among the various gold and silver producing States and Territories of the amount of gold and silver extracted.

States and Territories.	Gold.		Silver.			States and Territories.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Deep Mines.	Placer.	Dry Silicious Ores.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.		Deep Mines.	Placer.	Dry Silicious Ores.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.
	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.		Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.
Alabama	1,948	46	282	....	....	N. Mexico.	13,330	1,122	364,488	15,788	24,768
Alaska	164,708	768,582	102,070	....	33,602	N. Car'lina	3,867	849	1,260	....	....
Arizona	116,150	1,497	899,330	131,854	1,777,266	Oregon	28,661	13,187	43,315	....	287
California	509,407	398,183	554,668	61,229	1,031,381	S. Carolina	2,560	39	75	....	151
Colorado	1,069,847	8,946	5,555,710	3,156,517	193,206	S. Dakota.	369,945	481	245,262	3,500	....
Georgia	2,177	542	200	....	....	Tennessee.	149	30	....	....	57,696
Illinois	....	....	....	2,051	....	Texas	....	....	435,163	9,173	....
Mass., N. H., Pa.	56,220	13,818	920,781	5,917,939	637,531	Utah	178,615	440	163,348	5,667,310	2,620,680
Michigan	....	....	....	....	241,055	Virginia	87	32	24	119	93
Missouri	....	....	....	49,131	....	Wash'gton	10,776	942	60,186	9,426	19,211
Montana	121,307	26,606	1,719,486	361,762	8,274,951	Wyoming.	345	40	8	....	3,990
Nevada	545,824	3,858	8,955,667	523,476	29,321	Total	3,195,923	1,239,240	20,021,323	15,909,275	14,945,189

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1908.

States and Territories.	Gold.		Silver.		States and Territories.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.		Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
Alabama	1,993	$41,200	400	$200	North Carolina	4,716	$97,500	1,300	$700
Alaska	960,669	19,858,800	204,600	109,400	Oregon	43,823	905,900	56,100	30,000
Arizona	120,937	2,500,000	2,900,000	1,551,200	Philippine Isl.	13,763	284,500	1,300	700
California	935,074	19,329,700	1,703,700	911,300	Porto Rico	29	600	....	....
Colorado	1,106,385	22,871,000	10,150,200	5,429,400	South Carolina	2,598	53,700	200	100
Georgia	2,719	56,200	200	100	South Dakota.	374,529	7,742,200	197,300	105,500
Idaho	69,829	1,443,500	7,558,300	4,042,900	Tennessee	179	3,700	60,900	32,600
Illinois	....	....	2,000	1,100	Texas	24	500	447,000	239,100
Michigan	....	....	294,100	157,300	Utah	190,922	3,946,700	8,451,300	4,520,600
Missouri	....	....	49,400	26,400	Virginia	174	3,600	300	200
Montana	152,865	3,160 000	10,356,200	5,539,500	Washington	12,273	253,700	86,800	46,400
Nevada	565,475	11,689,400	9,508,500	5,086,100	Wyoming	368	7,600	3,500	1,900
N. Hampshire.	179	3,700	6,300	3,400					
New Mexico	14,317	306,300	400,900	214,500	Total	4,574,340	$94,560,000	52,440,800	$28,050,600

The commercial value of fine silver in 1908 averaged .5349 cent per ounce.

RATIO OF SOURCES OF SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Source.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Source.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Quartz mills	26.2	24.9	29.6	36.6	39.3	Copper bullion	27.0	30.3	39.6	27.5	29.4
Lead bullion	46.8	44.8	30.8	36.0	31.3	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1869-1908.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
1869	2,394,562	$49,500,000	9,281,200	$12,297,600
1870	2,418,750	50,000,000	12,375,000	16,434,000
1871	2,104,312	43,500,000	17,789,100	23,588,300
1872	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,236,300	29,396,400
1873	1,741,500	36,000,000	27,630,400	35,881,600
1874	1,620,122	33,490,900	28,868,200	36,917,500
1875	1,619,009	33,467,900	24,539,300	30,485,900
1876	1,931,575	39,929,200	29,996,200	34,919,800
1877	2,268,662	46,897,400	30,777,800	36,991,500
1878	2,477,109	51,206,400	35,022,300	40,401,000
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,565,500	35,477,100
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,318,700	34,717,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,257,800	37,657,500
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,196,900	41,105,900
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,732,800	39,618,400
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,743,800	41,921,300
1885	1,538,373	31,801,000	39,909,400	42,503,500
1886	1,686,788	34,869,000	39,694,000	39,482,400
1887	1,603,049	33,136,000	41,721,600	40,887,200
1888	1,604,478	33,167,500	45,792,700	43,045,100
1889	1,594,775	32,967,000	50,094,500	46,838,400
1890	1,588,877	32,845,000	54,516,300	57,242,100
1891	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000
1892	1,597,098	33,015,000	63,500,000	55,662,500
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,100
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,500
1896	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,834,800	39,654,600
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,400
1899	3,437,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	32,858,700
1900	3,829,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,100
1901	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33,128,400
1902	3,870,000	80,000,000	55,500,000	29,415,000
1903	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,806	33,456,000
1905	4,178,592	86,337,700	58,938,355	35,952,397
1906	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
1907	4,374,287	90,435,700	56,514,700	37,299,700
1908	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	28,050,600

Total product from 1792 to 1908 inclusive: Gold, fine ounces, 148,212,488; value, $3,063,787,000. Silver, fine ounces, 1,785,985,755; commercial value, $1,539,724,497. The estimate prior to 1873 was by Rossiter W. Raymond.

PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Years.	Gold.	Silver-Coining Value.	Ratio.	Years.	Gold.	Silver-Coining Value.	Ratio.
1492-1520	$107,931,000	$54,703,000	10.75	1893	157,494,800	213,944,400	26.49
1521-1560	204,697,000	297,226,000	11.30	1894	181,175,600	212,829,600	32.56
1561-1600	189,012,000	597,244,000	11.80	1895	198,763,600	216,566,900	31.60
1601-1640	223,572,000	678,800,000	14.00	1896	202,251,600	203,069,200	30.66
1641-1680	239,655,000	584,691,000	15.00	1897	236,073,700	207,413,000	34.28
1681-1720	313,491,000	579,869,000	15.21	1898	286,879,700	218,576,800	35.03
1721-1760	580,727,000	801,712,000	14.75	1899	306,724,100	217,648,200	34.36
1761-1800	511,675,000	1,273,468,000	15.09	1900	254,576,300	224,441,200	33.33
1801-1810	118,152,000	371,677,000	15.61	1901	262,373,300	223,691,300	34.68
1811-1820	76,063,000	224,786,000	15.51	1902	296,737,600	210,441,900	39.15
1821-1830	94,479,000	191,444,000	15.80	1903	325,961,500	217,131,800	38.10
1831-1840	134,841,000	247,930,000	15.75	1904	346,892,200	217,716,700	35.70
1841-1850	363,928,000	324,400,000	15.83	1905	380,288,700	222,794,500	33.87
1851-1860	1,332,981,000	372,261,000	15.29	1906	401,973,200	213,403,800	30.54
1861-1870	1,263,015,000	507,174,000	15.56	1907	411,707,900	238,149,900	31.24
1871-1880	1,150,814,000	918,578,000	18.05	1908	441,932,200	262,705,600	38.64
1881-1890	1,059,892,000	1,298,820,000	19.76				
1891-1892	276,948	375,366,400	22.32	Total	$12,935,042,800	$13,214,956,600	..

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE ARTS, 1908.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.
		Fine ounces.			Fine ounces.
United States	$14,754,900	20,411,100	Russia	$4,818,600	3,979,400
Great Britain	14,500,000	7,500,000	Austria-Hungary	3,440,700	1,979,100
France	14,614,600	8,897,800	Netherlands and Belgium	1,500,000	1,000,000
Germany	11,000,000	6,500,000	India (British)	35,796,200	34,848,500
Switzerland	6,778,900	2,218,300	Other countries	3,792,100	2,500,800
Italy	8,000,000	2,000,000			
			Total	$113,996,000	91,835,000

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PRESENT MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED.

	Gold Coin.	Standard Silver Dollars.	Subsidiary Silver Coin.	Minor Coin.
Weight	25.8 grains to the dollar.	412.5 grains.	385.8 grains to the dollar.	5c. piece: 77.16 grains, 75 p. c. copper, 25 p. c. nickel.
Fineness	900-1000.	900-1000.	900-1000.	1c. piece: 48 grains, 95 p. c. copper, 5 p. c. tin and zinc.
Ratio to gold	.....	15.988 to 1.	14.953 to 1.	
Limit of issue.	Unlimited.	Coinage ceased in 1905.	Needs of the people.	Needs of the people.
Denominations	$20, $10, $5, $2½.	$1.	50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents.	5 cents, 1 cent.
Legal tender	Unlimited.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted,	Not to exceed $10.	Not to exceed 25 cents.
Receivable	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all dues up to $10.	For all dues up to 25 cents.
Exchangeable.	For gold certificates, as below, and subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver certificates and smaller coin.	For minor coin.	.....
Redeemable	.....	.....	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	National Bank Notes.
Limit of issue.	Unlimited for gold coin unless gold reserve falls below $100,000,000.	Quantity of silver dollars coined, $562,173,530.	$346,681,016.	No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption with silver dollars.	Not to exceed capital and surplus of banks.
Denominations	$10,000, $5,000, $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10.	$100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5.
Legal tender	Not a tender.	Not a tender.	For all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on public debt.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not a tender.
Receivable	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues except customs.
Exchangeable	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary silver and minor coin.
Redeemable	In gold coin at the Treasury.	In silver dollars at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury, or at bank of issue.

"Lawful money" includes gold coin, silver dollars, United States notes, and Treasury notes. United States notes are by regulation receivable for customs so long as they continue redeemable in coin. There are still in use small amounts of $1 and $2 national bank notes; also $500 and $1,000 silver certificates. Treasury notes were issued for purchases of silver bullion, which was coined into dollars wherewith the notes are being redeemed as rapidly as practicable. The issue of national bank notes is practically dependent upon the market price of United States bonds; when the premium is high it is not profitable to issue notes. "Emergency" issues based upon other bonds and upon commercial paper are authorized under certain conditions.

The above table was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Maurice L. Muhleman, former Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, New York.

COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, 1792, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

DENOMINATION.	Pieces.	Values.
GOLD.		
Double eagles	109,651,350	$2,193,027,000.00
Eagles	44,535,414	445,354,140.00
Half eagles	65,640,639	328,203,195.00
Three-dollar pieces (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	539,792	1,619,376.00
Quarter eagles	13,529,559	33,823,897.50
Dollars (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
Dollars, Louisiana Purchase Exposition (act of June 28, 1902).	250,258	250,258.00
Dollars, Lewis & Clark exposition	60,069	60,069.00
Total gold	253,706,418	$3,021,837,272.50
SILVER.		
Dollars (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873, resumed act of Feb. 28, 1878)	578,303,848	$578,303,848.00
Trade dollars (discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887)	35,965,924	35,965,924.00
Dollars (Lafayette souvenir, act of March 3, 1899)	50,000	50,000.00
Half dollars	360,410,661	180,205,330.50
Half dollars (Columb'n souvenir)	5,002,105	2,501,052.50
Quarter dollars	367,235,241	91,808,810.25
Quarter dollars (Colb'n souvenir)	40,023	10,005.75
Twenty-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878)	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dimes	582,375,826	$58,237,582.60
Half dimes (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873)	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
Three-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873)	42,736,240	1,282,087.20
Total silver	2,075,479,256	$953,615,860.20
MINOR.		
Five cent pieces, nickel	613,857,741	$30,692,887.05
Three-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890)	31,378,316	941,349.48
Two-cent pieces, bronze (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890)	45,601,000	912,020.00
One-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857)	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
One-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864)	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
One-cent pieces, bronze	1,676,247,355	16,762,473.55
Half-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857)	798,522,200	39,926.11
Total minor	3,525,667,356	$52,919,263.63
Total coinage	5,847,853,030	$4,028,372,396.33

Silver-dollar coinage under acts of April 2, 1792, $8,031,238; February 28, 1878, $378,166,793; July 14, 1890, $36,087,285; June 12, 1898, $42,139,872; June 13, 1898, $108,800,188; March 3, 1891, $5,078,472; total, $579,085,960.

Banking Statistics.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year Ending Sept. 1.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total Dividends.	Total Net Earnings.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Ratio of Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
1880..	2,072	$454,215,062	$120,145,649.00	$36,111,473.00	$45,186,034.00	8.02	6.35	7.88
1890..	3,353	625,089,645	208,707,786.00	51,158,883.33	72,055,563.52	8.19	6.14	8.65
1895..	3,716	660,287,065	247,466,002.00	45,969,663.00	46,866,557.00	6.96	5.06	5.15
1896..	3,682	652,725,750	248,235,323.00	45,525,947.00	49,742,318.00	6.97	5.05	5.52
1897..	3,620	638,173,895	249,044,948.00	42,394,241.00	44,273,314.00	6.64	4.78	4.99
1898..	3,581	615,818,725	244,281,879.00	44,291,971.00	50,032,972.00	7.17	5.15	5.82
1899..	3,561	608,674,895	247,930,970.00	46,691,502.00	54,346,692.00	7.67	5.45	6.34
1900..	3,604	608,754,600	251,950,843.42	48,033,094.39	87,276,836.60	7.88	5.58	10.14
1901..	3,969	635,511,286	268,451,548.00	51,699,779.00	81,853,797.00	9.05	5.72	8.15
190[illegible]..	4,269	673,763,767	302,513,154.55	68,199,493.62	106,581,476.85	10.92	6.99	10.12
1903..	4,700	722,797,806	353,105,524.91	63,565,848.10	109,881,530.97	8.79	5.91	10.21
1904..	5,134	761,682,495	390,452,345.00	75,588,889.00	112,936,426.00	9.92	6.56	9.80
1905..	5,505	776,175,576	407,643,159.00	73,138,174.00	105,909,385.00	8.95	6.18	9.42
1906..	5,876	801,326,590	440,616,689.50	89,264,850.00	127,526,836.00	11.14	7.18	10.26
1907..	6,043	842,685,939	522,382,747.59	99,728,239.00	152,235,434.00	11.90	7.30	11.20
*1908	6,751	893,932,010	548,850,476.00	97,336,282.00	131,333,288.00	10.89	6.75	9.10
*1909	6,788	919,143,825	585,407,483.00	92,993,450.00	131,185,750.00	10.12	6.18	8.72

* To July 1; abstract period changed.

The circulation outstanding Sept. 1, 1909, was $658,040,356; individual deposits, $5,009,893,080; principal resources, loans and discounts, $5,128,882,351; United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $668,660,170; United States bonds on hand and with the Treasurer to secure public deposits, $55,858,594; specie, $666,397,897; legal tender notes, $187,673,960; aggregate resources, $9,573,954,377.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1908.

Classification.	State Banks. 11,220 Banks.	Loan and Trust Companies. 842 Companies.	Savings Banks. 1,453 Banks.	Private Banks. 1,007 Banks.	Total. 14,522 Banks.
Resources.					
Loans on real estate	$188,352,185	$153,727,485	$1,440,061,503	$19,610,740	$1,801,751,913
Loans on other collateral security	127,270,669	821,341,681	66,624,785	7,521,699	1,022,758,834
Other loans and discounts	2,090,944,681	404,412,308	364,362,059	80,226,816	2,939,945,864
Overdrafts	29,447,901	860,744	1,050,343	1,796,144	33,155,132
United States bonds	2,888,514	555,303	13,860,545	297,157	17,601,519
State, county, and municipal bonds	3,729,479	89,639,659	587,155,390	1,100,443	681,624,971
Railroad bonds and stocks	2,698,260	29,576,312	618,193,415	550,901	651,018,888
Bank stocks	184,385	4,805,843	24,265,271	205,348	29,460,847
Other stocks, bonds and securities	492,935,533	651,298,154	343,465,167	5,821,879	1,493,520,733
Due from other banks and bankers	549,297,603	391,573,223	163,616,708	27,298,378	1,131,785,912
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	136,146,988	97,112,461	57,010,988	6,448,497	296,718,934
Checks and other cash items	71,251,438	5,878,676	779,228	1,529,589	79,438,931
Cash on hand	308,736,342	118,398,874	43,483,533	8,497,540	479,116,289
Other resources	28,754,507	96,452,153	85,604,217	636,349	211,447,226
Total	$4,032,638,485	$2,865,632,876	$3,809,533,152	$161,541,480	$10,869,345,993
Liabilities.					
Capital stock	$502,513,303	$278,408,759	$36,013,455	$21,122,836	$838,058,353
Surplus fund	217,112,085	370,145,308	244,711,801	5,556,229	837,525,433
Other undivided profits	86,503,972	45,894,591	39,412,250	3,475,238	175,286,051
Dividends unpaid	682,749	467,115	.....	35,160	1,185,024
Individual deposits	2,937,129,598	1,866,964,314	3,479,192,891	126,673,158	8,409,959,961
Due to other banks and bankers	207,432,987	163,014,678	3,187,417	1,561,453	375,196,535
All other liabilities	81,263,791	140,738,111	7,015,338	3,117,396	232,134,636
Total	$4,032,638,485	$2,865,632,876	$3,809,533,152	$161,541,480	$10,869,345,993

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND CERTIFICATES, UNITED STATES NOTES, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION NOVEMBER 2, 1908.

	General Stock Nov. 2, 1908.	In Treasury Nov. 2, 1908.†	Amount in Circulation Nov. 2, 1908.	Amount in Circulation Nov. 1, 1907.
Gold Coin (including bullion in Treas'y)	$1,649,358,744	$188,480,313	$610,060,562	$574,459,086
Gold Certificates*	.....	43,571,480	807,246,389	677,295,909
Standard Silver Dollars	563,554,812	21,567	74,740,245	88,822,959
Silver Certificates*	4,893,158	483,899,842	464,349,568	.....
Subsidiary Silver	150,935,970	19,272,269	131,663,701	127,461,229
Treasury Notes of 1890	4,705,000	13,775	4,691,225	5,601,926
United States Notes	346,681,016	3,686,960	342,994,056	343,254,153
National Bank Notes	665,844,192	22,642,191	643,202,001	595,123,866
Total	$3,381,079,734	$282,581,713	$3,098,498,021	$2,876,368,696

Population of the United States November 2, 1908, estimated at 87,971,000; circulation per capita, $35.22.

* For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government.

† This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in National Bank depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to $120,279,145.98.

For a full statement of assets see Public Debt Statement.

BANKING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

BANKING STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

SPECIE ON HAND. CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT AND CURRENCY ACCOUNTS OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE ON OR ABOUT OCTOBER, 1, 1909.

Banks.	Capital.	Silver.	Circulation.	Deposits and Current Accounts.
Bank of England	$174,500,000	.....	$149,000,000	$261,500,000
Bank of France	724,000,000	$179,500,000	1,035,500,000	130,000,000
Imperial Bank of Germany	170,500,000	.....	464,500,000	169,000,000
Bank of Russia	586,500,000	35,500,000	663,500,000	335,000,000
Bank of Austria, Hungary	287,000,000	60,000,000	426,000,000	.....
Bank of Netherlands	52,000,000	15,000,000	120,000,000	1,500,000
Bank of Italy	213,500,000	.....	283,500,000	40,500,000
Bank of Norway	8,500,000	.....	22,000,000	2,000,000
National Bank of Denmark	20,500,000	.....	35,500,000	3,500,000
Royal Bank of Sweden	22,500,000	.....	56,000,000	.....
Bank of Switzerland	24,500,000	3,000,000	42,500,000	6,000,000
Bank of Spain	80,000,000	157,000,000	338,500,000	97,000,000
National Bank of Belgium	31,500,000	.....	153,000,000	14,000,000

June 30, 1907, the Bank of Portugal had $5,600,000 in gold, $8,100,000 in silver, $74,500,000 circulation and $29,300,000 in deposits and current accounts; Imperial Ottoman Bank $12,300,000 in gold and silver, $6,100,000 in circulation, $58,000,000 in deposits and current accounts; Bank of Japan $10,800,000 in gold, $170,800,000 in circulation and $200,800,000 in deposits and current accounts; Banks of the United Kingdom, including colonial and foreign joint stock banks with London offices, circulation $306,100,000, deposits and current accounts $7,691,000,000.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

Year Ending Sept. 30.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances Paid in Money.	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances Paid in Money.	Balances to Clearings
1894	66	$61,622,700	$24,230,145,368	$1,585,241,634	$79,704,426	$5,214,611	6.5
1895	67	62,622,700	28,264,379,126	1,896,574,349	92,670,095	6,218,276	6.7
1896	66	60,622,700	29,350,894,884	1,843,289,239	96,232,442	6,043,571	6.2
1897	66	59,022,700	31,337,760,948	1,908,901,898	103,424,954	6,300,006	6.0
1898	65	58,272,700	39,853,413,948	2,338,529,016	131,529,419	7,717,918	5.87
1899	64	58,922,700	57,368,230,771	3,085,971,370	189,961,029	10,218,448	5.37
1900	64	74,222,700	51,964,588,564	2,730,441,810	170,936,147	8,981,716	5.25
1901	62	81,722,700	77,020,672,464	3,515,037,741	254,193,639	11,600,785	4.56
1902	60	100,672,700	74,753,189,435	3,377,504,072	245,898,649	11,110,210	4.51
1903	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4.68
1904	54	115,972,700	59,672,796,804	3,105,858,576	195,648,514	10,183,143	5.20
1905	54	115,972,700	91,879,318,369	3,953,875,975	302,234,600	13,006,171	4.33
1906	55	118,150,000	103,754,100,091	3,832,621,023	342,422,772	12,648,914	3.69
1907	53	129,400,000	95,315,421,238	3,813,926,108	313,357,569	12,545,809	4.00
1908	50	126,350,000	73,630,971,913	3,409,632,271	241,413,022	11,179,122	4.63
1909	51	127,350,000	99,257,662,411	4,194,484,028	326,505,468	13,797,644	4.22

EXCHANGES OF CLEARING-HOUSES OF UNITED STATES CITIES.

Clearing-House at—	Exchanges for Years Ended September 30—				
	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
New York	$99,257,662,400	$73,630,971,913	$95,315,421,238	$103,754,100,091	$91,879,318,369
Boston	8,232,992,100	7,096,412,351	8,548,822,227	8,149,377,513	7,469,812,036
Chicago	13,413,973,100	11,425,304,804	12,265,923,407	10,873,546,251	9,821,718,562
Philadelp'ia	6,615,109,300	6,528,291,691	7,508,096,431	7,553,273,999	6,766,147,857
St. Louis	3,310,455,100	3,020,989,964	3,180,598,102	2,934,576,620	2,907,886,282
San Franc'co	1,908,046,000	1,711,329,602	2,299,411,061	1,875,314,042	1,753,010,570
Baltimore	1,386,020,000	1,265,049,236	1,499,394,515	1,432,070,248	1,249,411,909
Pittsburgh	2,223,334,800	2,190,479,976	2,761,441,799	2,630,996,408	2,431,366,780
Cincinnati	1,326,713,300	1,202,794,250	1,399,770,100	1,291,921,250	1,192,662,600
Kansas City	2,244,344,400	1,733,550,111	1,605,752,939	1,184,893,262	1,167,294,894
New Orleans	840,444,100	815,937,419	1,030,268,162	984,264,235	953,995,496
Minneapolis	989,289,600	1,077,894,272	1,120,680,545	976,122,113	901,693,286
Detroit	731,171,000	667,397,268	726,744,655	650,042,094	575,309,586
Louisville	633,898,400	562,449,145	670,752,450	640,362,310	594,392,208
Cleveland	825,245,700	766,518,416	914,658,049	812,973,376	754,739,346
Other cities	14,620,788,200	12,543,324,980	13,814,779,578	12,005,495,101	10,083,082,176
Total	158,559,487,500	120,238,694,398	154,662,515,258	157,749,328,913	140,501,841,957

Clearing-House returns prepared for The World Almanac by Assistant Manager W. J. Gilpin, of New York Clearing-House.

Statistics of Savings Banks.

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE TO EACH DEPOSITOR, 1909.

States and Territories.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average to Each Depositor.	States and Territories.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average to Each Depositor.
Maine	226,861	$87,677,255.88	$386.48	Ohio	321,809	$103,966,942.82	$323.07
N. Hampshire	178,440	79,599,246.66	446.08	Indiana	32,039	10,917,991.10	340.77
Connecticut	544,664	257,696,998.27	473.13	Michigan	76,129	31,292,353.48	411.04
Massachusetts	2,002,010	728,224,477.34	363.74	Wisconsin	6,249	1,146,807.12	183.51
Vermont	104,620	39,442,734.05	377.00	Minnesota	92,544	22,603,156.93	243.16
Rhode Island	130,231	69,308,515.75	532.19	Iowa	373,906	136,958,093.18	366.29
N. Eng. States	3,186,826	$1,261,949,227.95		Middle States.	902,676	$306,785,344.63	
New York	2,760,343	1,405,799,067.62	509.28				
New Jersey	297,926	98,549,807.29	330.78	S. Dakota	7,737	1,750,544.38	226.25
Pennsylvania	452,487	166,095,385.22	367.07	Nebraska	16,846	3,261,165.28	193.58
Delaware	25,380	9,139,659.77	360.11	Kansas	20,080	3,552,705.43	176.92
Maryland	247,445	89,961,898.33	363.56	Montana	4,067	3,368,991.30	828.37
Dis. of Columbia	54,069	11,101,116.83	205.31	Wyoming	700	222,113.00	317.30
East'n States	3,837,650	$1,780,646,935.06		Colorado	17,304	3,895,021.08	225.09
				New Mexico	1,575	409,512.54	260.00
Virginia	33,349	9,583,957.91	267.38	West'n States	68,309	$16,460,053.01	
West Virginia	42,189	8,195,002.70	194.24				
North Carolina	44,783	7,349,823.24	164.12				
South Carolina	30,476	9,550,910.23	313.39	Washington	14,685	4,507,943.37	306.97
Georgia	35,163	7,832,232.40	322.74	Oregon	3,339	1,890,229.02	566.10
Florida	6,295	1,168,190.44	185.57	California	443,334	250,915,736.56	565.97
Alabama	13,320	2,019,712.74	151.63	Idaho	1,217	336,486.21	276.48
Mississippi	7,640	2,047,270.65	267.96	Utah	29,195	8,544,649.26	292.67
Louisiana	60,887	16,429,181.63	269.83				
Arkansas	5,213	1,157,131.76	221.97	Pacific States.	491,770	$266,195,044.42	
Kentucky	17,314	1,996,554.63	115.31				
Tennessee	48,003	14,039,136.40	292.46				
S'thern States	344,632	$81,369,104.73		Total. U. S.	8,831,863	$3,713,405,709.80	$420.45

Total number of banks, 1,703.

SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS, AND DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES EVERY TEN YEARS FROM 1830 TO 1890 AND ANNUALLY SINCE 1895.

Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.
1830	36	38,085	$6,973,304	1900	1,002	6,107,083	$2,449,547,885
1840	61	78,701	14,051,520	1901	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580
1850	108	251,354	43,431,130	1902	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1903	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	1904	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	1905	1,237	7,696,229	3,261,236,119
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	1906	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198
1895	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	1907	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945
1898	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	1908	1,453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945
1899	942	5,687,818	2,230,366,954	1909	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,709

The above and following tables were compiled from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
(Latest reports received by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Countries.	Date of Reports.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Deposit Account.	Average Deposit Per Inhabitant.
Austria	1906-7	5,856,091	$1,114,558,951	$190.32	$40.53
Belgium	1908	2,624,991	171,044,463	65.16	23.63
Bulgaria	1907	201,956	6,495,913	32.16	1.59
Chile	1908	198,419	22,876,142	115.29	6.73
Denmark	1907	1,240,739	192,274,881	154.97	73.95
Egypt	1908	86,728	1,986,755	22.91	.18
France	1907	12,847,599	961,355,347	74.83	24.48
Germany	1906	18,658,460	3,191,882,000	171.07	51.79
Hungary	1907	1,699,011	395,072,672	232.53	19.11
Italy	1907	6,953,078	667,645,797	96.02	19.69
Japan	1906-8	14,471,560	99,289,016	6.86	2.01
Netherlands	1906-7	1,658,985	93,214,669	56.19	16.43
Norway	1907	868,614	115,274,498	132.71	49.67
Roumania	1907	191,070	11,335,516	59.33	1.70
Russia (including Asiatic part)	1909	6,693,405	623,820,633	93.20	4.15
Spain	1907	438,113	40,237,022	91.84	2.04
Sweden	1907	2,027,371	196,368,900	94.17	34.81
Switzerland	1908-9	1,768,948	279,848,800	158.21	78.63
United Kingdom	1908	12,806,284	1,033,470,204	80.70	23.08
Total all Foreign Countries	....	95,524,331	$9,710,936,635	$101.66	$11.89

The Bankruptcy Law.

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY ACT OF JULY 1, 1898.

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(*b*) Any natural person (except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil), any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but not national banks or banks incorporated under State or Territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Number.		Liabilities.	
	*1909.	*1908.	*1909.	*1908.
MANUFACTURERS.				
Iron, Foundries and Nails	64	64	$8,681,897	$7,683,065
Machinery and Tools	175	255	5,471,161	11,398,214
Woollens, Carpets and Knit Goods	29	31	2,203,041	1,848,318
Cottons, Lace and Hosiery	14	25	432,224	719,033
Lumber, Carpenters and Coopers	311	524	7,350,664	20,474,910
Clothing and Millinery	368	556	4,081,827	5,698,323
Hats, Gloves and Furs	29	70	461,726	1,289,949
Chemicals and Drugs	17	39	188,699	745,545
Paints and Oils	22	30	840,070	2,913,278
Printing and Engraving	145	230	2,043,446	5,264,150
Milling and Bakers	218	313	1,935,796	10,868,231
Leather, Shoes and Harness	73	90	1,330,805	3,034,724
Liquors and Tobaccos	99	137	1,369,699	2,334,139
Glass, Earthenware and Bricks	102	149	3,177,351	3,736,516
All other	842	1,339	15,020,228	33,714,656
Total manufacturing	2,508	3,852	$54,588,634	$111,723,051
TRADERS.				
General Stores	1,299	1,859	$8,777,119	$13,984,768
Groceries, Meats and Fish	1,965	2,727	7,249,696	16,696,922
Hotels and Restaurants	455	616	3,337,242	3,995,728
Liquors and Tobacco	818	1,084	4,394,207	5,827,424
Clothing and Furnishing	663	1,036	5,789,697	8,723,997
Dry Goods and Carpets	495	672	6,835,227	7,639,382
Shoes, Rubbers and Trunks	298	416	1,882,028	2,959,552
Furniture and Crockery	196	319	1,944,918	2,414,102
Hardware, Stoves and Tools	253	414	2,566,184	4,138,688
Chemicals and Drugs	279	433	1,273,288	2,183,376
Paints and Oils	43	68	233,832	821,689
Jewelry and Clocks	239	310	1,755,286	4,450,698
Books and Papers	95	86	838,269	636,444
Hats, Furs and Gloves	35	50	459,477	669,771
All other	879	1,238	9,112,323	15,542,319
Total Trading	8,012	11,328	$56,448,793	$91,684,860
Brokers and Transporters	300	609	17,103,889	41,065,066
Total Commercial	10,830	15,789	$128,341,416	$244,472,977
Banking	65	207	21,782,104	152,493,225

Yearly Failures.		
Year.	No.	Liabilities.
1866	1,505	53,783,000
1867	2,780	96,666,000
1868	2,608	63,694,000
1869	2,799	75,054,054
1870	3,546	88,242,000
1871	2,915	85,252,000
1972	4,069	121,056,000
1873	5,183	228,499,900
1874	5,830	155,239,000
1875	7,740	201,000,000
1876	9,092	191,117,000
1877	8,872	190,669,936
1878	10,478	234,383,132
1879	6,658	98,149,053
1880	4,735	65,752,000
1881	5,582	81,155,932
1882	6,738	101,547,564
1883	9,184	172,874,172
1884	10,968	226,343,427
1885	10,637	124,220,321
1886	9,834	114,644,119
1887	9,634	167,560,944
1888	10,679	128,829,973
1889	10,882	148,784,337
1890	10,907	189,856,964
1891	12,273	189,868,638
1892	10,344	114,644,167
1893	15,242	346,779,889
1894	13,885	172,992,856
1895	13,197	173,196,060
1896	15,088	226,096,834
1897	13,351	154,332,071
1898	12,186	130,662,899
1899	9,337	90,879,889
1900	10,774	138,495,673
1901	11,002	113,092,379
1902	11,615	117,476,769
1903	12,069	145,444,185
1904	12,199	144,202,311
1905	11,520	102,676,173
1906	10,682	119,201,515
1907	11,725	197,385,225
1908	15,690	222,315,684
*1909	10,830	128,341,416

*Ten months to October 30. Other years calendar years. These statistics were prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by R. G. Dun & Co.

Stock List and Prices of Leading Stocks in 1909.

OUTSTANDING STOCK AND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE IN 1909.

STOCKS.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1909(*b*)	
Adams Express	$12,000,000	$36,000,000	6	Dec. 1, 1909	250	190
Allis-Chalmers	19,820,000	11,367,000	..	.....	16⅞	12¾
Allis-Chalmers pfd	16,150,000		1¾	Feb. 1, 1904	57½	38
Amalgamated Copper (*a*)	153,887,900	.....	½	Nov. 29, 1909	96⅛	65
American Agricultural Chemical	16,991,300	.....	..	.....	50	33½
American Agricultural Chemical pfd	18,826,400		3	Oct. 15, 1909	103	95½
American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	.....	49½	20¼
American Beet Sugar pfd	5,000,000		1½	Oct. 1, 1909	98	82
American Can	41,233,300	.....	..	.....	15⅛	7½
American Can pfd	41,233,300		1¼	Oct. 1, 1909	86	71½
American Car & Foundry	30,000,000	.....	½	Oct. 1, 1909	76½	44¼
American Car & Foundry pfd	30,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1909	124¾	107½
American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	5,000,000	5	Dec. 1, 1909	79¼	42⅛
American Cotton Oil pfd	10,198,600		3	Dec. 1, 1909	107½	98
American Express	18,000,000	.....	3	Jan. 1, 1910	269	205
American Hide & Leather	11,274,100	6,939,000	..	.....	10	6¼
American Hide & Leather pfd	12,548,300		1	Aug. 15, 1905	51⅞	34
American Ice Securities	19,041,600	2,973,080	1¾	July 20, 1907	42⅛	18⅞
American Linseed	16,750,000	.....	..	.....	20	12
American Linseed pfd	16,750,000		1¾	Sept. 15, 1900	47¾	29
American Locomotive	25,000,000	.....	1¼	Aug. 26, 1908	69¼	49
American Locomotive pfd	25,000,000		1¾	Oct. 21, 1909	122	109¼
American Malt Corp.	5,896,000	.....	..	.....	11½	6
American Malt Corp. pfd	8,952,800		2½	Nov. 3, 1909	59	42
American Smelters Sec. pfd. B	30,000,000	.....	1¼	Dec. 1, 1909	92	80
American Smelting & Refining	50,000,000	237,000	1	Oct. 15, 1909	105½	77¾
American Smelting & Refining pfd	50,000,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1909	116⅝	101
American Snuff	11,001,700	.....	5	Oct. 1, 1909	280	225
American Snuff pfd	12,000,000		1½	Oct. 1, 1909	105	95
American Steel Foundries	17,184,000	6,098,000	..	.....	66⅜	34⅞
American Sugar Refining	45,000,000	.....	1¾	Jan. 3, 1910	136⅜	121
American Sugar Refining pfd	45,000,000	.....	1¾	Jan. 3, 1910	131	118
American Telephone & Telegraph	217,909,900	126,170,000	2	Oct. 15, 1909	145	125
American Tobacco pfd	78,689,100	107,833,100	1½	Oct. 1, 1909	104	90½
American Woollen (*a*)	29,501,100	.....	..	.....	40½	26
American Woollen pfd (*a*)	35,000,000		1¾	Oct. 15, 1909	107¾	93¾
Anaconda Copper (*a*)	30,000,000	.....	50c.	Oct. 20, 1909	54¼	37¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	121,459,500	314,525,850	3	Dec. 1, 1909	125¾	97⅞
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pfd	114,199,530		2½	Aug. 2, 1909	106¾	100¼
Atlantic Coast Line	48,537,600	50,468,000	3	Jan. 10, 1910	143½	107½
Baltimore & Ohio	152,175,829	255,532,430	3	Sept. 1, 1909	122¼	103½
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	60,000,000		2	Sept. 1, 1909	96	91
Bethlehem Steel	14,862,000	19,146,000	..	.....	36¼	18¾
Bethlehem Steel pfd	14,908,000		¾	Feb. 1, 1907	69½	47
Brooklyn Rapid Transit (*a*)	45,000,000	99,295,040	1	Jan. 1, 1910	82⅞	67
Brooklyn Union Gas	18,000,000	15,000,000	3	Oct. 1, 1909	151½	118
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	10,500,000	22,847,000	2	Aug. 16, 1909	99¾	90
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh pfd	6,000,000		3	Aug. 16, 1909	133	130
Canada Southern	15,000,000	20,000,000	1¼	Aug. 2, 1909	70¼	60¼
Canadian Pacific	150,000,000	39,621,967	3½	Sept. 30, 1909	189¼	165
Central Leather	38,459,902	34,526,600	..	.....	51¾	25½
Central Leather pfd	31,061,500		1¾	Jan. 3, 1910	111	99¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,799,100	99,979,000	1	Dec. 31, 1909	90	55⅝
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	110,839,100	203,376,000	2	Oct. 1, 1909	250	200
Chicago Great Western	44,465,195	.....	..	.....	21¼	½
Chicago Great Western deb	28,074,900	.....	..	July 15, 1907	64	55¼
Chicago Great Western pfd. "A"	11,336,900	.....	2½	Apr. 1, 1907	37	23
Chicago Great Western pfd. "B"	23,051,942	.....	..	.....	26½	4
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	83,377,900	143,593,500	3½	Sept. 1, 1909	165⅛	141
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd	50,060,500		3½	Sept. 1, 1909	181	158¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul com. ctfs.	.....	.....	..	.....	147	141½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd. ctfs.	.....	.....	..	.....	165	159½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,859,600	180,954,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1909	..	..
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	11,256,800	28,549,000	3½	Aug. 20, 1909	167	148
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pfd	18,556,200		3½	Aug. 20, 1909	180	166½
Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000	25,993,000	..	.....	7	4
Chicago Union Traction pfd	12,000,000		1¼	Oct. 25, 1900	18¼	11
Chicago & Alton	19,542,800	59,350,000	2	Aug. 16, 1909	74¾	57⅞
Chicago & Alton pfd	20,423,300		2	July 15, 1909	78½	68½
Chicago & Northwestern	99,616,200	160,731,000	3½	July 1, 1909	198½	173⅛
Chicago & Northwestern pfd	22,395,000		2	Oct. 1, 1909	230	208
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. Louis	47,056,300	65,612,727	1	Mar. 2, 1908	79½	68
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. L. pfd	10,000,000		1¼	Oct. 20, 1909	105	100
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	9,893,000	2½	Mar. 2, 1908	..	..
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pfd	5,000,000		2½	Apr. 1, 1908	..	..
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	20,051,436	9,782,000	1¾	Dec. 1, 1909	175	175
Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	38,431,207	2	Dec. 15, 1908	68¼	51
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd	8,500,000		2	Oct. 1, 1909	86	76½
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd	8,500,000		2	Oct. 1, 1909	84½	73¼
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7,000,000	1 691,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1907	88¼	21⅛

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1909—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1909(*b*)	
Consolidation Coal	$19,026,000	$7,140,000	1½	Oct. 30, 1909	97¾	97¾
Consolidated Gas	99,770,500	1,323,100	1	Dec. 15, 1909	165¼	114½
Corn Products Refining	49,753,600	1,989,000	..	.....	26½	16½
Corn Products Refining pfd	29,817,600		1	Oct. 11, 1909	93½	72
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	30,277,000	.....	2½	Oct. 20, 1909	680	535
Delaware & Hudson	42,401,000	44,916,000	2¼	Sept. 20, 1909	200	167¾
Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	102,379,000	..	.....	54	37⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	45,779,800		2½	July 15, 1909	90	79½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	3,672,000	..	.....	16¾	9
Diamond Match	16,000,000	.....	2	Dec. 15, 1909	..	..
Distillers Securities Co. (*a*)	30,766,997	13,999,558	½	Oct. 30, 1909	41⅝	32½
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	20,000,000	..	.....	21	13¼
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pfd	10,000,000		..	.....	36½	28
Erie	112,378,900		..	.....	39	22⅝
Erie 1st pfd	47,892,400	194,334,900	2	Feb. 28, 1907	56¾	36½
Erie 2d pfd	16,000,000		2	Apr. 9, 1907	46	28½
Evansville & Terre Haute pfd	1,284,000	9,500,000	2½	Oct. 15, 1908	85	83
Federal Mining & Smelting	6,000,000	.....	1½	Jan. 15, 1909	95½	55
Federal Mining & Smelting pfd	12,000,000	.....	1¾	Sept. 15, 1909	93⅞	80
Federal Sugar	6,677,200	.....	..	.....	51	45
Federal Sugar pfd	3,322,800	.....	1½	Nov. 1, 1909	95	90
Fort Worth & Denver City (*a*)	9,375,000	8,176,000	1	Oct. 15, 1908	..	..
General Chemical	7,410,300	.....	1	Dec. 1, 1909	98	61
General Chemical pfd	12,500,000	.....	1½	Jan. 3, 1910	108	98½
General Electric	65,179,600	14,962,000	2	Jan. 15, 1910	172¾	150⅛
Granby Consol	13,500,000	.....	$2	Dec. 15, 1908	110	92
Great Northern pfd	209,981,500	‡97,955,939	1¾	Nov. 1, 1909	157⅞	136⅝
Great Northern ore properties (*a*)	.....	.....	$1	Sept. 15, 1909	88½	65⅛
Hocking Valley rects	11,000,000	19,905,000	2	July 19, 1909	126	97
Hocking Valley pfd	15,000,000		2	July 19, 1909	94½	88
Homestake Mining	21,840,000	.....	50c.	Nov. 26, 1909	93	74
H. B. Claflin	3,829,100	.....	2	Oct. 15, 1909	..	..
Illinois Central	109,296,000	179,819,275	3½	Sept. 1, 1909	162⅛	137
Interboro-Metropolitan	93,262,192	67,825,600	..	.....	24¼	11⅝
Interboro-Metropolitan pfd	45,740,000		1¼	July 1, 1907	57¼	36¾
International Harvester	60,000,000	.....	..	.....	112½	62
International Harvester pfd	60,000,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 1, 1909	126½	109⅜
International Mer. Marine	49,931,735	71,710,000	..	.....	9	5⅜
International Mer. Marine pfd	51,730,971	.....	..	.....	27⅝	18¾
International Paper	17,442,800	17,258,000	1	July 1, 1899	19¼	9½
International Paper pfd	22,406,700		½	Oct. 15, 1909	69¾	47¾
International Power (*a*)	5,048,000	.....	1	Jan. 25, 1906	30	30
International Steam Pump	17,762,500	3,500,000	½	Apr. 1, 1905	54¼	33½
International Steam Pump pfd	11,350,000		1½	Nov. 1, 1909	91¾	82½
Iowa Central	8,524,683	12,620,000	..	.....	36	27
Iowa Central pfd	5,674,771		1½	Mar. 1, 1900	62	48
Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	30,000,000	..	.....	50¼	37
Kansas City Southern pfd	21,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1909	75½	67⅞
Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	2,750,000	..	.....	11¾	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pfd	1,524,600		1	May. 1, 1909	45	25
Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	10,875,000	..	.....	29½	19½
Lake Erie & Western pfd	11,840,000		1	Jan. 15, 1908	64⅞	48
Lake Shore	50,000,000	135,000,000	6	July 29, 1909	320	300
Long Island	12,000,000	42,418,702	1	Nov. 2, 1896	71⅛	55
Louisville & Nashville	60,000,000	130,116,500	3	Aug. 10, 1909	162½	121
Mackay Companies	41,380,400	.....	1¼	Jan. 3, 1910	95½	70
Mackay Companies pfd	50,000,000	.....	1	Jan. 3, 1910	77½	69½
Manhattan Railway	60,000,000	40,760,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1909	153½	140
Maryland Coal pfd	1,885,005	.....	2½	June 30, 1909	..	..
Mergenthaler Linotype	11,357,200	.....	2½	Sept. 30, 1909	220	204
Metropolitan Street Railway (*a*)	52,000,000	40,854,000	1¾	July 1, 1907	42	18
Mexican Central	59,127,100	138,935,038	..	.....	25¼	19½
Michigan Central	18,738,000	26,030,000	3	July 29, 1909	150	150
Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	16,800,000	56,895,000	3	Oct. 16, 1909	149	132¼
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pfd	8,400,000		3½	Oct. 16, 1909	164½	147
Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	21,135,000	2½	Jan. 15, 1904	65	51
Minneapolis & St. Louis pfd	4,000,000		2½	July 15, 1909	90	81
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,300	76,300,300	..	.....	50½	35½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	13,000,000		2	Nov. 10, 1909	79	71
Missouri Pacific	79,753,985	91,267,000	2½	Jan. 30, 1908	77½	65
Morris & Essex	15,000,000	30,277,000	3½	July 1, 1909	185	182
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	10,000,000	15,965,000	2½	Aug. 2, 1909	139½	122½
National Biscuit (*a*)	29,236,000	736,070	1½	Jan. 15, 1910	120	96½
National Biscuit pfd. (*a*)	24,804,500		1¾	Nov. 30, 1909	130	118½
National Lead	20,655,400	.....	1¼	Jan. 1, 1910	94	71¼
National Lead pfd	24,367,600	.....	1¾	Dec. 15, 1909	113¾	102¾
New Central Coal	1,000,000	.....	2	Nov. 1, 1909	53	45½
New Jersey Central	27,436,800	51,471,000	2	Dec. 15, 1909	323½	215
New York Air Brake	10,000,000	3,000,00	2	Oct. 22, 1907	97	80
New York Central & Hudson River	178,632,000	247,414,845	1¼	Oct. 15, 1909	147¾	120½
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000		..	.....	69	49¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pfd	5,000,000	29,246,000	5	Mar. 1, 1909	102½	100
New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 2d pfd	11,000,000		5	Mar. 1, 1909	95	76 ¼

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1909—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1909(*b*)	
New York Dock	$7,000,000	$11,800,000	..	.....	47	30
New York Dock pfd	10,000,000		2	Oct. 15, 1909	82⅞	75
New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	22,000,000	1¼	Oct. 1, 1909	125	125
New York, New Haven & Hartford	100,000,000	58,961,000	2	Sept. 30, 1909	174¾	154
New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,982	23,948,000	2	Aug. 9, 1909	55⅝	42¼
New York & Harlem	10,000,000	12,000,000	5	July 1, 1909	..	..
Norfolk & Western	64,469,200	87,852,500	2½	Dec. 17, 1909	97	84¼
Norfolk & Western pfd	22,991,700		2	Aug. 18, 1909	92½	85¼
North American	29,793,300	2,500,000	1¼	Oct. 1, 1909	87½	72
Northern Central	19,342,500	6,822,000	4	July 15, 1909	..	..
Northern Pacific	247,882,300	190,237,500	1¾	Nov. 1, 1909	159½	133¼
Ontario Mining	15,000,000	.....	30c.	Dec. 20, 1902	5⅜	2
Pacific Coast	7,000,000		1¼	Nov. 1, 1909	111¼	76
Pacific Coast 1st pfd	1,525,000	5,000,000	1¼	Nov. 1, 1909	106	98⅝
Pacific Coast 2d pfd	4,000,000		1¼	Nov. 1, 1909	111	88
Pacific Mail	20,000,000	.....	1½	Dec. 1, 1899	47¼	29⅛
Pennsylvania R. R.	314,604,200	315,650,360	3	Nov. 30, 1909	151¼	126⅛
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.	28,647,200	56,315,000	2	Aug. 16, 1909	96½	86½
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chic. & St. L. pfd.	27,463,000		2½	July 15, 1909	118	104
Pittsburgh Coal	32,000,000	20,173,000	..	.....	29⅜	10
Pittsburgh Coal pfd	32,000,000		1¾	Apr. 25, 1905	72½	40
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	61,201,985	5,510,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1909	175	173½
Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	1,000,000	1	Aug. 30, 1904	56	30½
Pressed Steel Car pfd	12,500,000		1¾	Nov. 24, 1909	111¾	96
Pullman	100,000,000	.....	2	Nov. 15, 1909	200	169
Quicksilver	5,708,700	.....	..	.....	9⅜	1⅝
Quicksilver pfd	4,291,300		½	June 1, 1903	10	3
Railway Steel Spring (*a*)	13,500,000	.....	1	Sept. 24, 1908	53⅝	32½
Railway Steel Spring pfd. (*a*)	13,500,000		1¾	Dec. 20, 1910	109	97⅞
Reading	70,000,000	76,031,000	2	Aug. 2, 1909	173⅜	118
Reading 1st pfd	28,000,000		2	Sept. 10, 1909	96	89
Reading 2d pfd	42,000,000		2	Nov. 10, 1909	104¾	90
Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	2,000,000	4	July 1, 1909	197	197
Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000	8,094,000	..	.....	49½	16⅝
Republic Iron & Steel pfd	20,416,900		1¾	Jan. 1, 1910	110¼	67¼
Rock Island	89,921,700	.....	..	.....	42⅜	20⅞
Rock Island pfd	49,270,900	.....	1	Nov. 1, 1905	82	57⅝
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh	10,000,000	9,576,000	1¼	Nov. 15, 1909	126	125
Rutland pfd	9,057,600	11,404,000	1½	Jan. 15, 1908	38½	28
St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000		..	.....	21	15
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pfd	5,498,500	4,000,000	2½	July 15, 1902	59	49¾
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pfd	3,500,000		..	.....	41	29
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	1,615,000	1,200,000	4	Dec. 31, 1908	..	..
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pfd	5,000,000		1	Nov. 1, 1909	73	65¼
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pfd	16,000,000	142,549,332	1	Dec. 1, 1905	60¾	36
St. Louis & S. F., C. & E. Ill, pfd. ctfs.	9,317,000		1½	Oct, 1. 1909	70	62½
St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	46,289,445	..	.....	34¼	20½
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	20,000,000		2	July 15, 1909	74½	47½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	10,000,000	4,000,000	2	Dec. 1, 1909	94⅝	68
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pfd	6,700,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1909	120	107⅜
Southern Pacific	197,852,359	39,457,500	1½	Jan. 2, 1910	139⅛	114⅝
Southern Pacific pfd	74,863,363		3½	Jan. 15, 1910	137	118¾
Southern	120,000,000	231,440,000	..	.....	34	22
Southern pfd	60,000,000		1½	Oct. 17, 1907	75	60
Southern Mobile & Ohio Tr. ctfs.	5,670,200		2	Oct. 1, 1909	86½	82
Tennessee Copper	5,000,000	350,000	$1.25	Sept. 30, 1908	49	33½
Texas Pacific Land Trust	5,735,775	.....	..	.....	93⅞	80½
Texas & Pacific	38,763,810	54,970,000	..	.....	40½	30
Third Avenue	16,000,000	40,000,000	1½	July 31, 1907	42½	16
Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	4,895,000	..	.....	..	..
Toledo Railway & Light	13,875,000	13,258,000	1	May 1, 1907	15⅝	7
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	10,000,000	28,027,000	..	.....	54⅞	43
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pfd	10,000,000		2	Oct. 15, 1909	74¼	64¾
Twin City Rapid Transit	20,100,000	17,900,000	1¼	Nov. 15, 1909	111½	97
Twin City Rapid Transit pfd	3,000,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1909	145	125
Union Bag & Paper	16,000,000	3,200,000	..	.....	15⅜	9¼
Union Bag & Paper pfd	11,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1909	81¼	66
Union Pacific	195,683,300	222,823,550	2½	Jan. 2, 1910	219	172½
Union Pacific pfd	99,569,300		2	Oct. 1, 1909	118½	94
United Fruit Co.	21,340,000	5,690,000	2	Oct. 15, 1909	..	..
United Railways Investment	19,400,000	18,150,000	..	.....	47	30
United Railways Investment pfd	15,000,000		2½	Jan. 2, 1907	77	50¼
United States Cast Iron Pipe	12,106,300	1,194,000	1	Dec. 2, 1907	35½	24⅜
United States Cast Iron Pipe pfd	12,106,300		1¾	Dec. 1, 1909	87½	67½
United States Express	10,000,000	.....	3	Nov. 15, 1909	110	82
United States Leather (*a*)	62,882,300	3,880,000	..	.....	15	14
United States Leather pfd. (*a*)	62,282,300		1½	Oct. 1, 1909	128	115
United States Realty & Improvement Co.	16,162,800	13,284,000	1¼	Nov. 1, 1909	87	60
United States Reduction & Refining (*a*)	5,918,800	1,813,000	1	July 1, 1903	17½	10
United States Reduction & Ref. pfd. (*a*)	3,945,800		1½	Oct. 1, 1907	39½	24
United States Rubber	25,000,000	15,000,000	1	Apr. 30, 1900	57⅝	27
United States Rubber 1st pfd	36,263,000		2	Oct. 30, 1909	123½	98
United States Rubber 2d pfd	9,965,000		1½	Oct. 30, 1909	89½	65¼

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1909—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1909(*b*)	
United States Steel	$508,302,500	$593,231,209	1	Dec. 30, 1909	94⅞	41¼
United States Steel pfd	360,281,100		1¾	Nov. 30, 1909	131	107
Utah Copper	7,336,250	22,500	50c.	Sept. 30, 1909	67¼	39⅛
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	9,073,680	5,357,000	5	Oct. 1, 1907	75⅞	57
Wabash	52,863,973	111,207,687	....	.....	24⅜	15
Wabash pfd	38,863,973		..	.....	61¾	41
Wells-Fargo	8,000,000	.....	5	July 15, 1909	580	300
Western Maryland 3d in. pd	15,685,400	58,718,000	..	.....	35½	3½
Western Union Telegraph	99,817,100	38,615,000	¾	Oct. 15, 1909	85¼	64
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg	36,705,075	32,589,904	2½	Oct. 10, 1907	90	74
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. 1st pfd	3,998,700		5¼	Oct. 15, 1909	145	104
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,000,000		..	.....	12⅞	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pfd	4,986,900	15,000,000	..	.....	25⅞	15¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pfd	11,993,500		..	.....	15⅛	6½
Wisconsin Central	16,147,900	34,363,760	..	.....	63⅞	35⅞
Wisconsin Central pfd	11,267,100		1	Oct. 15, 1909	91⅞	69½

(*a*) Unlisted stocks. (*b*) Report of prices in 1909 is to November 27.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to "Bradstreet's" for the stock list and prices of stocks.

New York Stock Exchange Seats.

THE following table, prepared by the "Wall Street Journal," shows the high and low prices of New York Stock Exchange seats since 1900:

Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.
1900	$35,000	$30,000	1904	$81,000	$57,000	1907	$80,000	$51,500
1901	50,000	48,000	1905	95,000	70,000	1908	72,000	52,000
1902	81,000	65,000	1906	95,000	78,000	1909	85,000	72,000
1903	82,000	51,000						

Fluctuations are due to the trend upward and downward of the stock market.

To show how the aggregate value of all the seats on the Stock Exchange has enhanced, the following table is appended. The average number of seats, now approximately 1,100, is used, and the high price each year is taken in computing the table:

Year.	High price.	Aggregate value.	Year.	High price.	Aggregate value.	Year.	High price.	Aggregate value.
1909	$85,000	$93,500,000	1904	$81,000	$88,000,000	1879	$20,000	$22,000,000
1908	72,000	79,000,000	1903	82,000	96,800,000	1866	10,000	11,000,000
1907	80,000	88,000,000	1902	81,000	88,000,000	1863	4,500	4,950,000
1906	95,000	104,500,000	1901	50,000	55,000,000	1823 (500 seats)	25	12,500
1905	95,000	104,500,000	1900	35,000	38,500,000			

In 1823 the initiation fee was $10, while at the present time it is $2,000. From 1863 to the high-record mark reached in 1906 the total number of seats increased in value $103,550,000, or 2,233 per cent.

Cost of Membership in Leading Exchanges.

THE "Investment Guide" of Henry Clews & Co., for 1909, gives the following table of cost of membership in the leading exchanges of the world:

Baltimore Stock Exchange	$2,700	New Orleans Cotton Exchange	$3,000
Berlin Bourse (entrance fee, not transferable)	750	New York Coffee Exchange	1,525
Boston Stock Exchange	37,000	New York Cotton Exchange	12,500
Chicago Stock Exchange	1,350	New York Produce Exchange	425
Cincinnati Stock Exchange	3,100	New York Stock Exchange	75,000
Cleveland Stock Exchange	3,000	Paris Bourse (appointments made and controlled by French Government)	....
Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, New York	650	Philadelphia Stock Exchange	7,000
Liverpool Cotton Exchange	4,500	Pittsburgh Stock Exchange	3,800
London Stock Exchange (entrance fee, not transferable)	2,000	St. Louis Stock Exchange	4,000
Montreal Stock Exchange	23,000	Toronto Stock Exchange	20,000
		Washington Stock Exchange	5,400

The value of a membership in an exchange depends in a large measure upon the prevailing state of business.

Comparative Prices of Commodities.

QUOTATIONS RULING FOR STANDARD GRADES, 1896 TO 1909.

THE following table from "Bradstreet's Journal" shows average ruling prices for 106 commodities in the United States at various periods from 1896 to 1909:

COMMODITIES.	1896. July 1.	1900. Feb. 1.	1901. June 1.	1907. Mar. 1.	1908. Nov. 1.	1909. Nov. 1.
BREADSTUFFS.						
Wheat, No. 2, red Winter, in elevator, per bush.	$0.64375	$0.75125	$0.81	$0.83	$1.085	$1.235
Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush	.33625	.40	.49625	.575	.82	.70
Oats, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush	.215	.285	.33	.475	.52	.42
Barley, Stand. (Milwaukee), per bush	.30	.46	.56	.66	.635	.665
Rye, Western, per bush	.375	.61	.60	.70	.8325	.80
Flour, straight Winter, per barrel	3.25	3.40	3.45	3.35	4.10	5.40
LIVE STOCK.						
Beeves, best, native steers (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	4.65	6.35	6.00	6.00	7.35	9.00
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	4.00	5.25	4.65	5.75	4.40	4.65
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	3.40	4.90	5.90	7.00	5.85	8.00
Horses, average com. to best (Chic.), per head	65.00	85.00	90.00	135.00	145.00	180.00
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.						
Beef, carcasses (Chic.), per lb	.055	.0775	.085	.08	.09	.09
Hogs, market pigs, carcasses (Chic.), per lb	.03875	.0625	.07125	.09	.0825	.1075
Mutton, carcasses (Chic.), per lb	.055	.0825	.0875	.095	.0950	.095
Milk (New York), per quart	.03	.03775	.02707	.04025	.04525	.04775
Eggs, State, fresh (New York), per dozen	.125	.19	.14	.29	.34	.38
Bread (New York), per loaf	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
Beef, family, per barrel	8.50	11.00	11.00	15.00	16.00	14.50
Pork, new mess, per barrel	8.25	10.50	15.25	18.50	16.00	25.75
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb	.04375	.0625	.0875	.0962	.1075	.1225
Hams, smoked, per lb	.10	.0975	.105	.14	.115	.145
Lard, Western steam, per lb	.042	.0615	.0845	.0975	.0980	.1265
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb	.15	.25	.19	.335	.28	.32
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb	.06625	.1275	.0925	.15	.1325	.165
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel	20.00	28.00	16.00	28.00	23.00	20.00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal	4.00	4.50	5.50	8.00	7.00	7.00
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb	.13	.08375	.0625	.0725	.06375	.08125
Sugar, granulated, per lb	.04875	.0515	.0555	.0460	.05	.0505
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb	.18	.255	.245	.165	.165	.18
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon	.32	.44	.35	.37	.28	.28
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pounds	.75	1.05	1.10	.98	.97	1.00
Rice, domestic, good, per lb	.0475	.0425	.04875	.05125	.05	.05
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per bush	1.15	2.25	2.50	2.175	2.40	2.75
Peas, choice (New York), per bush	1.05	1.30	1.225	1.50	2.10	2.35
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs	.75	1.50	2.37	1.50	2.12	1.50
FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS.						
Apples (State) per barrel	....	4.50	....	2.00	2.50	2.50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, per barrel	....	8.00	....	6.50	5.50	4.00
Peanuts, best Virginia, in hull, per lb	.0475	.035	.0475	.0525	.055	.05
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s	2.00	2.10	2.75	3.00	4.75	5.00
Raisins, layer, per lb	.06	.0775	.07	.0925	.0675	.06
Currants, new, dried, per lb	.0325	.045	.09	.0725	.06	.0575
HIDES AND LEATHER.						
Native Steer hides, No. 1, per lb	.085	.1325	.12	.1475	.15	.175
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, No. 1, per lb	.18	.26	.245	.31	.295	.31
Union, middle backs, No. 1, per lb	.26	.37	.32	.36	.35	.37
Oak, scoured backs, No. 1, per lb	.30	.41	.36	.38	.37	.42
RAW AND MANUFACTURED TEXTILES.						
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb	.074375	.0825	.0825	.1125	.0940	.1510
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X, washed (Boston), per lb	.16	.24	.24	.32	.30	.35
Wool, Aust., super combing, per lb. scoured	.48	.90	.72	.85	.83	.87
Hemp, Manila, per lb	.0425	.145	.08125	.09625	.05875	.06375
Jute, average of grades, per lb	.026875	.0375	.035	.0575	.04	.035
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb	4.00	5.20	3.55	5.35	3.80	3.50
Flax, New Zealand, spot, per lb	.0225	.085	.0575	.09	.05375	.06125
Print cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard	.024375	.0325	.02375	.045	.03125	.04
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard	.05375	.0625	.055	.08	.0675	.08
Ginghams, Amosk. Staple (Boston), per yard	.05	.055	.0525	.075	.05	.055
Cotton sheetings, Southern, 3 yards, per yard	.0475	.0575	.0475	.06875	.06125	.075
METALS						
Iron ore, old range, Bessemer, hematite, per ton	‡4.50	‡6.50	‡4.92	5.00	4.50	4.50
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N. Y.), per ton	12.60	25.00	16.25	26.00	17.25	19.50
Pig, No. 2, foundry, Southern (Birm.), per ton	7.00	17.50	11.00	23.50	12.50	15.00
Pig, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton	12.50	25.00	16.50	22.85	15.40	19.90
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton	20.25	35.00	25.00	29.50	25.00	27.00
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton	28.00	35.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Tinplates, American (Pittsburgh), per 100 lbs	3.65	4.65	4.00	3.90	3.70	3.50
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton	31.00	45.00	32.00	34.00	32.00	31.00
Silver, commercial bars (N.Y.), per ounce	.69125	.60375	.59875	.695	.50375	.50375
Copper, Lake Superior ingots (N. Y.), per lb	.12	.1625	.17	.2525	.139375	.13
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb	.03	.04675	.0435	.06	.0435	.0435
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb	.1375	.275	.28625	.42	.29625	.30625
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 pounds	37.00	51.00	47.00	38.50	44.00	50.50
COAL AND COKE.						
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton	4.25	4.25	4.20	5.00	5.00	5.00
Bituminous (Pitts.), f. o. b. Chic., per ton	2.75	3.50	3.00	3.20	3.35	3.40
Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b	2.00	3.00	1.75	3.40	1.75	2.85
Southern coke (Chattanooga), per ton	2.00	4.30	3.45	6.00	4.25	4.50

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—*Continued.*

COMMODITIES.	1896. July 1.	1900. Feb. 1.	1901. June 1.	1907. Mar. 1.	1908. Nov. 1.	1909. Nov. 1.
MINERAL AND VEGETABLE OILS.						
Petroleum, crude, in barrels (N. Y.), per barrel	$1.16	$1.68	$1.05	$1.63	$1.78	$1.53
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon	.078	.099	.0725	.075	.0875	.085
Linseed, per gallon	.37	.56	.61	.41	.42	.63
Cottonseed, crude, prime (N. Y.), per pound	.028	.0426	.044	.066	.0496	.0708
Castor, No. 1, per lb	.095	.115	.12	.11	.1075	.10
Olive, Italian, in barrels, per gallon	.49	.59	.62	.73	1.15	.85
NAVAL STORES.						
Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per barrel	1.50	1.30	1.20	4.15	2.70	4.00
Turpentine, machine, reg. (Savannah), per gal.	.23375	.53	.325	.72	.37	.575
Tar, regular (Wilmington, N. C.), per barrel	1.20	1.30	1.25	2.30	1.80	1.80
BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Brick, Hudson River, hard, per M	5.25	5.50	6.00	5.50	4.75	5.50
Lime, Eastern common, per barrel	.70	.75	.80	1.02	1.02	1.02
Nails, wire, from store, base price, per keg	2.80	3.65	2.60	2.30	2.40	2.25
Glass window, 10x15 per box, 50 sq. feet	1.55	2.20	4.08	2.30	1.95	1.78
Pine, yellow, yard schedule, per M	17.00	22.00	19.00	28.00	22.00	26.00
Timber, Eastern spruce, wide random, per M	15.00	21.50	18.00	24.00	23.00	24.00
Timber, hemlock, Penna., random, per M	11.00	18.00	15.00	22.00	20.00	21.00
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.						
Alum, per pound	.0165	.0175	.0175	.0175	.0175	.0175
Bicarbonate soda, American, per pound	.015	.0115	.0125	.0160	.0125	.0110
Borax, crystals, per lb	.0525	.0725	.0775	.08	.045	.04
Carbolic acid, in bulk, per lb	.17	.40	.23	.15	.11	.085
Caustic soda, 60 per cent., per lb	.022	.0225	.02	.0225	.0190	.0185
Nitric acid, 36 degrees, per lb	.0325	.035	.0375	.0425	.03875	.03875
Sulphuric acid, 60 degrees, per 100 lbs	.85	1.20	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.00
Phosphate rock, S. C., grd., per 2,000 lbs	5.25	7.50	5.50	6.50	7.00	6.00
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gallon	2.33	2.40	2.45	2.47	2.59	2.61
Opium, per lb	2.00	3.15	3.20	3.50	4.25	5.60
Quinine, domestic, in bulk, per ounce	.30	.32	.34	.22	.15	.14
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Hops, New York State, choice, per lb	.07	.09	.15	.09	.05	.13
Rubber, up-river, Para, fine new, per lb	.81	1.08	.89	1.22	1.15	2.05
Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisville), per lb	.11	.095	.08	.14	.1775	.175
Paper, news, roll, per lb	.0215	.03	.0215	.025	.024	.021
Ground bone, fine, average per ton, steamed	22.00	20.00	18.00	22.50	22.50	22.50
Hay, prime (New York), per 100 lbs	.95	.85	.90	1.15	.80	.95
Cottonseed (Houston), per ton 2,000 lbs	8.00	16.00	14.50	13.50	13.50	26.00

An average of the index numbers yearly since 1892 reveals the following:

YEAR.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1892	$7.7769	1898	$6.5713	1904	$7.9187
1893	7.5324	1899	7.2100	1905	8.0987
1894	6.6846	1900	7.8839	1906	8.4176
1895	6.4346	1901	7.5746	1907	8.9045
1896	5.9124	1902	7.8759	1908	8.0094
1897	6.1159	1903	7.9364	1909	8.4556

The figures for 1909 are based on the index numbers reported for the first eleven months of the year. The foregoing statistical exhibit shows that the average for 1909 was the highest with one exception—1907—that has been recorded within the last eighteen years.

Nutritiveness of Foods.

AVERAGE quantity of nutritive matter in 1,000 parts of varieties of animal and vegetable food.

Cucumber	25	Beet-root	148	Sole	210	Apricots	260	Almonds	650
Melons	30	Pears	160	Pork	240	Grapes	270	Oats	742
Turnips	42	Apples	170	Cherries	250	Chicken	270	Rye	792
Milk	72	Haddock	180	Veal	250	Plums	290	Rice	880
Cabbage	73	Gooseberries	190	Beef	260	Mutton	290	Barley	920
Carrots	98	Peaches	200	Potatoes	260	Tamarinds	340	Wheat	950
White of egg	140	Codfish	210						

Digestiveness of Foods.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Apples, sweet	Raw	1	30	Game (most kinds)	Roasted	4	15
Asparagus	Boiled	1	30	Liver (calves)	Fried or sauteed	2	30
Beans	Boiled	2	30	Lamb	Grilled	2	30
Beef, lean	Roasted	3	00	Milk	Raw	3	15
Beef, fresh salted	Boiled	2	45	Milk	Boiled	2	00
Beef, old salted	Boiled	6	00	Mutton	Boiled & broiled	3	00
Beets	Boiled	3	45	Nuts		5	00
Bread, fresh	Baked	3	30	Oysters	Raw	2	55
Cabbage	Pickled	4	30	Oysters	Stewed	3	30
Celery	Boiled	1	30	Onions	Stewed	3	30
Chicken	Boiled	2	00	Pork, fat	Roasted	5	15
Chicken	Roast	4	00	Pork, salt	Boiled	3	15
Cheese, old		3	30	Potatoes	Fried or baked	2	30
Duck	Roasted	2	00	Rice	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Raw	2	00	Sausage	Grilled	3	30
Eggs, fresh	Soft boiled	3	00	Tripe	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Hard boiled	4	00	Trout	Boiled	1	30
Fish, not fat	Boiled	1	30	Turkey	Roasted	2	30
Fish, not fat	Fried	3	00	Veal	Roast or grilled	5	00

Life Insurance Statistics.

CONDITION OF REGULAR LEGAL RESERVE COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1909, AND BUSINESS THE PRECEDING YEAR.*

No. of Cos.	Assets.	Premiums Received.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders (Losses, Dividends, Surrenders, &c.)	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.		Policies in Force.	
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
171	$3,380,294,090	$545,358,410	$703,930,149	$335,777,925	$467,676,546	5,166,003	$2,063,076,405	25,852,405	$14,518,952,277

CONDITION AND BUSINESS OF ASSESSMENT COMPANIES AND ORDERS.

No. of Cos.	Assets.	Assessments Collected.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.		Insurance in Force.	
						No.	Amount.	No. of Members.	Amount.
673	$122,666,460	$113,955,519	$127,957,926	$90,129,724	$108,194,033	†1,800,000	$1,813,103,993	8,589,711	$9,130,739,733

* Including industrial policies. † Estimated.

The returns of life insurance in the first three tables were compiled from "The Insurance Year-Book," published by The Spectator Company.

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the "old-line" life insurance companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department for twenty years:

Year Ending Dec. 31.	No. of Companies.	Total Income.	Total Payments for Losses, Endowments, and Annuities.	Total Payments for Lapsed, Surrendered, and Purchased Policies.	Total Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Payments to Policyholders.	Taxes, Commissions, and other Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
1887....	29	$130,657,526	$42,827,054	$10,413,379	$14,852,624	$68,003,557	$25,031,101	$93,447,289
1888....	30	147,024,431	48,569,964	11,234,569	14,324,827	74,129,360	27,905,878	103,369,145
1889....	30	168,184,699	53,081,834	12,240,142	13,951,069	79,273,667	34,898,168	114,503,360
1890....	30	187,424,959	58,606,615	13,827,225	14,271,501	86,707,341	39,616,782	126,653,530
1891....	29	201,931,425	62,731,497	16,230,891	13,991,226	92,953,614	42,350,372	135,792,048
1892....	31	223,024,998	72,576,866	15,658,759	14,386,195	102,621,820	49,665,730	152,890,333
1893....	32	236,683,206	75,903,820	19,839,418	14,823,176	110,566,414	55,205,336	166,512,254
1894....	33	256,624,478	78,313,162	23,164,108	14,577,455	116,054,725	61,073,545	177,863,333
1895....	35	266,897,200	84,791,622	22,889,493	15,297,604	122,978,718	62,052,872	185,772,902
1896....	36	279,373,107	90,146,264	26,368,039	17,083,169	134,219,515	64,160,732	199,173,299
1897...	35	301,268,179	92,688,307	26,431,312	18,425,197	137,544,815	67,582,025	205,856,394
1898....	35	320,306,169	98,465,681	26,436,307	19,694,634	144,566,622	72,667,590	218,063,363
1899....	37	355,946,005	111,788,691	23,080,965	20,917,143	155,786,799	86,622,697	243,154,558
1900....	40	392,358,741	120,945,587	22,190,804	22,568,261	165,704,652	94,782,023	261,467,238
1901.. .	38	437,935,470	135,674,468	23,907,412	23,811,649	183,393,529	103,051,203	287,181,045
1902....	39	488,736,272	142,777,004	26,346,122	26,589,715	195,712,841	116,474,384	312,931,556
1903....	42	534,161,859	158,131,967	31,497,758	30,617,368	220,247,094	128,440,557	349,453,708
1904....	42	580,743,959	171,804,278	35,916,236	33,334,133	241,054,647	138,202,722	380,049,676
1905....	43	614,712,082	179,795,591	42,366,560	35,795,581	257,957,732	134,986,906	393,734,139
1906....	43	632,446,618	183 626,623	55 178,177	39,782,313	278,587,113	124,797,879	404,215,088
1907....	37	625,718,823	191,854,912	55,441,688	45,109,125	292,405,725	107,942,425	401,089,736
1908....	35	644,572,752	194,579,498	71,084,481	52,830,628	318,594,607	108,754,949	428,536,035

ASSETS OF AND AMOUNT INSURED BY THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1909.

Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Gross Assets.	Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Gross Assets.
New York Life, N. Y.	$1,993,559,601	$559,422,543	State Mutual, Mass.....	$123,462,633	$32,518,893
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	1,861,890,803	242,214,134	Fidelity Mutual, Pa.....	120,992,663	17,697,743
Mutual Life, N. Y.....	1,438,408,803	545,135,822	Germania, N. Y.....	115,355,339	41,393,914
Prudential, N. J..	1,434,551,347	175,209,841	Phœnix Mutual, Ct.....	108,927,188	25,952,132
Equitable Life, N. Y.....	1,326,478,540	472,794,485	Home Life, N. Y.....	98,368,244	22,179,005
Northwestern Mut., Wis..	945,021,730	249,975,724	Union Central, Ohio	98,309,138	67,951,697
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	892,720,194	100,426,223	Manhattan Life, N. Y.....	67,530,467	20,825,714
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	469,247,427	121,165,737	Berkshire Life, Mass.....	64,279,595	17,303,718
Ætna Life, Ct.....	279,665,227	87,041,639	Union Mutual, Me	60,956,966	14,853,654
Jno. Hancock Mut.,Mass..	199,538,174	56,807,680	United States, N. Y.....	59,941,115	8,756,974
Travelers' (Life Dept.)....	187,020,131	49,821,751	Washington Life, N. Y.....	55,090,311	18,754,351
New England Mutual.....	184,913,858	43,829,377	Security Mutual, N. Y.....	45,736,949	5,340,137
Connecticut Mutual.....	178,494,797	67,662,590	Connecticut General.....	39,869,264	7,992,258
National Life, Vt.....	154,147,843	44,026,070	Columbian National.....	24,354,975	4,843,185

LIFE INSURANCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Insurance in force, United States (including assessment insurance), $23,678,704,645; Great Britain, $4,426,124,000; Germany, $1,500,000,000; France, $727,673,358; Austria, $370,621,530; Scandinavia, $150,402,801; Switzerland, $144,412,854; Russia, $62,839,902.

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN 1908 OF COMPANIES REPORTING TO THE NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Companies.	Receipts.			Disbursements.				
	Premiums Received.	Interest Received.	Total Income.	Death Claims Paid.	Matured Endowments.	Lapsed and Surrendered.	Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Paid Policyholders.
Ætna Life	$10,632,732	$3,595,951	$14,228,683	$3,353,962	$2,349,739	$1,819,804	$ 743,217	$8,285,158
Berkshire	2,251,644	847,188	3,098,832	762,275	186,859	428,354	269,655	1,647,143
Conn. Mutual	5,799,582	3,183,122	8,982,704	4,144,548	251,033	857,127	1,232,087	6,505,647
Equitable, N. Y	52,500,451	21,203,444	73,703,895	20,324,002	4,830,170	13,347,461	8,011,001	47,641,930
Fidelity Mutual	4,529,029	893,146	5,422,175	1,375,450	....	450,914	132,563	1,962,207
Germania	5,073,449	1,882,454	6,955,903	1,625,836	1,284,076	618,887	358,738	3,928,219
Hartford Life	2,096,987	170,834	2,267,821	1,581,457	1,000	48,074	45,889	1,676,420
Home Life	3,367,101	1,057,265	4,424,366	1,000,676	343,331	465,354	289,017	2,144,937
Illinois Life	1,434,857	428,467	1,863,324	457,569	30,575	214,475	32,754	737,023
John Hancock	18,108,398	2,433,450	20,541,848	4,888,737	157,793	898,641	1,522,550	7,467,975
Life Ins. Co. of Va.	2,456,555	187,303	2,643,858	724,452	471	42,387	38,291	806,015
Manhattan	2,246,256	1,049,244	3,295,500	1,331,081	207,078	446,475	114,385	2,109,773
Mass. Mutual	7,859,312	2,266,249	10,125,561	2,342,554	286,043	819,585	1,376,936	4,825,118
Metropolitan	66,249,809	10,200,678	76,450,487	18,354,208	393,460	1,769,257	3,628,737	24,297,389
Michigan Mutual	1,488,278	521,390	2,009,668	531,099	289,684	203,796	23,945	1,048,524
Mutual Benefit	17,344,898	5,642,518	22,987,416	5,219,485	1,566,517	2,507,401	2,407,244	11,874,247
Mutual, New York	58,994,653	25,448,915	84,443,568	21,664,820	5,140,931	14,808,769	8,311,256	52,662,701
National, U.S.A	1,898,388	522,306	2,420,694	353,131	6,178	112,508	5,535	480,864
National, Vermont	5,974,082	1,959,227	7,933,309	1,483,587	554,642	854,146	279,808	3,450,073
New Eng. Mutual	6,455,235	2,218,719	8,673,954	2,345,107	474,645	843,619	965,965	4,629,236
New York Life	78,458,925	23,760,433	102,219,358	22,131,291	6,460,521	12,817,802	6,042,394	49,191,258
N'thwst'n Mutual	35,295,047	11,337,530	46,632,577	8,674,491	1,996,469	6,806,203	9,428,133	26,947,678
Pacific Mutual	3,947,939	736,202	4,684,141	866,161	61,803	383,707	380,689	1,703,086
Penn Mutual	16,220,552	4,889,044	21,109,596	4,317,447	1,185,030	1,760,388	1,483,755	9,013,394
Phœnix Mutual	4,214,569	1,258,254	5,472,833	1,242,571	270,150	498,662	482,081	2,506,096
Prov. Life & Trust	7,753,083	3,259,220	11,012,303	1,836,667	2,608,793	733,797	1,133,151	6,397,250
Prudential	53,230,282	7,093,098	60,323,380	14,402,159	232,887	2,709,312	2,082,756	19,496,113
Sec'r'ty Mut'l, N.Y	1,527,269	264,807	1,792,076	587,603	....	209,209	35,116	832,221
State Life	2,369,753	416,931	2,786,684	586,020	....	328,450	115,519	1,029,989
State Mutual	4,687,184	1,625,894	6,313,078	1,384,339	579,017	815,527	775,144	3,562,510
Travelers'	6,270,562	3,051,299	9,321,861	2,289,124	762,014	525,549	54,981	3,660,269
Union Central	9,631,442	3,914,364	13,545,806	2,137,586	702,885	885,210	1,166,759	4,917,946
Union Mutual	2,235,836	621,480	2,857,316	717,844	115,977	321,507	107,174	1,264,955
United States	1,021,371	454,620	1,475,631	515,164	142,177	464,729	71,590	1,211,805
Washington	2,051,497	950,709	3,002,206	1,074,788	662,814	399,088	56,236	2,223,717

DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.

Companies.	Commissions Paid.	Salaries Paid.	All Other Expenses.	Dividends to Stockholders.	Taxes.	Profit and Loss.	Total Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
Ætna Life	$981,238	$287,990	$363,840	$200,000	$366,297	....	$2,241,964	$10,527,122
Berkshire	216,318	65,121	122,854	....	41,853	$1,621	470,370	2,117,513
Conn. Mutual	555,568	176,362	381,102	....	211,921	200,970	1,655,469	8,161,116
Equitable, N.Y	5,792,455	1,436,711	1,569,452	7,000	677,720	6,136	10,044,138	57,686,068
Fidelity Mutual	573,981	163,721	242,421	....	88,969	....	1,102,333	3,064,540
Germania	704,423	172,348	211,465	24,000	54,665	39,785	1,243,982	5,172,201
Hartford Life	142,390	78,774	68,703	50,000	27,903	6,940	379,128	2,055,548
Home Life	393,029	131,150	147,742	15,000	51,404	....	772,212	2,917,149
Illinois Life	330,509	98,162	117,643	7,000	20,135	12,996	614,285	1,351,308
John Hancock	3,832,471	538,345	932,232	....	217,398	....	5,616,927	13,084,902
Ins. Co. of Va	657,975	124,276	137,447	36,000	50,259	1,149	1,008,836	1,814,851
Manhattan	214,725	121,642	237,599	20,000	43,541	503	711,651	2,821,424
Mass. Mutual	768,035	190,777	285,870	....	138,426	49,281	1 495,892	6,321,010
Metropolitan	12,902,48-	2,780,135	3,019,703	140,000	1,024,275	573,914	20,619,871	44,917,260
Michigan M tual	194,357	63,478	58,922	25,000	32,969	7,565	387,803	1,436,327
Mutual Benefit	1,769,758	414,878	514,722	....	354,939	81,614	3,365,280	15,239,527
Mutual, New York	3,913,499	1,195,944	1,987,846	....	737,636	....	8,511,982	61,174,683
National, U.S.A	295,591	99,850	100,510	50,000	37,342	91	593,827	1,074,691
National, Vermont	643,430	138,825	209,119	....	151,253	46,026	1,203,727	4,653,800
New Eng. Mutual	661,630	192,055	262,871	....	119,613	37,422	1,335,089	5,964,425
New York Life	6,042,227	1,401,672	2,007,522	....	943,460	....	10,718,371	59,909,629
N'thwst'n Mutual	3,540,172	690,380	773,490	....	809,615	....	6,023,024	32,970,702
Pacific Mutual	671,924	139,581	157,963	70,000	66,145	336	1,124,465	2,827,491
Penn Mutual	1,783,324	349,153	494,146	....	472,247	485	3,296,795	12,310,189
Phœnix Mutual	527,469	131,186	135,177	....	110,089	2,067	915,390	3,421,486
Prov. Life & Trust	671,476	332,634	244,060	....	120,300	....	1,460,775	7,858,025
Prudential	10,896,978	1,876,844	2,508,802	200,000	1,062,036	229,812	16,998,458	36,494,571
Sec'r'ty Mut'l, N.Y.	250,908	87,646	131,635	....	26,163	31,093	535,451	1,367,672
State Life	508,665	118,571	109,702	....	46,518	25	797,384	1,827,373
State Mutual	444,235	95,117	141,770	....	84,473	40,790	837,151	4,399,661
Travelers'	755,665	158,295	333,582	50,000	109,153	....	1,763,456	5,423,725
Union Central	1,062,203	257,358	485,113	430,000	1,139,902	10,793	3,457,857	8,375,803
Union Mutual	214,877	87,534	82,714	....	46,507	53,708	502,854	1,767,809
United States	116,747	65,232	104,488	18,480	16,738	4,510	335,792	1,547,597
Washington	198,195	95,708	155,508	....	31,300	....	549,030	2,772,747

Fire Insurance Statistics.

CONDITION AND TRANSACTIONS OF COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1909.

Number of Companies.	Capital.	Assets Exclusive of Premium Notes.	Net Surplus.	Cash Premiums Received during Year.	Total Cash Income during Year.
324 Stock*..... 272 Mutual.....	$84,704,959	$611,896,763	$212,342,367	$312,906,129	$339,077,557

Number of Companies.	Paid for Losses during Year.	Paid for Dividends during Year.	Expenses other than Losses and Dividends during Year.	Total Disbursements during Year.	Risks Written during Year.
324 Stock*..... 272 Mutual.....	$167,240,146	$28,612,870	$111,524,689	$307,377,705	†$32,000,000,000

* Including 38 Lloyds. † Approximation. These statistics of fire insurance business in the United States are, with the exception of the estimate of risks written during the year, compiled from "The Insurance Year-Book," published by The Spectator Company. They do not include the returns of a few stock companies and some 500 mutuals and town and county mutuals, whose transactions are purely local and individually of small volume.

CONDITION OF THE PRINCIPAL JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1909.*

Companies.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Net Surplus.	Companies.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Net Surplus.
Home, New York.....	$24,856,499	$3,000,000	$9,882,822	New Hampshire Fire	$4,861,150	$1,100,000	$1,397,137
Hartford, Ct.....	20,434,817	2,000,000	5,042,591	Northern, England...	4,801,556	†200,000	1,725,639
Continental, New York.	19,314,697	1,000,000	10,316,750	Glens Falls, N. Y.....	4,689,210	200,000	2,187,774
Ætna, Ct.....	16,464,529	4,000,000	4,927,878	Globe & Rutgers, N. Y.	4,621,718	400,000	1,870,452
German-American, N. Y	14,797,078	1,500,000	5,467,354	Munich, Germany.....	4,593,608	†200,000	1,832,544
Liverp., London & Globe	13,212,950	†200,000	4,974,079	Hanover Fire, N. Y..	4,395,626	1,000,000	1,063,044
Ins. Co. of N. America.	11,975,361	3,000,000	1,560,551	Sun, England.....	4,011,445	†200,000	1,236,229
Royal, England.....	11,222,552	†200,000	2,610,480	WestchesterFire, N.Y.	3,949,620	300,000	1,113,946
Phenix, New York.....	9,565,943	1,500,000	1,010,453	Phœnix, England.....	3,214,773	†200,000	1,060,609
Phœnix, Ct.....	8,834,272	2,000,000	2,169,175	Agricultural, N. Y. ...	3,063,437	500,000	786,779
Springfield F. & M.....	8,519,934	2,000,000	1,803,440	Palatine, England....	3,018,555	†200,000	1,205,190
Fire Association, Pa.....	8,097,411	750,000	2,003,330	Providence-Wash., R.I	3,012,678	500,000	351,812
National, Ct.....	7,840,499	1,000,000	1,466,092	Milwau. Mechanics'...	3,007,694	500,000	607,964
Queen, New York.....	7,811,799	1,000,000	2,721,302	Norwich Union, Eng..	2,919,981	†200,000	628,759
American, N. J.	7,748,032	750,000	1,954,999	Rossia, Russia.....	2,909,528	†200,000	589,857
N. British & Mercantile.	7,054,245	†200,000	2,692,782	Spring Garden, Pa....	2,849,945	400,000	340,937
Commercial Union, Eng.	6,853,998	†200,000	2,436,584	Franklin, Pa.....	2,701,380	400,000	562,799
Pennsylvania Fire.....	6,619,284	750,000	1,671,977	Williamsb'rghC., N.Y.	2,532,353	250,000	634,487
Fireman's Fund.....	6,452,212	200,000	2,559,667	London England.....	2,516,227	†200,000	649,970
Connecticut Fire.....	6,365,877	1,000,000	1,399,274	Orient, Ct.....	2,495,541	500,000	539,295
Germania, N. Y.....	5,874,016	1,000,000	1,476,934	Royal Exchange, Eng.	2,410,853	†200,000	690,155
St. Paul F.& M., Minn....	5,428,838	500,000	1,154,406	Girard F. & M., Pa....	2,365,130	500,000	355,395
American Central, Mo....	5,239,404	2,000,000	959,019	Security, Ct.....	2,350,499	500,000	422,686
Boston, Mass.....	5,234,006	1,000,000	2,237,124	Western Assur., Can.	2,184,632	†200,000	726,219
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	5,233,122	750,000	1,569,456	Atlas, England.....	2,170,829	†200,000	700,574
Northwestern Nat'l, Wis	5,174,504	1,000,000	1,237,840	Delaware, Pa.....	2,037,656	400,000	150,159
Scottish Union & Nat'l..	5,114,297	†200,000	2,848,861	Hamburg-Bremen....	2,025,107	†200,000	479,444
Firemen's, N. J.....	5,052,624	1,000,000	2,237,124	Caledonian, Scotland.	1,967,934	†200,000	574,920

* Annual statements of the fire insurance companies are rendered to the insurance departments during the month of January; therefore the statistics of condition January 1, 1910, were not ready when this publication went to press.

† The New York law requires a deposit of $200,000 from foreign companies with the insurance department. This is treated by the department as "deposit capital," and the surplus stated in the next column is "surplus beyond deposit capital" and other liabilities.

ANNUAL PROPERTY LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES BY FIRES—1878-1909.

Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.
1878.....	$64,315,900	$36,575,900	1895.....	$142,110,233	$84,689,030
1879.....	77,703,700	44,464,700	1896.....	118,737,420	73,903,800
1880.....	74,643,400	42,525,000	1897.....	116,354 570	66,722,140
1881.....	81,280,900	44,641,900	1898.....	130,593.905	73,796,080
1882.....	84,505,024	48,875,131	1899.....	153,597,830	92,683,715
1883.....	100,149,228	54,808,664	1900.....	160,929,805	95,403,650
1884.....	110,008,611	60,679,818	1901.....	174,160,680	106,680,590
1885.....	102,818,796	57,430,789	1902.....	161,488,355	94,775,045
1886.....	104,924,750	60,506,567	1903.....	145,302,155	87,900,000
1887.....	120,283,055	69,659,508	1904.....	230,520,131	138,314,212
1888.....	110,885,665	63,965,724	1905.....	165,221,650	109,236,420
1889.....	123,046,833	73,679,465	1906.....	444,326,124	276,732,270
1890.....	108,993,792	65,015,465	1907.....	215,671,250	114,646,335
1891.....	143,764,967	90,576,918	1908.....	217,885,850	116,426,231
1892.....	151,516,098	93,511,936	1909	*195,250,000	*108,000,000
1893.....	167,544,370	105,994,577	Total 33 years...	$4,772,437,820	$2,813,371,596
1894.....	140,006,484	89,574,699			

Estimated.

INSURANCE in force January 1, 1909.—Personal Accident and Health, $4,000,000,000; Steam Boiler, $700,000,000; Plate Glass, $100,000,000; Employers' Liability (estimated), $1,800,000,000; Fidelity, $1,000,000,000; Surety, $1,000,000,000; Credit, $45,000,000; Burglary, $60,000,000.

CASUALTY AND SURETY INSURANCE BUSINESS IN 1908.

The following was the business transacted in the United States in 1908 by the thirty-seven companies transacting a miscellaneous insurance business:

CLASS OF BUSINESS.	Prem. Received	Losses Paid.	P.C.	CLASS OF BUSINESS.	Prem. Received	Losses Paid.	P.C.
Burglary	$2,485,890	$899,221	36.2	Personal Accident	$19,044,634	$8,104,933	42.5
Credit	2,209,639	1,884,620	85.3	Plate Glass	3,184,467	1,258,93-	39.5
Fidelity and Surety	12,530,922	3,826,427	30.5	Steam Boiler	1,958,449	175,103	8.9
Health	4,592,365	1,859,276	40.5	Sprinkler	184,952	48,200	26.1
Liability	22,711,547	11,670,222	51.4				

The Fire Waste in the United States.

The technologic branch of the United States Geological Survey, H. M. Wilson, chief engineer of the branch, in 1909 made a report on the fire losses in the United States in 1907, from which the following are extracts:

The total fire losses in that year were $215,084,700. The losses on insured property paid by the insurance companies were $114,164,469.

The fire waste in the last 33 years, accord.ng to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, reached the tremendous total of $4,484,326,831.

The great fire waste in the United States is undoubtedly due to the predominance of frame buildings. In most European cities frame buildings are positively prohibited within the limits of the municipalities, and but a very few are erected in the rural districts, owing to the scarcity and high price of timber. In the United States the conditions have been exactly reversed. Lumber, at least until recently, has been the cheaper material, besides being more easily worked than brick, stone and steel. The result has been that a great majority of the homes of the country and many factory buildings, warehouses, etc., have been made out of lumber.

Of the total losses sustained in the United States in 1907 more than two-thirds were due to frame buildings. The exact losses are $146,695,442 in frame buildings and $68,425,267 in brick, stone and steel buildings.

While the prevailing material of construction, lumber, is responsible for the great fire waste of the United States, there is a cause lying back of all this—faulty construction and equipment of buildings. The list of causes of fires is headed by defective chimneys, flues, fireplaces and heating and lighting apparatus, all of them faults of construction and equipment. Matches, sparks and explosions figure prominently in the list, followed by incendiarism, electricity and lightning. Nearly one-fourth of the fires are labelled "Unknown cause," which indicates forcibly the listless attitude, not only of the general public toward this waste, but also the men directly charged with protecting property against fire, the officials of municipalities and others.

PER CAPITA FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES AS SHOWN BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Geographical Divisions.	Total Population.	Total Fire Loss.	Fire Loss Per Capita.
North Atlantic	23,779,013	$59,447,532	$2.50
South Atlantic	11,574,988	25,349,223	2.19
North Central	29,026,645	68,793,148	2.37
South Central	16,368,558	59,908,922	3.66
Pacific Western	4,783,557	12,676,426	2.65

FIRE WASTE IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

Cities of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Norway, Russia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, with a reporting population of 19,913,816, had a loss of but $9,582,340, a per capita of 48 cents. Russia had the highest loss, $3,100,825 in a population of 2,673,427, a per capita loss of $1.16.

If the United States had Europe's per capita of 48 cents in a total population estimated by the Census Bureau for 1907 as 85,532,761 the total fire waste in this country for the year would amount to $41,055,725, a saving of natural resources to the extent of $174,028,984.

FIRE LOSSES IN SIX EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Years.	Fire Loss, Annual Average.	Population 1901.	Loss Per Capita.
Austria	1898-1902	$7,601,389	26,150,597	$0.29
Denmark	1901	660,924	2,588,919	.26
France	1900-1904	11,699,275	38,595,500	.30
Germany	1902	27,655,600	56,367,178	.49
Italy	1901-1904	4,112,725	32,449,754	.12
Switzerland	1901-1903	999,364	3,325,023	.30

Or an average loss per capita of $0.33.

ANNUAL COST MAINTENANCE OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN CITIES.

		Population.	Fire Department Maintenance.			Per Capita.
Kiel and suburbs	Germany	171,000	179,002 m.	=	$42,602	$0.25
Cologne and suburbs	Germany	458,037	509,609 m.	=	121,286	.26
Breslau	Germany	422,738	465,571 m.	=	110,805	.26
Berlin	Germany	1,888,848	2,035,346 m.	=	484,412	.26
London	England	6,580,616	254,045 £.	=	1,238,469	.19
St. Petersburg	Russia	1,313,300	578,503 r.	=	295,036	.22
Paris	France	2,714,068	2,925,334 f.	=	564,589	.21
Stockholm	Sweden	311,043	269,164 k.	=	72,135	.23
Budapest	Austria	723,322	281,544 k.	=	57,123	.08
Milan	Italy	491,460	431,253 l.	=	83,321	.17
		15,074,432			$3,069,688	
Cities in the United States having population of 100,000 and over		16,883,435			$25,754,386	$1.53

Important Tunnels of the World.

Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountain and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6¾ miles; opened 1884.

Andes Mountains—5 miles, opened 1909.

Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.

Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles; opened 1897.

Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.

Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountains, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.

Khojak Pass—India, from Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.

Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.

New Croton—Supplies water to New York City, 33 1-8 miles; opened 1888.

Rothschonberg—Drains the Felberg mines Saxony, 31½ miles; opened 1877.

St. Clair—Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles; opened 1891.

St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connects Goschenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9 1-3 miles; opened 1881.

Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucestershire, England, 4½ miles; opened 1886.

Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles; opened 1905.

Sutro—Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, 4½ miles; opened 1879.

Wasserfluh—In the Alps, between Bunnadern and Lichtensteig, Switzerland, 2 miles; opened 1909.

Woodhead—Between Manchester and Sheffield, England, 3 miles.

TUNNELS IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM—Tunnels under Hudson River connecting Weehawken, N. J., with the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Sixth Ave., between 31st and 33d Sts., New York. Work started April 1, 1904; will be completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.

Manhattan Cross-Town Tunnels from the Pennsylvania Railroad station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, will be completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.

East River Tunnels connect with the Cross-Town Tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; will be completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SYSTEM—North tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1903. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5,700 feet long.

Up-town tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopher St. thence to Sixth Ave, and up Sixth Ave. to the Pennsylvania Railroad station. Started March, 1904, will be completed in 1910. Section from Morton to 12th Sts. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.

Forty-second Street Subway Extension from Pennsylvania Railroad station to Grand Central on 42d St. Work will be started in 1910.

South tunnels under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Buildings (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.

Tunnels (consisting of two single track tubes now under construction) will extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point just east of Summit Ave. will be a double track concrete tunnel with a centre wall dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1906; will be completed in 1911.

BELMONT TUNNEL under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track tubes with cast-iron ring 16 feet 10 inches outside diameter, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908.

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL under the East River from the Battery, New York, to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn Subways. Started April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.

BERGEN CUT of Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and will be completed in 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD TUNNEL through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed February 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length, viz., 4,283 feet. New tunnel is double tracked, lined with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide. Bush track construction used.

Wheat Harvest Calendar.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.
February and March—Upper Egypt, India.
April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.
May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.
June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France.
July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, Nebraska, Upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, South of England.
August—Central and Northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, Lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Central Russia.
September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, North of Russia.
November—Peru, South Africa.
December—Burmah, New South Wales.

Railroad Statistics.

MILEAGE, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, EARNINGS, EXPENDITURES, AND TRAFFIC OF SURFACE STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

This table was compiled from "Poor's Manual of Railroads of the United States for 1909."

Mileage of Railroads	230,084.65
Second Tracks and Sidings	103,691.37
Total Track	333,776.02
Steel Rails in Track	324,806.05
Iron Rails in Track	8,969.97
Locomotives	61,030
Cars, Passenger	35,601
" Baggage, Mail, etc	12,341
" Freight	2,176,321
Total Revenue Cars	2,224,263
Liabilities.	
Capital Stock	$7,641,913,086
Bonded Debt§	5,592,973,129
Unfunded Debt	222,474,870
Current Accounts	940,361,739
Sinking and Other Funds	246,833,997
Total Liabilities	$18,644,556,821
Assets.	
Cost of Railroad and Equipment	$13,902,227,797
Other Investments	3,938,863,262
Sundry Assets	517,301,100
Current Accounts	1,011,685,994
Total Assets	$19,370,078,153
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	$725,521,332

Miles of Railroad Operated	228,285.73
Passenger Train Mileage	510,699,062
Freight " "	589,323,097
Mixed " "	32,340,149
Total	1,132,362,308
Passengers Carried	891,275,003
Passenger Mileage	28,985,670,148
Tons of Freight Moved	1,521,065,494
Freight Mileage	215,698,911,350
Traffic Earnings.	
Passengers	$575,246,516
Freight	1,650,989,952
Miscellaneous	180,783,342
Total Traffic Revenue	$2,407,019,810
Net Earnings	$717,802,167
Receipts from Other Sources	183,380,314
Total Available Revenue	$901,182,481
Payments.	
Interest on Bonds	$304,475,354
Other Interest	30,605,970
Dividends on Stock	237,565,478
Miscellaneous	108,749,192
Rentals—Interest	36,308,746
Dividends	30,008,582
Miscellaneous	21,647,564
Taxes	82,377,619
Total Payments	$851,738,105
Surplus	$49,444,376

§ Including, in 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905 and 1904, real estate mortgages, equipment, trust obligations, etc , previously included in item "unfunded debt."

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1898-1908.

Year.	Miles Operated.	Capital Stock.	Bonded Debt.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Interest Paid.	Dividends Paid
1898	184,194	$5,581,522,858	$5,635,363,594	$1,249,558,724	$389,666,474	$237,133,099	$94,937,526
1899	186,280	5,742,181,181	5,644,858,027	1,336,096,379	423,941,689	239,178,913	109,032,252
1900	191,511	5,804,346,250	5,758,592,754	1,501,695,378	483,247,526	244,447,806	140,343,653
1901	195,886	5,978,796,249	6,035,469,741	1,612,448,826	520,294,727	261,645,714	156,887,283
1902	197,381	6,078,290,596	6,465,290,839	1,720,814,900	560,026,277	263,237,451	178,200,752
1903	206,876	6,355,207,335	6,722,216,517	1,908,857,826	592,508,512	278,101,828	190,674,415
1904	211,074	6,477,045,374	7,475,846,203	1,977,638,713	639,240,027	275,800,200	211,522,166
1905	212,624	6,741,956,825	7,821,243,106	2,112,197,770	685,464,488	270,315,290	203,675,622
1906	218,476	7,106,408,976	7,851,107,778	2,346,640,286	790,187,712	309,538,574	253,340,925
1907	225,227	7,458,126,785	9,043,286,284	2,602,757,503	833,339,600	319,119,407	278,345,593
1908	228,285	7,641,913,086	8,788,518,045	2,407,019,810	717,802,167	371,390,070	267,574,060

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Year.	Mileage on June 30, of Years Mentioned.				Miles of Line per 100 Sq. Miles.	Miles of Line per 10,000 Inhabitants.
	Official.	Unofficial.	Total.	Increase Over Preceding Year.		
1908§	231,539.51	2,138.20	‡233,677.71	*a*)5,291.16	*7.87	†27.05
1907	227,670.85	2,280.34	229,951.19	5,588.02	7.74	27.02
1906	222,571.52	1,791.65	224,363.17	6,262.13	7.55	26.78
1905	217,017.68	1,083.36	218,101.04	4,196.70	7.34	26.44
1904	212,577.57	1,326.77	213,904.34	5,927.12	7.20	26.34
1903	207,186.84	790.38	207,977.22	5,505.37	7.00	26.03
1902	201,672.83	799.02	202,471.85	5,234.41	6.82	25.76
1901	196,075.07	1,162.37	197,237.44	3,891.66	6.64	25.52
1900	192,940.67	405.11	193,345.78	4,051.12	6.51	25.44
1899	188,277.49	1,017.17	189,294.66	2,898.34	6.37	25.34

* For 1900 and subsequent years on basis of 2,970,038 square miles, which covers "land surface" only, and excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

† On basis of 86,394,575 population for 1908, which is reached by adding to population of the United States in 1900, 75,994,575 (which excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad), an estimated annual increase of 1,300,000 for each successive year. Averages for 1898 and 1899, based on an annual increase in population of 1,304,686, the population for 1890 being 62 947,714. ‡ Excludes mileage in Alaska (185.39 miles, unofficial) and Hawaii. § Does not include mileage of roads classed as Switching and Terminal Companies. (*a*) Basis excludes mileage of Switching and Terminal Companies.

Principal Railroad Systems of United States and Canada

WITH A SYNOPSIS OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS SUBMITTED TO "THE WORLD ALMANAC" BY THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. System.—"Santa Fe." [Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Nevada.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$94,265,716 Operating expenses 57,495,195 Net earnings.....$36,770,521 Other income..... 1,158,375 Total net income.$37,928,896 Total payments..... 28,372,140 Surplus..... $9,556,750	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Ry., 5,563.08 m.; Coast Lines, 1,908.08 m.; Southern Kansas Ry. of Texas, 125.08 m.; Santa Fé, Prescott & Phœnix Ry., 364.24 m.; Eastern Ry. of New Mexico, 433.38 m.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry., 1,518.18 m.; Grand Canyon Ry., 66.89 m. Total mileage, 9,978.93. EXPRESS Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, E. P. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Kendrick, G. T. Nicholson and W. B. Jansen, Chicago, Ill.; General Managers, J. E. Hurley, Topeka, Kan.; A. G. Wells, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. G. Pettibone, Galveston, Tex.; C. W. Kouns, Amarillo, Tex.; Freight Traffic Manager, J. E. Gorman, Chicago, Ill.; Passenger Traffic Manager, W. J. Black, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, E. L. Copeland, Topeka, Kan.; Assistant Secretary, L. C. Deming, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill., and Topeka, Kan.; New York Offices, 5 Nassau St., 377 Broadway.
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$26,144,064 Operating expenses 16,943,361 Net earnings.... $9,200,703 Other income..... 2,898,765 Total net income.$12,099,468 Total payments.... 7,470,689 Surplus..... $4,628,779	Virginia, 138.84 m.; North Carolina, 1,022.37 m.; South Carolina, 875,65 m.; Georgia, 714.98 m.; Florida, 1,476.85 m.; Alabama, 247.33 m. Total mileage, 4,476.02. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.	President, T. M. Emerson; 1st Vice-President, Alex. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; 2d Vice-President, C. S. Gadsden, Charleston, S. C.; 3d Vice-President, J. R. Kenly; General Manager, W. N. Royall; Secretary, H. L. Borden, New York. General Offices, Wilmington, N. C.; New York Offices, 71, 407, and 1218 Broadway.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$72,194,112 Operating expenses 51,304,008 Net earnings.....$20,890,104 Other income..... 4,685,139 Total net income.$25,575,243 Total payments... 12,554,278 Balance.....$13,020,965 Dividends..... 11,530,550 Surplus..... $1,490,415	Lines included in income account, 4,006.32 m.; affiliated lines, 455.78 m. Total mileage, 4,462.10. EXPRESS Co.—United States.	President, O. G. Murray; 1st Vice-President, George F. Randolph; 2d Vice-President, H. L. Bond; 3d Vice-President, G. L. Potter; 4th Vice-President, J. V. McNeal; Secretary, C. W. Woolford; General Traffic Manager, C. S. Wight; General Offices, Baltimore, Md.; New York Offices, 2 Wall Street, 434 Broadway. General Offices B. & O. S. W. Div., Cincinnati, O.; New York Office, 2 Wall Street.
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. [Maine.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $2,818,444 Operating expenses 1,789,166 Net earnings..... $1,029,278 Other income..... 98,371 Total net income.$1,127,649 Total payments.... 1,084,575 Surplus..... $43,074	Brownville to Caribou, 154.95 m.; Oldtown to Greenville, 76 m.; Ashland Junction to Fort Kent, 94.89 m.; Caribou to Van Buren, 33.11 m.; South Lagrange to Searsport, 54.13 m.; Stockholm to Squa Pan, 48.32 m.; Medford Extension (new line). 29.45 m.; branches and spurs, 116.71 m. Total mileage, 602.20. EXPRESS Co.—American.	President, F. W. Cram; Vice-President, Percy R. Todd. General Offices, Bangor, Me.
Boston and Albany R. R. [Massachusetts, New York.] *Earnings, expenses, etc., reported by New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co., Lessee.*	Main Line, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N.Y., 200 m.; Ware River Br., 49 m.; Athol Br., 45 m.; Pittsfield and North Adams Br., 19 m.; Hudson and Chatham Br., 17 m.; Milford Br., 12 m.; Webster Br., 11 m.; other branches, 39 m. Total mileage, 392. EXPRESS Co.—American.	Vice-President and General Manager, A. H. Smith, New York, Assistant General Manager, J. H. Hustis, General Offices, Boston, Mass.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Boston and Maine Railroad. New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$39,528,698 Operating expenses 28,263,855 Net earnings.....$11,264,843 Other income..... 702,314 Total net income.$11,967,157 Total payments ... 11,438,014 Surplus..... $529,143	Western Div. (Boston to Portland). 115.31 m.; Eastern Div. (Boston to Portland), 108.29 m.; Conway Jct., Me., to Intervale Jct., N. H., 73.37 m.; Worcester, Mass., to Portland, Me., 148.34 m.; Boston, Mass., to Groveton, N. H., 221.84 m.; Concord, N. H., to White River Jct., Vt., 69.50 m.; White River Jct., Vt., to Lennoxville, P. Q., 142.25 m.; N. Cambridge Jct. to Northampton, Mass., 95.69 m.; Springfield, Mass., to Keene, N.H., 74 m.; Boston to Rotterdam Jct. and Troy, 250.98 m.; Ashburnham Jct. to Bellows Falls, 53.85 m.; other branches, 935.36 m. Total mileage, 2,288.78. Express Co.—American.	President, Lucius Tuttle; 2d Vice-President and General Traffic Manager, W. F. Berry; 3d Vice-President and General Manager, Frank Barr; 4th Vice-President, W. J. Hobbs; Freight Traffic Manager, M. T. Donovan; Passenger Traffic Manager, D. J. Flanders; General Passenger Agent, C. M. Burt; General Superintendent, C. E. Lee. General Offices, Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $7,171,896 Operating expenses 4,665,170 Net earnings ..... $2,506,726 Other income..... 436,178 Total net income $2,942,904 Total payments.... 2,692,965 Surplus..... $249,939	Main Line and branches, 347.13 m.; leased lines, 94.00 m.; trackage rights, 126.66 m. Total mileage, 567.79. Express Co.—American.	President, Adrian Iselin, Jr., New York; Vice-President, W. Emlen Roosevelt, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, W. T. Noonan; Secretary, Ernest Iselin, New York. General Offices, Rochester, N. Y.; New York Office, 36 Wall Street.
Canadian Northern Ry. [Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, Minnesota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1908. Total earnings..... $9,709,462 Operating expenses 6,676,775 Net earnings..... $3,032,687 Total payments.... 2,353,757 Surplus..... $678,929	Total mileage, 3,214.8. Express Co.—Canadian Northern.	President, Wm. Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont.; Vice-President, D.D. Mann, Toronto, Ont.; 3d Vice-President, D. B. Hanna Toronto, Ont.; Traffic Manager, Geo. H. Shaw, Winnipeg, Man.
Canadian Pacific Ry. [New Brunswick, Maine, Quebec, Ontario, Michigan, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$76,313,320 Operating expenses 53,357,748 Net earnings.....$22,955,572 Other income..... 2,306,488 Total net income.$25,262,060 Total payments.... 21,414,899 Surplus..... $3,847,161	Eastern Div., 1,274.8 m.; Ontario Div., 1,124.9 m.; Atlantic Div., 691.4 m.; Western Div., 1,989.4 m.; Pacific Div., 1,000.6 m.; Lake Superior Div., 1102.7 m.; Central Div., 2,694.7 m. Total mileage, 9,878.5. Length of Main Line, Montreal to Vancouver, 2,905.9 m. Steamship lines: Vancouver, B. C., to Japan, China, Honolulu, H. I., Australia, Sydney, N. S. W.; Slocan Lake Line; Upper Lake Line; Lake Okanagan Line; Columbia and Kootenay Line; Atlantic Ocean—Liverpool to Montreal. Express Co.—Dominion.	Chairman of the Board, W. C. Van Horne; President, T. G. Shaughnessy; Vice-President, D. McNicoll; 2d Vice-President, Wm. Whyte, Winnipeg, Man.; 3d Vice-President, I. G. Ogden; 4th Vice-President, G. M. Bosworth; Secretary, W. R. Baker. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Offices, 31 Pine Street, 458 Broadway.
Central of Georgia Ry. [Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$11,155,182 Operating expenses. 7,862,036 Net earnings.....$3,293,146 Other income..... 782,203 Total net income..$4,075,349 Total payments..... 4,075,349	Columbus-Andalusia, 138 m.; Griffin-Chattanooga, 198 m.; Macon-Athens, 105 m.; Savannah-Atlanta, 294 m.; Birmingham-Macon, 257 m.; Ft. Valley-Montgomery, 194 m.; Smithville-Lockhart, 178 m.; other branches, 551.9 m. Total mileage, 1,915.9. Express Co.—Southern.	President, J. F. Hanson, Atlanta, Ga.; 1st Vice-President, A. R. Lawton; 2d Vice-President, W. A. Winburn; General Manager, T. S. Moise; Secretary, C. C. Williams, Atlanta, Ga. General Offices, Savannah, Ga.; New York Office, 317 Broadway.
Central Railroad of New Jersey. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$24,520,651 Operating expenses 14,738,192 Net earnings..... $9,782,459 Other receipts..... 1,152,755 Total net income. $10,935,214 Total payments... 8,592,170 Surplus..... $2,343,044	New York to Scranton, 191.67 m.; Newark Br., 10.62 m.; South Br., 15.78 m.; Perth Amboy Br., 23.56 m.; High Bridge Br., 55.80 m.; sundry branches in New Jersey, 23.08 m.; sundry branches in Pennsylvania, 90.92 m.; New Jersey Southern Div., 174.24 m.; Freehold and Atlantic Highlands Div., 24.47 m.; New York and Long Branch R. R., 38.04 m. Total mileage, 648.18. Express Co.—United States. On New York and Long Branch R. R., Adams; United States.	President, George F. Baer; Vice-President, R. W. De Forest; Vice-President and General Manager, W. G. Besler; Secretary, G. O. Waterman. General Offices, 143 Liberty Street, New York.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Central Vermont Ry. [Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$3,795 332 Operating expenses. 2,883,624 Net earnings..... $911,708 Other income..... 32,108 Total net income. $943,816 Total payments..... 940,699 Surplus..... $3,117	Southern Div., 173.5 m.; Northern Div., 362.6 m. Total mileage, 537. Express Co.—American; Canadian; National.	President, Chas. M. Hays, Montreal, Can.; Vice-President, E. H. Fitzhugh; General Manager, G. C. Jones. General Offices, St. Albans, Vt.; New York Offices, 385 Broadway, 82 Wall Street.
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. [Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$26,630,717 Operating expenses 16,366,837 Net earnings.....$10,263,880 Other income..... 708,863 Total net income $10,972,743 Total payments..... 9,453,279 Surplus.....$1,519,464	Main Line, 664.9 m.; Louisville Line, 208.4 m.; James River Line, 229.9 m.; Washington Line, 94.5 m.; other branches, 710.3 m. Total mileage, 1,908. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Geo. W. Stevens; Vice-Presidents, Decatur Axtell, and Henry T. Wickham; Vice-President and General Manager, Chas. E. Doyle; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, F. M. Whitaker, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. Steuart Mackie, New York; General Offices, Richmond, Va.; New York Office, 71 Broadway.
Chicago and Alton R.R. [Illinois and Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$12,500,682 Operating expenses. 7,408,598 Net earnings.....$5,092,084 Other income..... 103,673 Total net income..$5,195,757 Total payments... 5,163,311 Surplus..... $32,446	Chicago to East St. Louis, 279.94 m.; Pequot Line, 26.91 m.; Dwight to Peoria, 81.95 m.; Peoria to Springfield, 55.69 m.; Bloomington to Roodhouse, via Jacksonville. 110.41 m.; Eldred to Barnett Junction, 48.62 m.; Roodhouse to Kansas City, 251.85 m.; Mexico to Cedar City, 50.12 m.; branches, 92.54 m. Total mileage, 998.09. Express Co.—American; National.	President, T. P. Shonts, New York; Vice-Presidents, E. Hawley, New York, and George H. Ross; General Traffic Manager, W. L. Ross; Secretary, James S. Mackie, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 115 Broadway.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. [Indiana and Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$10,269,618 Operating expenses 6,934,533 Net earnings.....$3,335,085 Other income..... 585,603 Total net income..$3,920,688 Total payments. .. 3,899,716 Surplus..... $20,972	Now part of "Frisco System."	President, H. I. Miller; Vice-Presidents, R. A. Jackson, New York; W. B. Biddle, C. W. Hillard, New York, and E. L. Pollock; General Manager, W. J. Jackson; Secretary, J. S. Ford, Chicago. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 115 Broadway.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway.—"The Northwestern Line." [Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909.* Total earnings.....$65,978,472 Operating expenses 45,921,777 Net earnings.....$20,056,695 Other income..... 2,554,062 Total net income.$22,610,757 Total payments.... 17,439,964 Surplus..... $5,170,793	Wisconsin Div., 326.93 m.; Galena Div., 497.98 m.; Iowa Div., 569.46 m.; Madison Div., 510.80 m.; Minnesota, 499.88; Dakota Div., 802.68 m.; Peninsula Div., 464.44 m.; Iowa and Minnesota Div., 323.11 m.; Northern Iowa Div., 383.57 m.; Ashland Div., 666.78 m.; Northern Wisconsin Div., 332.72 m.; Sioux City Div., 416.15 m.; Lake Shore Div., 381.25 m.; Nebraska & Wyoming Div., 1,462.12 m. Total mileage, 7,637.97; Chicago, St. Paul Minn. & O. Ry., 1,729.56. Express Co.—American.	President, Marvin Hughitt, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President and Secretary, E. E. Osborn, New York City; Vice-Presidents, M. M. Kirkman, H. R. McCullough, J. M. Whitman, and William A. Gardner; General Manager, R. H. Aishton; Freight Traffic Manager, Marvin Hughitt, Jr.; Passenger Traffic Manager, W. B. Kniskern. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 111 Broadway.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.—"Burlington Route." [Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $79,414,357 Operating expenses. 55,347,759 Net earnings.....$24,066,598 Other income ..... 630,199 Total net income $23,436,399 Total payments.....22,234,207 Surplus.....$1,202,192	Lines in Illinois, 1,683 m.; in Wisconsin, 223.10 m.; in Minnesota, 38.45 m.; in Iowa, 1,439.12 m.; in Missouri, 1,392.45 m.; in Nebraska, 2,865.48 m.; in Kansas, 260.14 m.; in Colorado, 429.35 m.; in Montana, 199.90 m.; in South Dakota, 292.01 m.; in Wyoming, 471.29 m. Total mileage, 9,212.31. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Geo. B. Harris; 1st Vice-President, Darius Miller; 2d Vice-President, Daniel Willard; 3d Vice-President and Secretary, T. S. Howland; 4th Vice-President, W. W. Baldwin; Assistant Secretary, G. H. Earl, New York; Passenger Traffic Manager, P. S. Eustis; Freight Traffic Manager, G. H. Crosby. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 299, 379 Broadway. General Offices of lines west of the Missouri River at Omaha, Neb.

*Exclusive of Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. Ry.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Chicago Great Western Railway. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska] Report for year ending June 30, 1909, not issued when ALMANAC went to press.	Minneapolis to Chicago, 435.78 m.; Oelwein to Kansas City, 362.34 m.; Hayfield to Clarion, 99.71 m.; Oelwein to Omaha, 267.95 m.; De Kalb Br., 5,81 m.; Cedar Falls Br., 7.48 m.; Mantorville Br., 6.95 m.; Lehigh Br., 15.69 m.; Mankato-Osage Line, 213.90 m.; Winona-Simpson Line, 54.20 m.; other branches, 40.72 m. Total mileage, 1,510.53. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, S. M. Felton; Vice-President, Jos. W. Blabon; Secretary, J. F. Coykendall. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 31 Nassau Street and 305 Broadway.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Ry. [Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $5,319,386 Operating expenses 3,914,594 Net earnings..... $1,404,792 Other income..... 252,301 Total net income. $1,657,093 Total payments... 1,694,162 Deficit..... $37,069	Chicago to Louisville, 325.3 m.; Monon to Indianapolis, 95.1 m.; Bloomfield Br., 40.3 m.; Michigan City Div., 60 m.; French Lick Br., 18 m. Total mileage, 537.9. Express Co.—American.	President, L. G. Rawn, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, M. F. Plant, New York; General Manager, B. E. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, J. A. Hilton, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 52 Broadway.
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. [South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington.] This road is controlled by Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.	Mobridge, S. Dak., to Tacoma, Wash., 1,429 m.; Lewiston Br., 63 m.; Glenavon Br., 72 m. Total mileage, 1,564. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	Vice-Presidents, H. R. Williams, Seattle, Wash.; E. D. Sewall, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Ingersoll, Tacoma, Wash.; Traffic Manager, R. M. Calkins, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, E. W. Cook, Seattle, Wash. General Offices, Seattle, and Tacoma, Wash., and Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. [Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, North Dakota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$59,897,463 Operating expenses 38,731,238 Net earnings.....$21,166,225 Other income..... 230,368 Total net income. $21,396,593 Total payments.... 17,600,007 Surplus..... $3,796,586	Lines in Illinois, 414.99 m.; in Wisconsin, 1,783.10 m.; in Iowa, 1,871.09 m.; in Minnesota, 1,241.05 m.; in North Dakota, 153.31 m.; in South Dakota, 1,529.66 m.; in Missouri, 140.27 m.; in Michigan, 159.12 m. Total mileage, 7,296.55. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	Chairman, Roswell Miller, New York; President, A. J. Earling, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, E. W. McKenna, J. H. Hiland, E. S. Keeley, Chicago, Ill.; General Manager, D. L. Bush, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, E. W. Adams, Milwaukee, Wis.; Assistant Secretary, J. M. McKinlay, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis.; New York Offices, 42 and 381 Broadway.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$57,386,846 Operating expenses 39,971,445 Net earnings.....$17,415,401 Other income..... 1,762,891 Total net income $19,178,292 Total payments.... 17,180,098 Surplus..... $1,998,194	Chicago-Colorado Springs, 1,070.94 m.; Davenport-Terral, 830.11 m.; Herington-Texhoma, 323.34 m.; Keokuk-Des Moines, 162.40 m.; Des Moines-Sibley, 176.35 m.; Burlington-Minneapolis, 365.04 m.; Vinton-Watertown, 375.97 m.; Memphis-Texola, 649.40 m.; Haskell-Eunice, 302.92 m.; Kansas City-St. Louis, 298.50 m.; other lines and branches, 2,838.19 m. Total mileage, 7,393.16. Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway, 530.27 m.; Chicago, Rock Island and El Paso Railway, 111.50 m. Express Co.—U. S.; Wells, F. & Co.	President, B. L. Winchell; 1st Vice-President, R. A. Jackson; 2d Vice-President, H. U. Mudge; 3d Vice-President, W. B. Biddle; 4th Vice-President, C. W. Hillard; Vice-President, E. L. Pollock; Secretary, George H. Crosby; General Manager, F. O. Melcher. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 115 and 401 Broadway.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] This road is now controlled by the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	Main line and branches, 1,037.80 m. Express Co.—United States	President, William Cotter, New York; Vice-President, J. L. Cramer; Secretary, Thos. J. Walsh; General Traffic Manager, C. L. Thomas. General Offices, Cincinnati, O.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. [Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1908. Total earnings.....$24,621,660 Operating expenses 19,231,524 Net earnings..... $5,390,136 Other income..... 137,406 Total net income $5,527,542 Total payments.... 5,318,763 Surplus..... $208,779	Cleveland-Indianapolis Div., 341 m.; Mt. Gilead Short Line, 2 m.; Cincinnati-Sandusky Div., 369 m.; St. Louis Div., 309 m.; Chicago Div., 321 m.; Cairo Div., 270 m.; Peoria and Eastern Div., 352 m.; White Water Div., 70 m.; Michigan Div., 302 m.; Kankakee and Seneca Div., 42 m. Total mileage, 2,378. This road is now part of New York Central System. Express Co.—American.	President, W. C. Brown; Vice-Presidents, E. V. W. Rossiter, C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris and John Carstensen, New York; C. E. Schaff, Chicago; General Manager, J. Q. Van Winkle; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cincinnati, O.; New York Office, Grand Central Station.
Colorado and Southern Railway.—"The Colorado Road." [Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$15,080,412 Operating expenses 10,225,687 Net earnings..... $4,854,725 Other income..... 466,701 Total net income. $5,321,426 Total payments.... 4,422,565 Surplus..... $898,861	Pueblo Dist., 134.05 m.; Trinidad Dist., 115.33 m.; New Mexico Dist., 150.13 m.; Clear Creek Dist., 66.10 m.; Ft. Collins Dist., 178.89 m.; Platte Canon Dist., 106.12 m.; Leadville Dist., 74.36 m.; Gunnison Dist., 164.75 m.; Wyoming Dist., 260.03 m. Total mileage. 1,249.76. Fort Worth and Denver City Ry., 454.14 m. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, G. B. Harris, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, D. Miller, Chicago, Ill.; D. Willard, Chicago, Ill., and A. D. Parker, Denver, Col.; Secretary, B. F. James, Denver, Col.; Assistant Secretary, L. E. Katzenbach, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col., and Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 26 Liberty Street. Fort Worth and Denver City Ry.—President, G. B. Harris, Chicago; Vice-President, D. B. Keeler, Fort Worth, Tex. General Offices, Fort Worth, Tex.
Colorado Midland Railway. [Colorado.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $2,312,589 Operating expenses 1,838,352 Net earnings..... $474,237 Other income..... 59,053 Total net income $533,290 Total payments.... 580,378 Deficit..... $47,088	Colorado Springs, Col., to Grand Junction, Col., 302 m.; Aspen Br., 18 m.; Jerome Park Br., 15 m. Total mileage, 335. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, D. Willard, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, C. H. Schlacks; General Manager, Geo. W. Vallery; Secretary, L. E. Katzenbach, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Offices, 26 Liberty Street.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad. [Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1908. Total earnings.....$42,347,848 Operating expenses 33,513,419 Net earnings.... $8,834,429 Other income..... 1,504,675 Total net income $10,339,104 Total payments... 5,084,645 Surplus $5,254,459	Pennsylvania Div., 128.29 m.; Saratoga Div., 251.14 m.; Champlain Div., 230.69 m.; Susquehanna Div., 233.34 m. Total mileage, 843.46. Express Co.—National.	President, L. F. Loree; Vice-President, Chas. A. Peabody; 2d Vice-President, C. S. Sims, Albany N. Y.; 3d Vice-President, W. H. Williams; Secretary, F. M. Olyphant, New York. General Offices, 32 Nassau Street, New York.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.... $36,292,822 Operating expenses 20,913,063 Net earnings.....$15,379,759 Other income..... 6,073,894 Total net income. $21,453,653 Total payments.... 13,556,688 Surplus..... $7,896,965	Main Line, Hoboken, N. J. to Buffalo, N. Y., 409.37 m.; Morristown Line., 34.46 m.; Sussex R. R. 30.55 m.; Bangor and Portland Br., 38.38 m.; Bloomsburg Br., 79.64 m.; S. B. & N. Y. R. R., 80.95 m.; Oswego & Syracuse Div., 34.98 m.; Utica Div., 105.51 m.; Ithaca Br., 34.41 m.; other branches 108.59 m. Total mileage, 956.76. Express Co.—United States.	President, W. H. Truesdale; Vice-Presidents, B. D. Caldwell, E. E. Loomis and W. S. Jenney; Secretary, A. D. Chambers. General Offices, 90 West Street, New York.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. [Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$20,876,571 Operating expenses 14,452,574 Net earnings..... $6,423,997 Other income ..... 1,209,370 Total net income. $7,633,367 Total payments.... 6,985,419 Surplus..... $647,948	Denver to Ogden, 778 m.; Salida to Grand Junction, via Gunnison, 208.92 m.; Cuchara Junction to Silverton, 328.47 m.; Antonito to Santa Fe, 125.79 m.; Pueblo to Trinidad, 91.55 m.; Carbon Junction to Farmington, 47.66 m.; Marysvale Branch, 132.51 m.; Tintic Branch, 43.75 m.; Provo Canon Branch, 26 m.; Park City Branch, 32.28 m.; San Pete Valley Branch, 34.63 m.; Morrison Branch, 15.05 m., other branches, 733.12. Total mileage 2,597.73. Express Co.—Globe,	Chairman of the Board, George J. Gould, New York; President, Edward T. Jeffery, New York; Vice-President, Charles H. Schlacks, Denver, Col.; Secretary, Stephen Little, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col., and Salt Lake City, Utah; New York Offices, 195 and 335 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Detroit and Mackinac Railway. [Michigan.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $1,148,974 Operating expenses 796,044 Net earnings..... $352,930 Other income..... 15,874 Total net income. $368,804 Total payments.... 368,804	Bay City to Cheboygan, 196.24 m.; Prescott Div., 11.85 m.; Rose City Div., 31.21 m.; Lincoln Br., 14.4 m.; Au Gres Br., 7.95 m.; logging oranches, 89.92 m. Total mileage, 351.55. Express Co.—American.	President, H. K. McHarg, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, J. D. Hawks; Vice-President, G. M. Crocker; Secretary, C. B. Colebrook, New York. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.; New York Office, 40 Wall Street.
Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railway. [Michigan and Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $1,525,756 Operating expenses 1,280,676 Net earnings..... $245,089 Other income..... 38,476 Total net income $283,565 Total payments... 968,813 Deficit..... $685,248	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Ry., 436 m. Express Co.—American.	Receivers, G. K. Lowell, B. S. Warren, T. D. Rhodes. President, E. Zimmerman; Vice-President, F. A. Durban, Zanesville, O.; General Manager, Geo. K. Lowell. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway. [Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $2,719,337 Operating expenses 1,979,518 Net earnings..... $739,819 Other income..... 154,074 Total net income.. $893,893 Total payments..... 1,095,340 Deficit..... $201,447	Main Line, 517.44 m.; other branches, 69.28 m. Total mileage, 586.72. Express Co.—Western. This road is now controlled by the Canadian Pacific Ry.	President and General Manager, W. F. Fitch, Marquette, Mich.; 1st Vice-President, Walter R. Baker, Montreal, Can.; 2d Vice-President, George H. Church, New York; Secretary, James Clarke, New York. General Offices, Marquette, Mich.; New York Office, 55 Wall Street.
El Paso & Southwestern System. [Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.]	Western Div., 383.8 m.; Eastern Div. 518.8 m. Total mileage, 902. 6. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, James Douglas, New York; General Manager, H. J. Simmons. General Offices, El Paso, Tex.; New York Office, 99 John Street.
Erie Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$50,441,161 Operating expenses 36,904,285 Net earnings.....$13,536,876 Other income..... 3,276,002 Total net income $16,812,878 Total payments.... 14,247,161 Surplus..... $2,565,717	*Erie Division:* New York Div., 200 m.; Delaware Div., 104 m.; Susquehanna Div., 138 m.; Jefferson Div., 13 m.; Tioga Div., 65 m.; Rochester Div., 146 m.; Buffalo Div., 177 m.; Allegheny Div., 128 m.; Bradford Div., 87 m.; Wyoming Div., 102 m. *Ohio Division:* Meadville Div., 225 m.; Cincinnati Div., 211 m.; Mahoning Div., 163 m.; Lima Div., 125 m.; Chicago Div., 125 m. Greenwood Lake Div., 54 m.; Northern R.R. of New Jersey, 26 m. New Jersey & N. Y. R. R., 38 m. Total mileage of Erie R.R., 2,157. Express Co —Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, F. D. Underwood; 1st Vice-President, G. F. Brownell; 2d Vice-President, G. A. Richardson; 3d Vice-President, H. B. Chamberlain; General Manager, J. C. Stuart; Secretary, David Bosman. General Offices, 50 Church Street, New York.
Florida East Coast Railway. [Florida.] Financial report of this company not made public.	Jacksonville to Knights Key, 478 m.; branch lines, 98 m. Total mileage, 576. Connects at Miami with P. & O. S. S. Co. for Nassau (Winter season) and at Knights Key for Key West and Havana. Express Co.—Southern.	Chairman of the Board, H. M. Flagler, New York; President, J. R. Parrott; Vice-Presidents, J. P. Beckwith and J. E. Ingraham; Secretary, H. S. Jenison, Jacksonville, Fla. General Offices, St. Augustine, Fla.; New York Office, 26 Broadway.
"Frisco System." [Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. (Exclusive of C.&E. Ill R.R.) Total earnings.....$38,195,737 Operating expenses 25,164,014 Net earnings.....$13,031,723 Other income..... 1,409,791 Total net income.$14,441,514 Total payments... 13,312,671 Surplus..... $1 128,843	St. Louis & San Francisco R.R., 4,737 m.; Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry., 195.88 m.; Chicago & Eastern Illinois R.R., 965.68 m.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry., 135.64 m.; Paris & Great Northern R. R., 16.94 m. Total mileage, 6,219.17. Express Co.—Adams; Southern; United States; Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, ——————; Vice-Presidents, Robert Mather, New York; C. R. Gray, W. B. Biddle, A. Douglas, E. L. Pollock, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President and General Manager, W. C. Nixon; Secretary, F. H. Hamilton; Freight Traffic Manager, J. A. Middleton. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 115, 335, 401 Broadway

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Georgia Railroad. [Georgia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1908. Total earnings..... $2,923,277 Operating expenses 2,537,668 Net earnings..... $385,609 Other income..... 55,496 Total net income $441,105 Total payments.... 692,083 Deficit..... $250,978	Augusta, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga., 171 m.; Macon Br., 78 m.; Athens Br., 40 m.; Washington Br., 18 m. Total mileage, 307. Express Co.—Southern.	General Manager, Thos. K. Scott. General Offices, Augusta, Ga.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Georgia Southern and Florida Ry. [Georgia and Florida.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $1,996,937 Operating expenses 1,442,018 Net earnings..... $554,919 Other income..... 66,806 Total net income $621,725 Total payments.... 519,530 Surplus..... $102,195	Macon, Ga., to Palatka, Fla., 285 m.; Valdosta, Ga., to Grand Crossing, Fla., 106.61 m. Total mileage, 391.61. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, J. B. Munson; Secretary, R. D. Lankford, New York. General Offices, Macon, Ga.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway. [Indiana and Michigan.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $3,689,276 Operating expenses 2,712,784 Net earnings..... $976,492 Other income..... 43,491 Total net income. $1,019,983 Total payments..... 960,372 Surplus $59,611	Richmond, Ind., to Mackinaw City, Mich., 460 m.; Traverse City Div., 26 m.; Muskegon Div., 36.85 m.; Harbor Springs Br., 5.91 m.; Missaukee, Br., 31.94 m.; other branches, 30.87 m. Total mileage, 591.57. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Joseph Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice-President, W. R. Shelby; General Manager, J. H. P. Hughart; Secretary, R. R. Metheany. General Offices, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Grand Trunk Railway. [Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec, Ontario, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan.] *For 6 mos. ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... £2,866,468 Operating expenses 2,079,196 Net earnings..... £787,272 Other income..... 174,921 Total net income £962,201 Total payments.... 682,269 Surplus..... £279,932	Eastern Div., 938 m.; Ottawa Div., 466 m.; Middle Div., 1,490.25 m.; Northern Div., 888.36 m.; Western Div., 859.73 m. Total mileage, 4,645. Express Co.—Canadian. On Grand Trunk Western Ry., National.	President, Chas. M. Hays, Vice-President, A. W. Smithers, London, Eng.; 2d Vice-President and General Manager, ————; 3d Vice-President, E. H. Fitzhugh; 4th Vice-President, W. Wainwright. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Great Northern Railway. [Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wisconsin.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.... $53,936,642 Operating expenses 32,553,487 Net earnings.... $21,383,155 Other income..... 3,753,800 Total net income. $25,136,955 Total payments.... 22,346,994 Surplus $2,789,961	Great Northern Ry. Total mileage, 7,005.67. Express Co.—Great Northern.	President, L. W. Hill; 2d Vice-President, R. I. Farrington; 3d Vice-President and Secretary, E. T. Nichols, New York; General Manager, J. M. Gruber, General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 32 Nassau Street, 379 Broadway.
Hocking Valley Railway. [Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $5,878,414 Operating expenses. 4,161,822 Net earnings..... $1,716,592 Other income..... 981,494 Total net income. $2,698,086 Total payments.... 2,301,752 Surplus..... $396,334	Toledo, O., to Athens, O., 204.5 m.; River Div. (Logan to Pomeroy), 83 m.; Jackson Br. 17.5 m.; other branches, 42 m. Total mileage, 347. Express Co.—American North of Columbus, O.; Adams South of Columbus, O.	President, N. Monsarrat; 1st Vice-President, R. W. Hickox, Cleveland, O.; 2d Vice-President, J. H. Hoyt, Cleveland, O.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. N. Cott; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, A. H. Gillard, New York. General Offices, Columbus O.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Houston and Texas Central Railroad. [Texas.] Financial report included in Southern Pacific Co.	Main Line, 337.98 m.; Western Br., 115 m.; Waco Br., 54.77 m.; Austin Div., 129.45 m.; Ft. Worth Br., 52.83 m.; Lancaster Br., 4.75 m. Nelleva-Mexia Cut-off, 94 m. Total mileage, 788.78. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, R. S. Lovett; Vice-President, T. Fay; Secretary, C. C. Barry. General Offices, Houston, Tex.; New York Office, 120 Broadway.
Illinois Central Railroad. [Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$57,145,512 Operating expenses 41,404,313 Net earnings.....$15,741,199 Other income..... 3,874,708 Total net income.$19,615,907 Total payments.... 19,315,058 Surplus..... $300,849	Illinois Central R. R., 2,102.10 m.; Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans R. R., 1,256.32 m.; Dubuque and Sioux City R. R., 767.88 m.; other branches, 424.24 m. Total mileage, 4,550.54. Yazoo and Miss. Val. R. R., 1,370.66 m. Indianapolis Southern R. R., 179.26 m. Express Co.—American.	President, James T. Harahan; Vice-President, ————; Vice-President and Secretary, A. G. Hackstaff, New York; Assistant Secretaries, D. R. Burbank, New York, and B. A. Beck, Chicago, Ill. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 115 and 336 Broadway. General Offices Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. R., Memphis, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill.
Intercolonial Railway. [Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$8,602,986 Operating expenses. 9,065,510 Deficit.....$462,524	Halifax and Montreal Line, 836.75 m.; St. John Br., 89.36 m.; Truro and Sydney Line, 214.17 m.; Oxford and Pictou Br., 69.10 m.; Canada Eastern Br., 125 m.; other branches, 114.26 m. Total mileage, 1,448.62. Express Co.—Canadian; Dominion.	General Manager, D. Pottinger. General Offices, Moncton, N. B.
International and Great Northern Railroad. *For year ending June* 30, 1909. [Texas.] Total earnings.... $8,097,939 Operating expenses 6,598,145 Net earnings..... $1,499,794 Other income..... 46,520 Total net income. $1,546,314 Total charges..... 2,712,582 Deficit..... $1,166,268	Gulf Div., 408.9 m.; Fort Worth Div., 372.7 m.; San Antonio Div., 422.9 m. Total mileage, 1,159.5. Express Co.—Pacific.	Receiver, Thomas J. Freeman; President, George J. Gould, New York; 1st Vice-President, Frank J. Gould, New York; 2d Vice-President and General Manager, H. W. Clark; Secretary, A. R. Howard; Assistant Secretary, H. B. Henson, New York. General Offices, Palestine, Tex.; New York Offices, 195 and 335 Broadway.
Iowa Central Railway. [Iowa and Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $3,015,646 Operating expenses 2,560,775 Net earnings..... $454,871 Other income..... 70,628 Total net income. $384,243 Total payments... 611,763 Deficit. $227,520	Albia, Ia., to Albert Lea, Minn., 205.32 m.; Oskaloosa, Ia., to Peoria, Ill., 188.90 m.; other branches, 164.61 m. Total mileage, 558.43. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Edwin Hawley, New York; Vice-Presidents, F. H. Davis, New York, and L. F. Day, Minneapolis, Minn.; Secretary, A. C. Doan, New York; General Manager, M. B. Cutter; Freight Traffic Manager, S. G. Lutz. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn.; New York Office, 25 Broad Street.
Kansas City Southern Railway. **Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway.** [Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $8,771,965 Operating expenses 5,350,056 Net earnings..... $3,421,909 Other income..... 97,812 Total net income. $3,519,721 Total payments.... 2,483,066 Surplus..... $1,036,655	Kansas City, Mo., to Port Arthur, Tex., 788 m.; Fort Smith Br., 16 m.; Lake Charles Br., 22 m.; Air Line Branch, 6 m. Total mileage, 839. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	Kansas City Southern Ry.—President, J. A. Edson; Vice-Presidents, E. F. Cost and R. J. McCarty; Secretary, R. B. Sperry, New York. General Offices, Kansas City, Mo. Texarkana and Fort Smith Ry.—President, J. A. Edson, Kansas City, Mo.; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Estes. General Offices, Texarkana, Tex.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1908. Total earnings.....$4,534,788 Operating expenses. 3,788,112 Net earnings.. ..... $746,676 Other income..... 7,656 Total net income. $754,332 Total payments.... 1,027,245 Deficit..... $272,913	Main Line, 415.5 m.; Indianapolis and Michigan City Div., 159.4 m.; Fort Wayne and Connorsville Div., 108.5 m.; Rushville Br., 24 m.; Minster Br., 9.8 m.; Northern Ohio Ry., 161.7 m. Total mileage, 878.9. Express Co.—American. This road is controlled by Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Ry.	President, W. C. Brown; Vice-Presidents, E. V. W. Rossiter, J. Carstensen, C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris, New York; C. E. Schaff, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York; General Manager, D. C. Moon, Cleveland, O. General Offices, Grand Central Station, New York; Cleveland, O., and Indianapolis, Ind.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway [New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1908. Total earnings.....$39,964,858 Operating expenses 28,004,287 Net earnings.....$11,960,571 Other income..... 4,692,666 Total net income $16,653,237 Total payments.... 14,913,223 Surplus..... $1,740,014	Eastern Div., 173 m.; Toledo Div., 192 m.; Michigan Div., 418 m.; Western Div., 100 m.; Franklin Div., 247 m.; Detroit Div., 159 m.; Lansing Div., 290 m. Total mileage, 1,579. Express Co.—United States; American.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President, W. C. Brown, New York; Vice-Presidents, E. V. W. Rossiter, C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris and John Carstensen, New York; C. E. Schaff, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York; General Manager, D. C. Moon, Cleveland, O.; General Superintendent, J. J. Bernet, Cleveland, O. General Offices, Grand Central Station, New York, and Cleveland, O.
Lehigh Valley Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$33,137,832 Operating expenses 21,655,112 Net earnings.....$11,482,720 Other income..... 704,580 Total net income. $12,187,300 Total payments.... 6,926,140 Surplus..... $5,261,160	New Jersey and Lehigh Div., 224.58 m.; Mahanoy and Hazleton Divs., 202.11 m.; Wyoming Div., 311.33 m.; New York Div., 22.02 m.; Auburn Div., 302.30 m.; Buffalo Div., 331.94 m. Total mileage, 1,394.28. Express Co.—United States.	President, E. B. Thomas; 1st Vice-President, J. A. Middleton, New York; 2d Vice-President, T. N. Jarvis, New York; Secretary, D. G. Baird. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Office, 143 Liberty Street.
Long Island Railroad. [Long Island, New York.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1908. Total earnings..... $9,818,544 Operating expenses 7,660,547 Net earnings.....$2,157,997 Other income..... 216,868 Total net income. $2,374,865 Total payments..... 2,650,953 Deficit..... $276,088	Main Line—Long Island City to Greenport, 94.74 m.; Long Island City to Montauk, 115.13 m.; branches owned, 106.48 m.; branches leased, 63.75 m.; New York and Rockaway Beach Ry., 11.74 m. Total mileage, 391.84. Express Co.—Long Island. This road is now controlled by the Pennsylvania R. R.	President and General Manager, Ralph Peters. General Offices, Long Island City, New York, and 128 Broadway, New York.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad. [Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$45,350,336 Operating expenses 29,627,499 Net earnings.....$15,722,837 Other income..... 1,395,123 Total net income $17,117,960 Total payments... 9,396,572 Surplus..... $7,721,388	Cincinnati to Louisville, 114 m.; Louisville to Nashville, 187 m.; Nashville to New Orleans, 622 m.; Memphis Junction to Memphis, 260 m.; E. St. Louis to Edgefield Junction, 310 m.; Louisville to Lexington, 94 m.; Cincinnati to Atlanta, 485 m.; other branches, 2,326.37 m. Total mileage, 4,398.37. Express Co.—Adams; Southern.	President, Milton H. Smith; Chairman of Board, Henry Walters, New York; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Mapother; 2d Vice-President, A. W. Morriss, New York; 3d Vice-President, A. R. Smith; 4th Vice-President, G. E. Evans; Secretary, J. H. Ellis; General Manager, B. M. Starks; Traffic Manager, C. B. Compton. General Offices, Louisville, Ky.; New York Offices, 71 and 290 Broadway.
Maine Central Railroad. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $8,363,791 Operating expenses 5,779,278 Net earnings..... $2,584,513 Other income..... 61,919 Total net income. $2,646,432 Total payments.... 2,544,469 Surplus..... $101,963	Portland to Vanceboro, via Augusta, 250.90 m.; Cumberland Junction to Skowhegan, 91.20 m.; Bath to Lewiston and Farmington, 76.30 m.; Belfast Br., 33.13 m.; Dexter Br., 30.77 m.; Mt. Desert Br. (including Steam Ferry), 48.83 m.; Portland to Lunenburg, 109.10 m.; Quebec Junction to Lime Ridge, 108.18 m.; Bath to Rockland (including Steam Ferry), 49.09 m.; branches, 107.17 m. Total mileage, 931.40. Express Co.—American.	President, Lucius Tuttle; Vice-President and General Manager, Morris McDonald. General Offices, Portland, Me.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Michigan Central R.R. [New York, Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1908. Total earnings.....$24,918,487 Operating expenses 19,005,352 Net earnings..... $5,913,135 Other income..... 655,505 Total net income $6,568,640 Total payments.... 6,065,800 Surplus..... $502,840	Main Line, Buffalo to Chicago, 535.9 m.; Toledo Div., 59.9 m.; St. Clair Div., 66.4 m.; Grand Rapids Div., 94.4 m.; Mackinaw Div., 182.3 m.; Air Line Div., 104.3 m.; Saginaw Div., 115.3 m.; Bay City Div., 108.9 m.; Saginaw Bay and N. W. Div., 27.4 m.; other branches, 482.3 m. Total mileage, 1,776.20. EXPRESS Co.—American.	Chairman of the Board, H. B. Ledyard, Detroit, Mich.; President, W. C. Brown, New York; Vice-Presidents, C. E. Schaff, Chicago, Ill.; E. V. W. Rossiter, John Carstensen, C. F. Daly and A. H. Harris, New York; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Grand Central Station, New York; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.—"Albert Lea Route." [Minnesota, Iowa, S. Dakota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $4,171,315 Operating expenses 3,037,850 Net earnings.. .. $1,133,465 Other income..... 153,029 Total net income. $1,286,494 Total payments.... 1,583,452 Deficit..... $296,958	St. Paul, Albert Lea and Southern Divs., 271.15 m.; Western and Pacific Divs., 216.07 m.; Southwestern Div., 153.50 m.; Des Moines & Ft. Dodge Div., 156.72 m.; M. D. & P. Div., 229.60 m. Total mileage, 1,027.04. EXPRESS Co.—Adams.	President, Edwin Hawley, New York; Vice-President, L. F. Day; Secretary, A. C. Doan, New York. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn.; New York Office, 25 Broad Street.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway—"Soo Line." [Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$12,609,299 Operating expenses 7,097,716 Net earnings..... $5,511,583 Other income..... 356,298 Total net income $5,867,881 Total payments.... 3,334,236 Surplus..... $2,533,645	East of Minneapolis, 645.70 m.; west of St. Paul, 1,831.80 m.; Chicago Division (Wisconsin Central) 14,12.27 m. Total mileage, 3,889.77. EXPRESS Co.—Western; National.	President, E. Pennington; General Manager, G. R. Huntington; Secretary, G. W. Webster. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn; New York Offices, 59 Wall Street, 458 Broadway.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.— [Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$25,300,915 Operating expenses 17,667,406 Net earnings..... $7,633,509 Other income..... 181,434 Total net income. $7,814,943 Total payments.... 7,394,059 Surplus..... $420,884	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., 1,725 m.; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas, 1,245 m.; Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R., 50 m.; Denison, Bonham & New Orleans R. R., 24 m.; Wichita Falls Ry., 18 m.; Dallas, Cleburne & Southwestern R. R., 10 m. Total mileage, 3,072. EXPRESS Co.—American.	General Officers of the System—President, A. A. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President, Chas. G. Hedge, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, ——; Traffic Manager, C. Haile, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, C. N. Whitehead, New York. Officers of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. of Texas—President, A. A. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President and General Manager, ——; 2d Vice-President, J. N. Simpson, Dallas, Tex.; Secretary, C. S. Sherwin, Dallas, Tex. General Offices—St. Louis, Mo.; Parsons, Kan.; Dallas, Tex.; New York Offices, 49 Wall Street, 309 Broadway.
Missouri Pacific Ry. [Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1908. (Including Iron Mountain Line.) Total earnings.....$44,238,702 Operating expenses 31,646,287 Net earnings.....$12,592,415 Other income..... 2,875,297 Total net income$15,467,712 Total payments... 14,417,206 Surplus..... $1,050,506	Missouri Pacific Ry., 1,841 m.; Missouri Pacific Ry. Independent Br. Lines, 1,651 m.; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Ry., 2,609 m.; Central Br. Ry., 388 m. Total mileage, 6.489. EXPRESS Co.—Pacific.	President, George J. Gould, New York; Vice-Presidents, Frank Jay Gould, New York; Charles S. Clarke, St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. G. Cochran, St. Louis, Mo.; O. B. Huntsman, New York; J. M. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, A. H. Calef, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 195 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Mobile and Ohio R.R. [Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $9,727,726 Operating expenses 6,589,648 Net earnings..... $3,138,078 Other income ..... 202,607 Total net income. $3,340,685 Total payments. .. 3,223,724 Surplus..... $116,961	Main Line, St. Louis, Mo., to Mobile, Ala., 644.60 m.; Aberdeen Br., 9 m.; Starkville Br., 11 m.; Montgomery Div., 167.19 m.; Blocton Br., 11.82 m.; Columbus, Miss. Br., 14 m.; Warrior Southern R.R., 13.60 m.: Warrior Br., 9.51 m.; Millstadt Br., 7 m.; Mobile and Bay Shore R., 38.36 m. Total mileage, 926.08. Express Co.—Southern.	Chairman of the Board, W. Butler Duncan, New York; President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Vice-President, E. L. Russell, Mobile, Ala.; General Manager, R. V. Taylor, Mobile, Ala.; Secretary, Henry Tacon, Mobile, Ala. General Offices, Mobile, Ala.; St. Louis, Mo.; New York Office, 80 Broadway.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.—"Lookout Mountain Route." [Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$11,122,114 Operating expenses. 8,350,700 Net earnings..... $2,771,414 Other income..... 278,248 Total net income $3,049,662 Total payments .... 2,395,867 Surplus $653,795	Main Line, 320.21 m.; McMinnville Br., 84.60 m.; Sequatchie Valley Br. 68.10 m.; Tracy City Br., 31.17 m.; Centreville Br., 69.91 m.; Shelbyville Br., 8.01 m.; Lebanon Br., 29.21 m.; Western and Atlantic R. R., 136.82 m.; Rome R. R., 18.15 m.; Huntsville and Gadsden Br., 80.08 m.; Fayetteville and Columbia Br., 86.35 m.; Paducah and Memphis Div., 254.20 m.; Middle Tenn. and Ala. Br., 36.98 m.; West Nashville Br., 6.26 m. Total mileage, 1,230.05. Express Co.—Southern.	President and General Manager, J. W. Thomas, Jr.; Vice-President and Traffic Manager. H. F. Smith; Secretary, J. H. Ambrose. General Offices, Nashville, Tenn.; New York Office, 71 Broadway; General Offices of Western and Atlantic R. R., Atlanta, Ga.
New York Central and Hudson River R.R. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. (For entire system east of Buffalo, except Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh R. R.) Total earnings.... $88,190,530 Operating expenses 62,282,716 Net earnings.....$25,907,814 Other income..... 12,249,990 Total net income.$38,157,804 Total payments... 35,324,002 Surplus..... $2,833,802	New York Central and Hudson River R.R., 805.47 m.; West Shore R.R., 478.94 m.; New York and Harlem R. R., 136.48 m.; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R., 624.15 m.; Beech Creek R. R., 164.67 m.; Beech Creek Extension R.R., 127.50 m.; Mohawk and Malone Ry., 182.18 m.; Carthage and Adirondack Ry., 45.86 m.; New York and Putnam R. R., 58.88 m.; Geneva, Corning & Southern R. R., 231.71 m.; Wallkill Valley R. R., 32.88 m.; other roads, 44.04 m.; New York & Ottawa Line 128.40 m.; St. Lawrence and Adirondack Ry., 65.29 m. Lines operated under trackage rights, 261.67 m.; Boston & Albany R. R., 392.65 m. Total mileage, 3,780.77. Dunkirk, A. V. and P. R. R., 90.51 m. Express Co.—American.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew; President, W. C. Brown; Vice-Presidents, E. V. W. Rossiter; John Carstensen; Ira A. Place; Chas. F. Daly; Vice-President and General Manager, A. H. Smith; Secretary, D. W. Pardee. General Offices, Albany, N. Y. Operating Offices, Grand Central Station, Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-second Street, New York.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. [New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $9,283,911 Operating expenses 6,489,725 Net earnings .... $2,894,186 Other income..... 175,496 Total net income. $3,069,682 Total payments.... 3,048,008 Surplus..... $21,674	Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., 523 m. Express Co.—National.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President, W. H. Canniff, Cleveland, O.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cleveland, O.; New York Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. [Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$54,347,630 Operating expenses 36,080,306 Net earnings.....$18,267,324 Other income..... 9,452,109 Total net income.$27,719,433 Total payments.... 28,173,046 Deficit..... $453,613	New York Div., 41.90 m.; Shore Line Div., 390.79 m.; Providence Div., 316.52 m; Boston Div., 84.15 m.; Midland Div., 350.40 m.; Old Colony Div., 462.96 m.; Western Div., 353.32 m. Total mileage, 2,000.04. New England Navigation Co. is composed of the Fall River Line, Providence Line, Norwich Line, New Bedford Line, New Haven Line, and Bridgeport Line. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Chas. S. Mellen; Vice-Presidents, T. E. Byrnes, Boston; H. M. Kochersperger, E. H. McHenry, E. G. Buckland, Providence, R. I.; B. Campbell; Secretary, J. G. Parker; General Manager, S. Higgins. General Offices, New Haven, Ct.; New York Offices, Grand Central Station.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad. [New Jersey and New York.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $3,252,745 Operating expenses 2,053,346 Net earnings..... $1,199,399 Other income ..... 78,626 Total net income. $1,278,025 Total payments.... 1,171,157 Surplus..... $106,868	Main Line, Jersey City, N. J., to Stroudsburg, Pa., 101 m.; Wilkes-Barre and Eastern R. R., 64.69 m.; Middletown Div., 34.15 m. Total mileage 199.84. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co. This road is now part of the Erie R. R. System.	President, F. D. Underwood; 1st Vice-President, G. F. Brownell; 2d Vice-President, G. A. Richardson; General Traffic Manager, D. W. Cooke; General Manager, J. C. Stuart; Secretary, David Bosman. General Offices, 50 Church Street, New York.
New York, Ontario and Western Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $8,290,170 Operating expenses 5,643,102 Net earnings..... $2,647,068 Other income..... 392,089 Total net income. $3,039,157 Total payments.... 2,858,352 Surplus..... $180,805 This road is controlled by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	Main Line, Cornwall, N. Y., to Oswego, N. Y., 271.75 m.; Delhi Br., 16.84 m.; Wharton Valley R. R., 6.80 m.; New Berlin Br., 22.38 m.; Utica Div., 31.30 m.; Rome Br., 12.78 m.; Scranton Div., 54.05 m.; Ellenville Br., 7.80 m.; Pecksport Ry., 3.69 m.; Weehawken, N. J., to Cornwall, N. Y. (trackage rights), 53.07 m.; Ellenville and Kingston R. R., 27.14 m.; Port Jervis, Mont. and Sum. R. R., 38.27 m.; Total mileage, 545.87. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Thomas P. Fowler; Vice-President, J. B. Kerr; Vice-President and General Manager, J. E. Childs; Secretary, R. D. Rickard. General Offices, 56 Beaver Street, New York.
Norfolk and Western Railway. [Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $29,327,101 Operating expenses 17,729,756 Net earnings..... $11,597,345 Other income..... 981,112 Total net income. $12,578,457 Total payments.... 11,292,040 Surplus..... $1,286,417	Norfolk to Columbus, O., 703.76 m.; Lynchburg to Durham, 115.43 m.; Roanoke to Hagerstown, 238.11 m.; Roanoke to Winston-Salem, 121.30 m.; Radford Junction to Bristol, 110.75 m.; North Carolina Junction to Fries, 43.49 m.; Graham to Norton, 100.40 m.; Portsmouth Junction to Cincinnati and Ivorydale, 105.92 m.; Columbus, Connecting and Terminal R. R., 3.51 m.; branches, 360.57 m. Total mileage, 1,903.24. Express Co.—Southern.	President, L. E. Johnson; 1st Vice-President, Wm. G. Macdowell. Philadelphia, Pa.; 2d Vice-President and General Manager, N. D. Maher; 3d Vice-President and Traffic Manager, T. S. Davant; Secretary, E. H. Alden, Philadelphia, Pa. General Offices, Roanoke, Va.; New York Offices, 40 Exchange Place and 398 Broadway.
Northern Pacific Ry.—"Yellowstone Park Line." [Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $68,460,747 Operating expenses 38,020,005 Net earnings..... $30,440,742 Other income..... 4,126,997 Total net income. $34,567,739 Total payments.... 27,033,389 Surplus..... $7,534,350	St. Paul, Minn., to Portland, Ore., Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., 2,874.52 m.; other divisions and branches, 2,817.75 m. Total mileage, 5,692.27. This company connects with the Great Northern S. S. Co., Nippon Yusen Kaisha Ocean S. S. Co., China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., and Weir S. S. Lines from Seattle and Tacoma to China, Japan and Manila. Express Co.—Northern.	President, Howard Elliott; Vice-President, James N. Hill, New York; 2d Vice-President, J. M. Hannaford; 3d Vice-President, C. M. Levey; Secretary, G. H. Earl, New York. General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 34 Nassau Street and 319 Broadway.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. [Oregon, Washington, Idaho.] This road is now part of the Union Pacific System.	Portland, Ore., to Huntington, Ore., 405 m.; Spokane Div., 245 m.; other branches, 614 m. Total mileage, 1,264. Steamer Lines: Portland to Astoria and Oregon City. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, Robert S. Lovett, New York; Secretary, W. W. Cotton; Assistant Secretary, Alexander Millar, New York. General Offices, Portland, Ore.; New York Offices, 120 and 287 Broadway.
Oregon Short Line Railroad. [Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon.] This road is now part of the Union Pacific System.	Lines in Utah, 208.18 m.; in Wyoming, 123.13 m.; in Idaho, 1,003.37 m.; in Montana, 144.35 m.; in Oregon, 29.66 m. Total mileage, 1,508.69. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, Robert S. Lovett, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, W. H. Bancroft, Salt Lake City; Secretary, Alex. Millar, New York. General Offices, Salt Lake City, Utah; New York Office, 120 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Pennsylvania Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1908. Total earnings....$274,338,803 Operating expenses 203,605,535 Net earnings.... $70,735,268 Other income..... 29,122 479 Total net income. $99,855,747 Total payments.... 98,804,184 Surplus..... $1,051,563	Eastern Pennsylvania Div., 1,229.71 m.; Western Pennsylvania Div., 690.85 m.; Philadelphia Terminal Div., 48.87 m.; New Jersey Div., 461.57 m.; Erie Div., 605.25 m.; Northern Central Ry. Div., 460.85 m.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. R. Div., 694.46 m.; West Jersey and Sea Shore R. R. Div., 336.72 m.; Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Div., 782.75 m.; Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Ry., 87.66 m.; Barnegat R. R., 8.15 m.; Cherry Tree and Dixonville R.R., 36.57 m.; Cumberland Valley R. R. lines, 162.19 m.; Long Island R. R. lines, 391.84 m.; Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Ry., 78.38 m.; Monongahela R. R. lines, 60.59 m.; Pemberton & Heightstown R. R., 24.37 m.; New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R., 112 m.; other branches. 13.94 m. Total mileage lines east, 6,286.72. Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, 4,948.59 m. Total mileage, 11,235.31. Express Co.—Adams.	President, James McCrea; Vice-President, Charles E. Pugh; 2d Vice-President, Samuel Rea; 3d Vice-President, John B. Thayer; 4th Vice-President, Henry Tatnall; 5th Vice-President, W. W. Atterbury; General Manager, W. Hayward Myers; Secretary, Lewis Neilson. General Offices, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; New York Offices, 85 Cedar Street, 170, 1354 Broadway, and 263 Fifth Ave.
Pere Marquette R.R. [Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.. .....$14,629,827 Operating expenses 10,581,580 Net earnings..... $4,048,247 Other income..... 238,209 Total net income $4,286,456 Total payments.... 4,245,805 Surplus..... $40,651	Grand Rapids Dist., 770.60 m.; Saginaw Dist., 1,017.29 m.; Detroit Dist., 188.34 m.; lines to Canada (Buffalo Division), 359.67 m. Total mileage, 2,335.90. Express Co.—United States.	President and General Manager, William Cotter: Vice-Presidents, A. Patriarche and J. L. Cramer; Secretary, J. E. Howard; General Offices, Detroit, Mich.
Philadelphia and Reading Railway. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$39,060,233 Operating expenses. 23,825,678 Net earnings.....$15,234,555 Other income..... 1,207,027 Total net income. $16,441,582 Total payments.... 11,882,036 Surplus..... $4,559,546	Reading Div., 395.63 m.; Philadelphia Div., 48.75 m.; New York Div., 155.06 m.; Harrisburg Div., 105.80 m.; Shamokin Div., 267.48 m.; Wilmington and Columbia Div., 121.26 m.; other lines operated separately, 490.26 m. Total mileage, 1,584.24. Express Co.—United States.	President, George F. Baer; Vice-President, Theodore Voorhees; Secretary, W. R. Taylor. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.
Queen and Crescent Route. [Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. (Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry.) Total earnings.....$7,826,981 Operating expenses. 5,069,650 Net earnings.....$2,757,331 Other income..... 144,605 Total net income. $2,901,936 Total payments..... 2,654,301 Surplus..... $247,635	Comprising the following lines: Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Ry., 338 m.; New Orleans and Northeastern R. R., 196 m.; Alabama and Vicksburg Ry., 142 m.; Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Ry., 171 m.; Alabama Great Southern R.R., 309.41 m. Total mileage, 1,156.41. Express Co.—Southern.	C., N. O. & T. P. Ry.—President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, R. D. Lankford, New York; General Manager, Horace Baker, Cincinnati, O. New York Office, 30 Church Street. Alabama Gt. So. R. R.—President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Vice-President, T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, O.; General Manager, Horace Baker, Cincinnati, O.
Rutland Railroad. [Vermont and New York.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1908. Total earnings..... $2,744,239 Operating expenses 1,984,503 Net earnings..... $759,736 Other income..... 45,986 Total net income . $805,722 Total payments... .. 734,224 Surplus..... $71,498	White Creek, Vt., to Canada Line, Que., 161.42 m.; Chatham, N. Y., to Bennington, Vt., 57.21 m.; Bennington, Vt., to No. Bennington, 4.67 m.; Bellows Falls, Vt., to Rutland, Vt., 52.21 m.; Alburgh, Vt., to Ogdensburg, N. Y., 121.60 m.; Canada Line to Noyan Jct., Que., 3.39 m.; Leicester Jct., Vt., to Addison Jct., N. Y., 14.61 m. Total mileage, 415.11. Express Co.—American.	President, W. H. Newman, New York; General Manager, George T. Jarvis. General Offices, Rutland, Vt.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway. [Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $3,767,654 Operating expenses 2,664,871 Net earnings..... $1,102,783 Other income..... 22,907 Total net income..$1,125,690 Total payments.... 1,164,800 Deficit..... $39,110	Houston, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., 238 m.; Kenedy, Tex., to Corpus Christi, Tex., 88 m.; Rockport Br., 21 m.; Lockhart Br., 55 m.; Alice Br., 43 m.; Waco Br., 171 m.; Kerrville Br., 71 m.; Falfurrias Br., 36.3 m. Total mileage, 723.7. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, W. H. McIntyre; Vice-President and General Manager, J. S. Peter; 2d Vice-President, M. D. Monserrate; Secretary, J. W. Terry. General Offices, San Antonio, Tex.; New York Office, 120 Broadway.
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R. [Utah, Nevada, California.]	Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, Cal., 781.2 m.; branches, 197.8 m. Total mileage, 979. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, W. A. Clark, New York; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Bancroft, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. R. Clark, Los Angeles, Cal.; General Manager, R. E. Wells; Secretary, W. H. Comstock. General Offices, Los Angeles, Cal.; New York Offices, 49 Wall Street and 290 Broadway.
Seaboard Air Line Ry. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$16,451,676 Operating expenses.11,446,032 Net earnings..... $5,005,644 Other income..... 60,159 Total net income..$5,065,803 Fixed charges..... 4,577,616 Surplus..... $488,187	First Div., 370.35 m.; Second Div., 386.51 m.; Third Div., 398.26 m.; Fourth Div., 534.24 m.; Fifth Div., 462.44 m.; Sixth Div., 459.17 m.; branches, 384.3 m. Total mileage, 2,995. Express Co.—Southern.	Receivership ended; new officers not elected when Almanac went to press. General Offices, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va.; New York Offices, 24 Broad Street, 387 and 1183 Broadway.
Southern Pacific Company.—"Sunset, Ogden and Shasta Routes." [Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah.] *For year ending June* 30, 1908. (Including water lines also.) Total earnings..... $123,276,920 Operating expenses 88,613,191 Net receipts ...$34,663,729 Other income..... 4,009,480 Total net income $38,673,209 Total payments. 18,779,736 Surplus $19,893,473	Lines south of Portland and west of Ogden and Rio Grande—Nevada and California Ry., 422.18 m.; Central Pacific Ry., 1,518.41 m.; Oregon & California R. R., 666.07 m.; South Pacific Coast Ry., 97.13 m.; Southern Pacific R. R., 3,307.14 m.; New Mexico and Arizona R. R., 88.19 m.; Sonora R. R., 271.14 m. Total mileage, 6,370.26. Sunset Central Lines—Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. and Steamship Co., 358.51 m.; Iberia and Vermilion R. R., 21.00 m.; Louisiana Western R. R., 198.28 m.; Texas and New Orleans R. R., 458.01 m.; Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Ry., 1,338.56 m.; Houston and Texas Central R. R., 789.01 m.; Houston, E. and W. Texas Ry., 190.94 m.; Houston and Shreveport R. R., 39.78 m. Total mileage, 3,393.81. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, Robert S. Lovett, New York; Vice-Presidents, J. C. Stubbs, Chicago, Ill.; J. Kruttschnitt, Chicago, Ill.; William Mahl, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, E. E. Calvin, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Alex. Millar, New York. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.; New York Offices, 120 and 349 Broadway.
Southern Railway. [District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$52,188,106 Operating expenses 35,568,980 Net earnings ....$16,619,126 Other income..... 3,035,274 Total net income.$19,654,400 Total payments.... 16,143,300 Surplus..... $3,511,100	*Northern District:* Washington Div., 346.23 m.; Danville Div., 371.98 m.; Richmond Div., 279.15 m.; Norfolk Div., 427.18 m.; Winston-Salem Div., 380.40 m. Total, 1,804.94 m. *Middle District:* Knoxville Div., 359.02 m.; Murphy Div., 122.50 m.; Coster Div., 212.18 m.; Memphis Div., 332.13 m.; Asheville Div., 206.90 m.; Carolina & Tennessee, Southern, 13.90 m.; Transylvania Div., 42.10 m.; K. & A. and K. & B., 65.81 m.; Tennessee & Carolina Southern, 25.30 m. Total, 1,379.84 m. *Eastern District:* Charlotte Div., 461.64 m.; Columbia Div., 789.51 m.; Charleston Div., 446.57 m. Total, 1,697.72 m. *Western District:* Birmingham Div., 349.20 m.; Mobile Div., 569.06 m.; Atlanta Div., 508.77 m.; Columbus Div., 200.28 m. Total, 1,627.31 m. St. Louis-Louisville Line, 545.42 m. Total mileage of system, 7,055.23. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D.C.; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; 2d Vice-President, J. M. Culp, Washington, D.C.; Vice-President and General Manager, C. H. Ackert, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, H. B. Spencer, Washington, D. C.; T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, O.; Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, R. D. Lankford, New York. General Offices, Washington, D. C. New York Offices, Hudson Terminal and 299, 1200 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway. [Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$1,570,380 Operating expenses. 1,132,379 Net earnings..... $438,001 Other income..... 31,098 Total net income.. $469,099 Total payments..... 321,976 Surplus $147,123	Kansas City, Mo., to Grand Island, Neb., 319 m. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	Vice-President, G. G. Lacy; General Manager, J. Berlingett; Secretary, C. C. Tegethoff, New York. General Offices, St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway System.—"Cotton Belt Route." [Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$10,331,889 Operating expenses 7,797,252 Net earnings.....$2,534,637 Other income..... 477,544 Total net income..$3,012,181 Total payments.... 2,414,092 Surplus..... $598,089	*St. Louis Southwestern Ry.:* Main Line, 428.9 m.; Stuttgart Br., 35.1 m.; New Madrid Br., 6.1 m.; Little Rock Br., 44.4 m.; Shreveport Br., 62.6 m.; Cairo Br., 57.7 m., Illinois Div. (joint track), 138.2 m. Total mileage, 773. *St. Louis Southwestern Ry. of Texas:* Main Line, 305.4 m.; Sherman Br., 52.3 m.; Fort Worth Br., 154.3 m.; Hillsboro Br., 40.2 m.; Lufkin Br., 130.9 m.; Dallas Br., 13.7 m. Total mileage, 696.8. Grand total mileage, 1,469.8. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, Edwin Gould, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, F. H. Britton, St. Louis, Mo.; Freight Traffic Manager, H. E. Farrell, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, A. J. Trussell, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo., and 195 Broadway, New York. General Offices, St. L. S. W. Ry. of Texas, Tyler, Tex.
Texas and Pacific Ry. [Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$14,537,923 Operating expenses 10,557,553 Net earnings.....$3,980,370 Other income..... 106,910 Total net income..$4,087,280 Total payments.... 3,614,807 Surplus..... $472,473	Eastern Div., 511 m.; Rio Grande Div., 620 m.; Louisiana Div., 356 m.; Port Allen Br., 102 m.; La Fourche Br., 28 m.; Texarkana Dist., 70 m.; Avoyelles Br., 56 m.; Natchitoches Br., 89 m.; Napoleonville Br., 16 m.; Bunkie and Gulf Extension, 37 m. Total mileage, 1,885. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, George J. Gould; Vice-President, Frank J. Gould, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, L. S. Thorne, Dallas, Tex.; Secretary, C. E. Satterlee, New York. General Offices, 195 Broadway, New York, and Dallas, Tex.
Toledo and Ohio Central Railway.—"Ohio Central Lines." [Ohio and West Virginia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$4,089,606 Operating expenses. 2,929,514 Net earnings.....$1,162,092 Other income. ..... 89,930 Total net income. $1,252,022 Total payments..... 857,798 Surplus..... $394,224	Toledo to Bremen, 172.91 m.; New Lexington to Corning, 12.33 m.; Whitmore to Thurston, 145.57 m.; Alum Creek to Truro Junction, 4.20 m.; Peoria to St. Marys, 59.90 m. Total mileage, 394.91. Express Co.—United States.	President, Charles T. Lewis; Vice-President, Charles G. Hickox, Cleveland, O.; Traffic Manager, Hudson Fitch; Secretary, J. Landgraf, Jr. General Offices, Toledo, O.
Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad.—"Clover Leaf Route." [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$3,428,643 Operating expenses. 2,077,721 Net earnings.....$1,350,922 Other income..... 883,614 Total net income. $2,234,536 Total payments..... 1,694,345 Surplus..... $540,191	Toledo, O., to St. Louis, Mo., 450.72 m. Express Co.—National.	President T. P. Shonts, New York; Vice-President, E. Hawley, New York; 2d Vice-President, Geo. H. Ross, Chicago, Ill.; General Traffic Manager, W. L. Ross, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, James S. Mackie, New York.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Union Pacific Railroad.—"Overland Route." [Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. (Including Union Pacific, Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co., and Oregon Short Line.) Total earnings.....$78,750,461 Operating expenses 40,515,647 Net earnings.....$38,234,814 Other income..... 17,736,393 Total net income $55,971,207 Total payments... 38,032,956 Surplus.....$17,938,251	Nebraska Div., 799.54 m.; Kansas Div., 936.45 m.; Colorado Div., 752.97 m.; Wyoming Div., 461.03 m.; Utah Div., 350.93 m. Total mileage, 3,300.92. Express Co.—Pacific. This road also controls the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western Ry., Oregon R. R. and Nav. Co., and the Oregon Short Line.	President, Robert S. Lovett, New York Vice-President and General Manager, A. L. Mohler; Traffic Director, J. C. Stubbs, Chicago; Secretary, Alexander Millar, New York. General Offices, Omaha, Neb.; New York Office, 120 Broadway.
Vandalia Railroad Co.— [Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1908. Total earnings..... $8,582,670 Operating expenses 6,729,137 Net earnings..... $1,853,533 Other income..... 23,264 Total net income $1,876,797 Total payments.... 1,863,437 Surplus..... $13,360	St. Louis Div., 242 m; Centre Point Br., 8 m.; Michigan Div., 275 m.; Vincennes Div., 117 m.; branches, 16 m.; Terre Haute and Peoria R. R., 174 m. Total mileage, 832. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Joseph Wood; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Turner, D. T. McCabe and E. B. Taylor; General Manager, Benj. McKeen, St. Louis, Mo. General Offices, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wabash Railroad. [Ontario, Canada, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$25,868,033 Operating expenses 18,757,184 Net earnings..... $7,110,849 Other income..... ..... Total net income $7,110,849 Total payments.... 7,270,108 Deficit..... $159,259	Buffalo Div., 276.6 m.; Detroit Div., 295 m.; Peru Div., 360 m.; Decatur Div., 458.9 m.; Springfield Div., 265.4 m.; Moberly Div., 858.7 m. Total mileage, 2,514.6. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, F. A. Delano, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, Edgar T. Welles, New York; W. H. Blodgett, and E. B. Pryor, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President and General Manager, Henry Miller, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, J. C. Otteson, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 195 and 387 Broadway.
Western Maryland Railroad. [Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$5,952,695 Operating expenses 3,705,728 Net earnings.....$2,246,967 Other income..... 570,772 Total net income..$2,817,739 Total payments..... 2,694,576 Surplus..... $123,163	Main Line, 296 m. Total mileage, 543. Express Co.—Adams.	Receiver, B. F. Bush; Vice-President and General Manager, A. Robertson; Secretary, L. F. Timmerman, New York. General Offices, Baltimore, Md.
Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. [Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings.....$5,633,644 Operating expenses. 4,200,717 Net earnings.....$1,432,927 Other income..... 26,684 Total net income..$1,146,906 Total payments..... 1,119,474 Surplus..... $27,431	Toledo Div., 218 m.; Cleveland Div., 144 m.; Chagrin Falls Br., 8 m.; Ohio River Div., 13 m.; Huron Div., 13 m.; Carrollton Br., 45 m.; other branches, 47 m. Total mileage, 488. Express Co.—Pacific.	Receiver, B. A. Worthington; President, Edwin Gould, New York; Vice-President, A. W. Krech, New York; Secretary, H. B. Henson, New York. General Offices, Cleveland, O.; New York Office, 195 Broadway.

PASSENGER RAILWAY RATES IN EUROPE.

Passenger rates differ considerably in the different countries. Most of the railroads are owned and operated by the State, but in some countries there are both State and private roads, and in England the railroads are all private corporations. The following are the regular passenger rates, reduced to cents per mile, in the various European countries:

Ownership.	Class I. Cents.	Class II. Cents.	Class III. Cents.	Ownership.	Class I. Cents.	Class II. Cents.	Class III. Cents.
Germany, Government	2.73	1.75	1.16	Italy, Government.....	3.60	2.52	1.62
Belgium, Government..	2.91	1.98	1.17	England—			
France, Government..	3.16	2.35	1.53	Gt. East. Ry., min...	4.02	3.02	2.01
France, private.....	3.48	2.34	1.53	Gt. East. Ry., max...	6.03	4.02	3.02
Holland, Government..	3.29	2.47	1.65	Southeast'n & Chatham Railway.....	4.02	2.51	3.01
Holland, private.....	3.29	2.47	1.65				

Railway Employees in the United States.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

CLASS.	1908.		1907.		1906.		1905.		AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION.		
	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	1908.	1907.	1906.
General officers	5,767	2	6,407	3	6,090	3	5,536	2	12.75	11.93	11.81
Other officers	7,952	3	7,549	3	6,705	3	5,706	3	6.24	5.99	5.82
General office clerks	34,852	28	65,700	29	57,210	26	51,284	24	2.33	2.30	2.24
Station agents	35,964	16	35,649	16	34,940	16	35,245	16	2.09	2.05	1.94
Other stationmen	135,262	57	152,929	67	138,778	62	125,180	58	1.82	1.78	1.69
Enginemen	58,708	25	65,298	29	59,855	27	54,817	25	4.43	4.30	4.12
Firemen	62,223	27	69,384	31	62,678	28	57,892	27	2.64	2.54	2.42
Conductors	43,923	19	48,869	22	43,936	20	41,061	19	3.80	3.69	3.51
Other trainmen	116,791	50	134,257	59	119,087	53	111,405	51	2.61	2.54	2.35
Machinists	45,462	19	55,244	24	51,253	23	47,018	22	2.95	2.87	2.69
Carpenters	59,626	25	70,394	31	63,830	29	56,089	26	2.39	2.40	2.28
Other shopmen	178,356	77	221,656	97	199,940	90	176,348	81	2.12	2.06	1.92
Section foremen	41,807	18	41,391	18	40,463	18	38,217	18	1.96	1.90	1.80
Other trackmen	303,313	130	367,277	162	343,791	155	311,185	143	1.45	1.46	1.36
Switchtenders, watchmen	47,618	20	53,414	23	49,659	22	45,532	21	1.78	1.87	1.80
Tel. operators, despatchers	40,152	17	39,193	17	36,090	16	31,963	15	2.30	2.26	2.13
Emplo's—acc't float'g equip't.	8,050	3	9,139	4	8,314	4	8,753	4	2.38	2.27	2.10
All other emplo's and labor's.	202,418	87	228,324	100	198,736	89	178,965	82	1.97	1.92	1.83
Total	1,458,244	623	1,672,074	735	1,521,355	684	1,382,196	637			

Railway Accidents in the United States.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	EMPLOYES.		PASSENGERS.		OTHER PERSONS.		TOTAL.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	4,680	6,176	6,859	40,882
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,620
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	5,066	6,549	7,865	50,320
1901	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	5,498	7,209	8,455	53,339
1902	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	5,274	7,455	8,588	64,662
1903	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	5,879	7,841	9,840	76,553
1904	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	5,973	7,977	10,046	84,155
1905	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	5,805	8,718	9,703	86,008
1906	3,929	76,701	359	10,764	6,330	10,241	10,618	97,706
1907	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	6,695	10,331	11,839	111,016
1908	3,470	83,367	383	11,592	6,460	10,275	10,313	105,234

The total number of passengers carried in 1908 was 890,009,574, as against in 1907, 873,905,133, in 1906, §797,946,116, 738,834,667 in 1905, 715,419,682 in 1904, 694,891,535 in 1903, 649,878,505 in 1902, 607,278,121 in 1901, 576,831,251 in 1900, 523,176,508 in 1899, and 501,066,681 in 1898. § Includes an estimate for certain roads, as their records for this item were destroyed in the San Francisco fire of April, 1906.

KIND OF ACCIDENT.	EMPLOYEES.		PASSENGERS.		OTHER PERSONS.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Coupling or uncoupling	227	3,457	....	.....	....	.....
Collisions	306	3,536	104	3,874	52	569
Derailments	255	2,094	39	2,363	76	454
Parting of trains	12	385	....	45	3	20
Locomotives or cars breaking down	22	257	....	7	4	31
Falling from trains, locomotives, or cars	505	6,138	57	491	449	718
Jumping on or off trains, locomotives, or cars	163	5,829	105	1,555	542	1,745
Struck by trains, locomotives, or cars	1,261	2,161	58	119	5,009	4,505
Overhead obstructions	84	989	....	.....	....	.....
Other causes	361	19,714	17	2,660	261	1,753
Total	3,196	44,560	380	11,114	6,396	9,795

Three hundred and forty-one persons were killed and 39,765 injured in handling traffic. tools, machinery, supplies, etc., and in getting on or off locomotives or cars at rest and from other causes.

National Association of Railroad Commissioners.

President, Martin S. Decker, Albany, N. Y. *First Vice-President*, R. Hudson Burr, Tallahassee, Fla. *Second Vice-President*, Charles F. Staples, St. Paul, Minn. *Secretary*, William H. Connolly, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

Railroad Equipment.

WEIGHT AND HORSE POWER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LOCOMOTIVES, INCLUDING THE MODERN ELECTRIC TRACTOR, AND ALSO THE WEIGHT, SIZE AND COST OF FREIGHT CARS, ORDINARY COACHES, PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

RECENT HEAVY LOCOMOTIVES.

Type.	Road.	Total Weight. (Pounds.)	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Diameter of Drivers. (Inches.)	Heating Surface. (Sq. Ft.)	Size of Cylinders. (Inches.)	Tractive Effort. (Pounds.)
*Mallet Comp.	So. Pac.	430,000	390,000	57	6,398	26 & 40x30	94,640
Mallet Comp.	Virginian Ry.	330,000	312,000	54	5,066	22 & 35x30	70,800
Consolidation	Wab.-Ptg. Term.	236,000	207,000	58	3,283	25x32	46,900
Consolidation	Dul. & Iron Range	198,850	176,600	54	2,864	22x28	42,670
Mogul	Harriman Lines.	179,200	152,500	63	2,102	20x28	30,222
Atlantic	Harriman Lines.	197,000	100,000	81	2,649	20x28	23,508
10-Wheel	Car.Clinch'ld&O.	163,600	125,300	63	2,517	20x26	26,660
Mogul switching	Minn. & St. Louis	157,000	138,000	51	1,955	20x28	25,500
Mikado	Chi. Mill. & St.P.	260,500	201,000	63	3,614	24x30	46,630
American	Boston & Maine.	119,000	78,000	69	1,751	18x24	21,250
American	Virginian Ry.	182,300	182,300	51	2,940	22x28	45,200

* The Southern Pacific Mallet Compound, particulars of which are given in the first line of the table, is the largest and most powerful locomotive ever built. The engines are intended for operation on a grade of 116 ft. to the mile, and the locomotive will haul 1,212 tons back of the tender. The locomotive itself, exclusive of the tender, is 67 ft. 10½ in. long, measuring from the forward end of the pilot to the rear of the cab. Oil is used as fuel, so that the labor of a fireman is nearly entirely done away with.

HEAVY ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

Road.	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Dia. of Drivers. (Inches.)	Type.*	Rated Horse Power.
Experimental	162,000	49	D. C.—A. C.	1,600
Great Northern	230,000	60	A. C.	.....
B. & O.	160,000	42	D. C.	1,200
N. Y. C.	137,000	44	D. C.	2,200
N. Y., N. H. & H.	180,000	62	A. C.—D. C.	1,000
P. R. R. No. 1	175,100	56	D. C.	1,400
P. R. R. No. 2	195,200	56	D. C.	1,240

* D. C. signifies direct current, taken from third rail. A. C. signifies alternating current, taken from overhead trolley.

APPROXIMATE COST OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Type.	Service.	Average Weight. (Pounds.)	Cost.
Mogul	Freight.	160,000	$13,000
Consolidation	Freight.	200,000	16,200
Mallet Compound	Freight.	350,000	27,400
Atlantic	Pass.	185,000	16,600
Pacific	Pass.	225,000	18,700
Ten Wheel	Pass.	170,000	15,500

WEIGHT AND COST OF CARS.

Type.	Weight.	Capacity.	Length.	Width. (Inside Dimensions.)	Height.	Cost.
Wood Box	37,000 lbs.	80,000 lbs.	36 ft.	8 ft. 6 in.	8 ft.	$960
Steel Coal	42,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs	31 ft.	9 ft. 4 in.	7 ft. 6 in.	1,050
Flat	32,000 lbs.	80,000 lbs.	41 ft.	9 ft. 2 in.	.....	800
Day Coach	85,000 lbs.	68 Pass.	60 ft.	8 ft. 10 in.	9 ft. 1 in.	8,100
Parlor Car	105,000 lbs.	34 Pass.	70 ft.	8 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 4 in.	13,800
Sleeping Car	115,000 lbs.	27 Berths.	72 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	16,700

Railways of America "Grouped" by Capitalists.

THE great railroad systems of the United States have been reduced to a few "groups" by means of consolidation and reconsolidation. The following is a list of these groups, which comprise three-quarters of all the railroad lines of the country:

Groups.	Mileage.	Stocks.	Bonds.
Vanderbilt	24,198	$615,900,000	$749,600,000
Pennsylvania	19,172	763,600,000	565,800,000
Harriman	28,112	944,300,000	1,229,500,000
Hill-Morgan	12,519	382,900,000	417,300,000
Morgan	12,618	565,210,000	537,912,000
Gould	20,983	531,206,000	812,600,000
Moore's	27,912	363,700,000	481,200,000
Rockefeller	15,983	250,300,000	307,500,000
Walters'	11,143	147,600,000	199,300,000
Independent	27,212	528,200,000	455,600,000
Hawley	8,400	235,387,655	382,578,778
Total	208,252	$5,328,303,665	$6,138,890,778

Railroad Traffic of the World.

Countries.	Miles of Railroad.	Cost of Roads and Equipments.	Passengers Carried.	Tons of Freight Carried.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Europe	175,000	$20,100,000,000	2,700,000,000	1,145,000,000	$1,800,000,000	$1,040,000,000
America	250,000	15,800,000,000	700,000,000	1,250,000,000	1,800,000,000	1,300,000,000
Africa	12,500	760,000,000	36,000,000	11,000,000	65,000,000	34,000,000
Asia	37,500	1,500,000,000	248,000,000	42,000,000	120,000,000	60,500,000
Australia ...	15,000	760,000,000	62,000,000	13,500,000	55,000,000	33,000,000
Total	490,000	$38,920,000,000	3,746,000,000	2,461,500,000	$3,840,000,000	$2,427,500,000

These estimates are for 1900. Cost of roads and equipments in 1906 was estimated at $45,000,000,000, or an average of $76,000 per mile.

The Railways of the World.

THE Archiv fur Eisenbahnwesen, published by the Prussian Ministry of Public Works, issued its statistics of the railways of the world, covering the year 1907, and the nearest year for which statistics were available for the United States and Canada, the year ending with June, 1907. It found in the grand divisions of the world the following mileages, street railways and some other light railways not being included: Europe, 199,385 miles; Asia, 56,294 miles; Africa, 18,519 miles; North America, 268,058 miles, South America, 34,911 miles; Australasia, 17,700 miles.

Railway Mileage in the United States.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

State or Territory.	Mileage on June 30, 1908.*			State or Territory.	Mileage on June 30, 1908.*		
	Official.	Unofficial.	Total Mileage.		Official.	Unofficial.	Total Mileage.
Alabama	4,962.13	165.70	5,127.83	New Jersey	2,215.15	47.72	2,262.87
Alaska (See foot note)	.....	....	.....	New Mexico	3,016.92	....	3,016.92
Arizona	1,929.27	.....	1,929.27	New York	8,398.50	17.71	8,416.21
Arkansas	4,948.95	121.38	5,070.33	North Carolina	4,702.38	60.10	4,762.48
California	7,151.96	70.35	7,222.31	North Dakota	4,178.29	.....	4,178.29
Colorado	5,298.76	61.55	5,360.31	Ohio	9,101.54	30.25	9,131.79
Connecticut	1,010.80	.....	1,010.80	Oklahoma	5,751.60	14.00	5,765.60
Delaware	336.99	.....	336.99	Oregon	1,954.83	41.25	1 996.08
District of Columbia	31.43	....	31.43	Pennsylvania	11,146.48	94.71	11,241.19
Florida	4,024.35	192.70	4,217.05	Rhode Island	206.31	3.40	209.71
Georgia	6,855.19	58.50	6,913.69	South Carolina	3,279.16	72.50	3,351.66
Idaho	1,907.22	39.04	1,946.26	South Dakota	3,952.42	....	3,952.42
Illinois	11,883.34	7.92	11,891.26	Tennessee	3,644.09	44.90	3,688.99
Indiana	7,399.13	....	7,399.13	Texas	13,234.44	33.96	13,268.40
Indian Territory	....	....	....	Utah	1,953.47	.....	1,953.47
Iowa	9,810.77	4.53	9,815.30	Vermont	1,079.03	14.26	1,093 29
Kansas	8,934.75	13.84	8,948.59	Virginia	4,165.62	64.60	4,230.22
Kentucky	3,433.35	25.25	3,458.60	Washington	4,194.89	12.75	4,207.64
Louisiana	5,183.14	216.15	5,399.29	West Virginia	3,320.94	94.75	3,415.69
Maine	2,104.95	59.71	2,164.66	Wisconsin	7,445.44	120.80	7,566.24
Maryland	1,380.17	42.90	1,423.07	Wyoming	1,588.81	.....	1,588.81
Massachusetts	2,105.30	13.42	2,118.72				
Michigan	8,990.40	21.00	9,011.40	Grand total in U. S. 1908	231,539.51	2,138.20	†233,677.71
Minnesota	8,272.16	135.60	8,407.76	Grand total in U. S. 1907	227,670.85	2,280.34	229,951.19
Mississippi	4,225.80	62.00	4,287.80	Grand total in U. S. 1906	222,571.52	1,791.65	224,363.17
Missouri	7,962.72	59.00	8,021.72	Grand total in U. S. 1905	217,017.68	1,083.36	218,101.04
Montana	3,730.47	.....	3,730.47	Grand total in U. S. 1904	212,577.57	1,326.77	213,904 34
Nebraska	6,006.74	....	6,006.74	Grand total in U. S. 1903	207,186.84	790.38	207,977.22
Nevada	1,884.01	.....	1,884.01	Grand total in U. S. 1902	201,672.83	799.02	202,471.85
New Hampshire	1,244.95	.....	1,244.95	Grand total in U. S. 1901	196,075.07	1,162.37	197,237.44

* Does not include mileage of companies classed as Switching and Terminal Companies.
† Excludes mileage in Alaska (185.39 miles, unofficial) and Hawaii.

Railway Payments in Damage Suits.

THE Bureau of Railway News and Statistics points out that twenty-one railroads of the United States, doing more than one-half of the business of the country, paid approximately $56,700,000 for "loss and damage" and "injuries to persons" during the year ending June 30, 1908. In the preceding year these accounts amounted to $47,258,587, and in 1898 to $12,182,003. This table shows the amounts paid by the railways of the United States for "loss and damage" and "injuries to persons" during the decade 1897 to 1907, inclusive, and proportion to gross earnings:

	Loss and Damage		Injuries to Persons			Loss and Damage		Injuries to Persons	
	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
1897..	$4,793,143	.427	$6,049,889	.539	1903..	$13,726,508	.722	$14,052,123	.739
1898..	5,409,544	.433	6,772,459	.543	1904..	17,002,602	.861	15,838,179	.802
1899..	5,976,082	.455	7,116,212	.541	1905..	19,782,692	.946	16,034,727	.770
1900..	7,055,622	.474	8,405,980	.565	1906..	21,086,219	.907	17,466,864	.751
1901..	8,109,637	.510	9,014,144	.567	1907..	25,796,083	.996	21,462,504	.829
1902..	11,034,686	.639	11,682,756	.676					

From which it appears that where the payments on account of "loss and damage" increased $21,002,940, or 437.9 per cent. in ten years and of "injuries to persons" $15,412,615, or 254.7 per cent., the increase relatively to gross earnings was 130.2 per cent. and 54.5 per cent. respectively.—Bradstreets.

UNITED STATES INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Martin A. Knapp, of New York, Chairman; Judson C. Clements, of Georgia; Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont; Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri; Franklin K. Lane, of California; Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa; James S. Harlan, of Illinois. Edward A. Moseley, Secretary.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Alabama Railroad Commission—Montgomery. Chas. Henderson, President, Troy; W. D. Nesbitt, Birmingham; John A Lusk, Guntersville; S. P. Kennedy, Secretary, Montgomery.

Arizona Railway Commission—Phoenix. M. O. Bicknell, Chairman; W. P. McNair, Secretary, Tucson.

Arkansas Railroad Commission—Little Rock. J. W. Crockett, Chairman; Wm. A. Falconer, R. P. Allen; Wm. E. Floyd, Secretary.

California Railroad Commission—A. C. Irwin, President, Marysville; H. D. Loveland, San Francisco; Theo. Summerland, Los Angeles; W. D. Wagner, Secretary, San Francisco.

Colorado Railroad Commission—Denver. A. P. Anderson, President; D. H. Staley; W. L. Seely, Secretary.

Connecticut Railroad Commissioners—Hartford. A. F. Gates, Chairman; William O. Seymour, Ridgefield; O. R. Fyler, Torrington; Henry F. Billings, Clerk, Hartford.

Florida Railroad Commissioners—Tallahassee. R. Hudson Burr, Chairman; N. A. Blitch; Royal C. Dunn; S. E. Cobb, Secretary.

Georgia Railroad Commission—Atlanta. ——— Chairman; H. W. Hill, Greenville; O. B. Stevens; George Hillyer; C. M. Candler; Campbell Wallace, Secretary.

Idaho—State Auditor, Boise City. Secretary State Board of Equalization.

Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission—B. A. Eckhart, Chicago; J. A. Willoughby, Belleville; O. F. Berry, Wm. Kilpatrick, Secretary, Springfield.

Indiana Railroad Commissioners—Indianapolis. Wm. J. Wood, Chairman; John F. McClure, Henry M. Dowling; Chas. B. Ritey, Secretary.

Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners—Des Moines. D. J. Palmer, Chairman; W. L. Eaton, N. S. Ketchum; D. N. Lewis, Secretary.

Kansas Railroad Commission—Topeka. G. W. Kanavel, Chairman; C. A. Ryker, F. J. Ryan; E. C. Shiner, Secretary.

Kentucky Railroad Commission—Frankfort. A. T. Siler, Chairman, Williamsburg; John P. Harwell, Jr., Hardinsburg; L. P. Tarlton; D. B. Cornett, Secretary.

Louisiana Railroad Commission—Baton Rouge. C. L. de Fuentes, Chairman, New Orleans; Shelby Taylor, Crowley; J. J. Meredith; W. M. Barrow, Secretary.

Maine Railroad Commissioners—Augusta. Joseph B. Peaks, Chairman, Dover; Parker Spofford, Bucksport; Frank Keizer, Rockland; E. C. Farrington, Clerk, Augusta.

Maryland—State Tax Commissioner, Annapolis.

Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners—Boston. Walter P. Hall, Chairman, Fitchburg; Clinton White, Melrose; George W. Bishop, Newtonville; Charles E. Mann, Clerk, Malden.

Michigan Railroad Commission—Lansing. C. L. Glasgow, Chairman; G. W. Dickinson, James Scully; Samuel H. Kelly, Secretary.

Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission—St. Paul. Ira B. Mills, Chairman; C. E. Elmquist, C. F. Staples; A. C. Clausen, Secretary.

Mississippi Railroad Commission—Jackson. F. M. Lee, President; John A. Webb, W. R. Scott; T. R. Maxwell, Secretary.

Missouri Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Jefferson City. F. A. Wightman, Chairman; John A. Knott, H. R. Oglesby; T. M. Bradbury, Secretary.

Montana Railroad Commission—Helena. E. A. Morley, Chairman; Dan Boyle, B. T. Stanton, R. F. McLaren, Secretary.

Nebraska State Railway Commission—Lincoln. H. T. Clarke, Jr., Chairman; W. H. Cowgill, H. J. Winnett; Clark Perkins, Sec.

Nevada—Carson City. H. F. Bartine, Chairman; Henry Thurtell, J. F. Shaughnessy; E. H. Walker, Secretary.

New Hampshire Railroad Commission—Concord. George E. Bales, Oscar L. Young, Arthur G. Whittemore.

New Jersey Railroad Commission—Frank H. Sommers, President, Newark; Thos. J. Hillery, Boonton; Robert Williams, Paterson; A. N. Barber, Secretary, Trenton.

New York Public Service Commission—First District—(Greater New York) New York City—Wm. R. Willcox, Chairman; Wm. McCarroll, Edward M. Bassett, Milo R. Maltbie, John E. Eustis; T. H. Whitney, Secretary. Second District—(all of State outside Greater New York) Albany, N. Y. Frank W. Stevens, Chairman; John B. Olmsted; Thos. M. Osborne, James E. Sague, Martin S. Decker; J. S. Kennedy, Secretary.

North Carolina Corporation Commission—Raleigh. Franklin McNeill, Chairman; Sam. L. Rogers, B. F. Aycock; H. C. Brown, Secretary.

North Dakota Commissioners of Railroads—Bismarck. W. H. Stutsman, President, Mandon; O. P. N. Anderson, Starkweather; W. H. Mann, New Salem; Thomas Hall, Secretary.

Ohio Railroad Commission—Columbus. O. H. Hughes, Chairman; O. P. Gothlin, J. C. Sullivan; C. A. Radcliffe, Secretary.

Oklahoma Corporation Commission—Guthrie. J. E. Love, Chairman; A. P. Watson, J. J. McAlester; W. L. Chapman, Secretary.

Oregon Railroad Commission—Salem. Thos. K. Campbell, Chairman; Oswald West, Clyde B. Altchison; George O. Goodall, Secretary.

Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission—Harrisburg. Nathaniel Ewing, Chairman; John Y. Boyd, Chas. N. Mann; H. S. Calvert, Secretary.

Rhode Island Railroad Commission—Providence. J. P. Burlingame; D. J. White, Deputy.

South Carolina Railroad Commissioners—J. H. Earle, Chairman, Greenville; B. L. Caughman; J. M. Sullivan, Anderson; T. B. Lumpkin, Secretary, Columbia.

South Dakota Railroad Commissioners—Sioux Falls. W. G. Smith, Sturgis; George Rice, Flandreau; F. C. Robinson, Croton; Wm. H. Stanley, Secretary, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee Railroad Commissioners—Nashville. B. A. Enloe, Chairman; Frank Avent, H. H. Hannah; Chas. H. Love, Secretary.

Texas Railroad Commission—Austin. Allison Mayfield, Chairman; O. B. Colquitt, W. D. Williams; E. R. McLean, Secretary.

Vermont Public Service Commission—J. W. Redmond, Chairman, Newport; Eli H. Porter, Wilmington; S. H. Jackson, Barre; R. W. Spear, Clerk, Newport.

Virginia State Corporation Commission—Richmond. Robert R. Prentis, Chairman, Richmond; William F. Rhea, J. E. Willard; R. P. Wilson, Clerk.

Washington—Olympia. H. A. Fairchild, Chairman; J. C. Lawrence, J. T. Jones; Frank M. Dallam, Secretary.

West Virginia—State Tax Commissioner, Charleston.

Wisconsin Railroad Commission—Madison. B. H. Meyer, Halford Erickson, J. H. Roemer; John M. Winterbotham, Secretary.

Wyoming Board of Equalization—Cheyenne, Edward Gillette, President; Wm. R. Schultger; Le Roy Grant, Secretary.

Railroad Speed.

NOTABLE FAST RUNS OF PASSENGER TRAINS FOR LONG DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Inclusive Time, H. M.	Inclusive Miles per Hour.
May, 1848.	Great Western (England)	London—Didcot	53.25	0.47	68
Aug., 1888.	London, N. W. & Caledonian	London—Edinburgh	400	7.38	52.4
Aug., 1894.	Plant System, Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Richmond	661.5	12.51	51.48
April, 1895.	Pennsylvania	Camden—Atlantic City	58.3	0.45¾	76.50
Aug., 1895.	London & Northwestern	London—Aberdeen	540	8.32	63.28*
Sept., 1895.	New York Central & H. R.	New York—Buffalo	436.50	6.47	64.33*
Sept., 1895.	N. Y. Central "World Flyer"	Albany—Syracuse	148	2.10	68.3
Feb., 1897.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Chicago—Denver	1,025	18.52	58.74
April, 1897.	Lehigh Val., Black Diamond Exp.	Alpine, N. Y.—Geneva Junc., N. Y.	43.96	0.33	80
Aug., 1897.	Union Pacific	North Platte—Omaha	291	4.39	63.49
May, 1900.	Burlington Route	Burlington—Chicago	205.8	3.08½	65.5‡
Mar., 1902.	Burlington Route	Eckley—Wray	14.8	0.9	98.7
Aug., 1902.	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Kendallville—Toledo	91	1.15	72.8
Mar., 1903.	Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Savannah	172	2.32	70.7
May, 1903.	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Toledo—Elkhart	133.4	1.54	70.2
July, 1903.	Great Western (England)	London—Plymouth	246	3.54	63.13
April, 1904.	Michigan Central	Niagara Falls—Windsor	225.66	3.11½	70.74
July, 1904.	Great Western (England)	Paddington—Bristol	118.5	1.24	84.6
Nov., 1904.	Pennsylvania	Crestline—Fort Wayne	131	1.53	69.56
June, 1905.	Pennsylvania	Chicago—Pittsburgh	468	7.20	63.53*
June, 1905.	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	Buffalo—Chicago	525	7.50	69.69‡
June, 1905.	Pennsylvania	New York—Chicago	897	16.3	56.07
June, 1905.	New York Central	Chicago—New York	960.52	15.56	60.28‡
July, 1905.	Pennsylvania	Washington, O.—Fort Wayne	81	1.4	75.84
Oct., 1905.	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & C.	Crestline, O.—Clark Junc., Ind.	257.4	3.27	74.55
Mar., 1909.	New York Central	New York—Chicago	965	15.43	62.54‡

*Including stops. ‡Excluding stops.

FASTEST RECORDED RUNS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Time, M. S.	Miles per Hour.
May, 1893.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Crittenden—"Empire State Exp."	1	0.32	112.5
Aug., 1895.	Pennsylvania	Landover—Anacosta	5.1	3.00	102
Jan., 1899.	Burlington Route	Siding—Arion	2.4	1.20	108
Mar., 1901.	Plant System	Run from Fleming to Jacksonville.	5	2.30	120
Jan., 1903.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Palmyra—Macedon	7.29	4.00	109.35
April, 1904.	Michigan Central	Crisman—Lake	3.73	2.00	111.90
July, 1904.	Phila. & Reading	Egg Harbor—Brigantine Junction.	4.8	2.30	115.20
Oct., 1904.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Croton—Ossining	3.51	2.00	105

The fastest time on record for a distance of over 440 miles was made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R.R. from Buffalo to Chicago, in June, 1905, noted above. The fastest long-distance run less than 440 miles was on the New York Central R.R. September 11, 1895, from New York to Buffalo, 436 1-2 miles, in 407 minutes actual time. Average speed, 64 1-3 miles an hour, with two stops and 28 slow-ups, and on January 1, 1903, from Albany to Buffalo, 302 miles, in 295 minutes.

Among the fastest regular trains in the United States, for a shorter distance, are believed to be the New York Central "Empire State Express," between New York and Albany, 143 miles in 160 minutes, and the "Congressional Limited," on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which makes the run from Jersey City to Washington in 4 hours, 46 minutes, a distance of 227 miles.

On August 15, 1898, on P. & R. and C. R. R. of N. J., "Royal Blue Line," between Elizabeth, N. J., and Jenkintown, a distance of 69 miles, in 61 minutes, including 2 "slow-ups," some of the miles being traversed in 38 seconds.

The quickest run between Jersey City and Washington, 231 miles, was made on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, March 2, 1897 (by a special train, bearing Vice-President-elect Hobart and party), in 4 hours 8 minutes, making the running time, including "slow-ups" for taking water, changing engines, etc., 60 miles an hour. This beat the time of the "Aunt Jack" train, made by the Madison Square Theatre Company March 10, 1890, which was 4 hours 18 minutes, each way, going and returning.

The fastest long-distance foreign trains, including all stops, are, according to the "Railroad Gazette," as follows:

Route.	Railways.	From	To	Miles.	Time—Hrs. Min.	Stops.	Inclusive Speed in Miles per Hour.
Sud Express	Orleans and Midi	Paris	Bayonne	486¼	8 59	6	54.13
East Coast	Gt. N. and N. E. Railways	London	Edinburgh	393½	7 45	3	50.77
West Coast	L. & N. W. and Caledonian Rys.	London	Glasgow	401½	8 00	3	50.18

Of long-distance runs in France one is made on the Northern Railway of France by the Paris-Calais express, which runs 185 miles in 184½ minutes, or a fraction over a mile a minute, allowing for a stoppage of 2½ minutes at Amiens.

Other notable long-distance fast runs: February 14-15, 1897—Pennsylvania Railroad and C., B. and Q., Jersey City to Denver, 1,937 miles, in 48 hours; average speed, 40.3 miles per hour. August 29-31, 1891—Canadian Pacific, Vanconver to Brockville, 2,802 miles, in 77 hours 9 minutes; average speed, 36.32 miles per hour.

The Jarrett and Palmer special theatrical train, Jersey City to Oakland (San Francisco), 3,311 miles, June, 1876, 83 hours 45 minutes; average speed, 39.53 miles per hour.

In October, 1905, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland to Jersey City (3,239 miles) in 73 hours, 12 min or 44.30 miles per hour. In May, 1906, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland, Cal., to New York Cit hours, 27 minutes.

The "Scott Special" left Los Angeles, Cal., July 9, 1905, and arrived in Chicago (2,445.5 miles), July 11, havin run in 44 hours 54 minutes, maintaining an average speed while in motion of 51 miles an hour.

On November 15, 1907, at Clayton, N. J., in a trial test on Pennsylvania R. R. between steam and electric lo steam engine made 93.6 miles an hour on a specially built seven mile curved track, while the electric loco 90 miles an hour.

Regulation of Railroad Rates.

THE following are the clauses of the act approved June 29, 1906, to amend the act of 1887 and other acts amendatory thereof entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," which specifically relate to the construction of switches, filing of schedules of rates and fares, prohibition of discriminations and rebates and hearing of complaints and remedial action thereon by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

FURNISHING SWITCHES AND TRANSPORTATION.

Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, upon application of any lateral branch line of railroad, or of any shipper tendering interstate traffic for transportation, shall construct, maintain, and operate upon reasonable terms a switch connection with any such lateral branch line of railroad, or private side track which may be constructed to connect with its railroad, where such connection is reasonably practicable and can be put in with safety and will furnish sufficient business to justify the construction and maintenance of the same; and shall furnish cars for the movement of such traffic to the best of its ability, without discrimination in favor of or against any such shipper.

FILING OF SCHEDULES OF RATES.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the commission created by this act and print and keep open to public inspection schedules showing all the rates, fares and charges for transportation between different points on its own route and between points on its own route and points on the route of any carrier by railroad, by pipe line, or by water when a through route and joint rate have been established. If no joint rate over the through route has been established, the several carriers in such through route shall file, print and keep open to public inspection as aforesaid, the separately established rates, fares and charges applied to the through transportation. The schedules printed as aforesaid by any such common carrier shall plainly state the places between which property and passengers will be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force, and shall also state separately all terminal charges, storage charges, icing charges, and all other charges which the commission may require, all privileges or facilities granted or allowed, and any rules or regulations which in anywise change, affect, or determine any part of the aggregate of such aforesaid rates, fares and charges, or the value of the service rendered to the passenger, shipper, or consignee.

DISCRIMINATION FORBIDDEN.

No carrier, unless otherwise provided by this act, shall engage or participate in the transportation of passengers or property, as defined in this act, unless the rates, fares, and charges upon which the same are transported by said carrier have been filed and published in accordance with the provisions of this act; nor shall any carrier charge or demand or collect or receive a greater or less or different compensation for such transportation of passengers or property, or for any service in connection therewith, between the points named in such tariffs than the rates, fares, and charges which are specified in the tariff filed and in effect at the time; nor shall any carrier refund or remit in any manner or by any device any portion of the rates, fares, and charges so specified, nor extend to any shipper or person any privileges or facilities in the transportation of passengers or property, except such as are specified in such tariffs.

REBATES.

Any person, corporation, or company who shall deliver property for interstate transportation to any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, or for whom as consignor or consignee, any such carrier shall transport property from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia or foreign country, who shall knowingly by employé, agent, officer, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, by or through any means or device whatsoever, receive or accept from such common carrier any sum of money or any other valuable consideration as a rebate or offset against the regular charges for transportation of such property, as fixed by the schedules of rate provided for in this act, shall in addition to any penalty provided by this act forfeit to the United States a sum of money three times the amount of money so received or accepted, and three times the value of any other consideration so received or accepted, to be ascertained by the trial court; and the Attorney-General of the United States is authorized and directed, whenever he has reasonable grounds to believe that any such person, corporation, or company has knowingly received or accepted from any such common carrier any sum of money or other valuable consideration as a rebate or offset as aforesaid, to institute in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, a civil action to collect the said sum or sums so forfeited as aforesaid; and in the trial of said action all such rebates or other considerations so received or accepted for a period of six years prior to the commencement of the action, may be included therein, and the amount recovered shall be three times the total amount of money, or three times the total value of such consideration, so received or accepted, or both, as the case may be.

HEARING OF COMPLAINTS.

The commission is authorized and empowered, and it shall be its duty, whenever, after full hearing upon a complaint made as provided in section thirteen of this act, or upon complaint of any common carrier, it shall be of the opinion that any of the rates, or charges whatsoever, demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers, subject to the provisions of this act, for the transportation of persons or property as defined in the first section of this act, or that any regulations or practices whatsoever of such carrier or carriers affecting such rates, are unjust and unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable rate or rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged; and what regulation or practice in respect to such transportation is just, fair, and reasonable to be thereafter followed; and to make an order that the carrier shall cease and desist from such violation, to the extent to which the commission find the same to exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate or charge for such transportation in excess of the maximum rate or charge so prescribed. All shall conform to the regulation or pratice so prescribed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ROUTES AND RATES.

The commission may also, after hearing on a complaint, establish through routes and joint rates as the maximum to be charged, and prescribe the division of such rates as hereinbefore provided, and the terms and conditions under which such through routes shall be operated, when that may be necessary to give effect to any provision of this act, and the carriers complained of have refused or neglected to voluntarily establish such through routes and joint rates, provided no reasonable or satisfactory through route exists, and this provision shall apply when one of the connecting carriers is a water line.

(From report issued by the Bureau International de l'Union Télégraphique.)

THE following table sets forth the entire system of submarine cables of the world, including those along the shores and in the bays, gulfs, and estuaries of rivers, but excepting those in lakes and the interior watercourses of continents. The list includes all cables operated by private companies, and in addition thereto under the name of each nation is given the list of cables operated by the government of that nation.

COMPANIES.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
Anglo-American Telegraph Co.	14	9,554
Transatlantic System—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content (Newfoundland).		
Commercial Cable Co.	12	15,450
Transatlantic System—Waterville (Ireland) to Canso (Nova Scotia).		
Canso, N. S., to New York.		
Canso, N. S., to Rockport, Mass.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co.	6	10,004
San Francisco to Manila.		
Manila to Shanghai.		
De l'ils de Peel (Bonins) à Guam.		
Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba	1	1,285
Coney Island (New York) to Havana (Cuba).		
Direct United States Cable Co.	2	3,095
Ballinskellig's Bay (Ireland) to Halifax (Nova Scotia).		
Halifax, N. S., to Rye Beach, N. H.		
Western Union Telegraph Co.	13	7,478
Transatlantic System—Sennen Cove, near Penzance, England, to Dover Bay, near Canso, N. S.		
Dover Bay, N. S., to New York.		
Gulf of Mexico System.		
Compagnie Française des Câbles Télégraphiques	32	12,102
Brest (France) to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miq.		
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Cape Cod, Mass., to New York.		
African Direct Telegraph Co.	10	3,012
Black Sea Telegraph Co.	1	337
Western Telegraph Co.	28	18,759
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Horta (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island).		
Central and South American Telegraph Co.	20	7,500
Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata	1	28
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.	10	1,143
Direct Spanish Telegraph Co.	4	727
Direct West India Cable Co.	2	1,265
Bermuda - Turk's Island, and Turk's Island-Jamaica.		
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.	19	10,541
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.	36	23,532
Eastern Telegraph Co.	98	40,911
Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese System.		
System West of Malta.		
Italo-Greek System.		
Austro-Greek System.		
Greek System.		
Turko-Greek System.		
Turkish System.		
Egypto-European System.		
Egyptian System.		
Egypto-Indian System.		
Cape Town to St. Helena.		
St. Helena to Ascension Island.		
Ascension Island to St. Vincent.		
Natal-Australia System.		
Europe and Azores Telegraph Co.	2	1,053
Compagnie Allemande des Câbles Transatlantiques	5	9,553
Borkum Island to Azores to Coney Island, N. Y.		
Borkum Island to Vigo, Spain.		
Grande Compagnie des Télégraphes du Nord	33	9,274
Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Deutsch-Niederlandische Telegraphen gesellschaft	3	3,416
Menado (Célèbes)—Japan (Caroline); Guam (Mariannes); Shanghai.		
Osteuropaische Telegraphengesells.	1	185
Kilios (Constantinople)—Constantza (Roumanie).		
Halifax and Bermuda Cable Co.	1	849
Indo-European Telegraph Co.	3	23
India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Co.	3	145
Mexican Telegraph Co.	3	1,528
River Plate Telegraph Co.	2	118
South American Cable Co.	2	1,967
United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Co	1	1,391
West African Telegraph Co.	6	1,471
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	7	1,979
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.	22	4,663
Grand total	403	204,338

CABLES OWNED BY NATIONS.

Austria	48	224
Belgium	3	77
Denmark	98	306
France	87	11,178
Germany	88	3,167
Great Britain and Ireland	191	2,304
Greece	46	54
Holland	36	243
Italy	41	1,073
Norway	626	970
Portugal	4	115
Russia	25	314
Russia in Asia	3	171
Spain	16	1,903
Sweden	16	209
Switzerland	3	16
Turkey	23	352
Argentine Republic and Brazil	41	105
Australia and New Zealand	46	439
Bahama Islands	1	213
British America	2	399
British India	8	1,993
Portuguese Possessions in Africa	2	26
Japan	127	4,364
Macao	1	2
Nouvelle Calédonie	1	1
Netherlands Indies	15	2,855
Senegal, Africa	1	3
Siam	3	13
Indo-Chine Française	3	1,479
Pacific Cable Board (cables in the Pacific between British America and Australia)	5	7,837
Philippine Islands	33	1,313
United States (Alaska)	12	2,348
Total	1,655	46,066

Canals.

STATEMENT showing the cost and date of construction, length, number of locks, and navigable depth of the principal canals of the United States used for commercial purposes.

CANALS.	Cost of Construction.*	When Completed	Len'h miles.	No. of Locks.	Depth feet.†	Location.
Albemarle and Chesapeake	$1,641,363	1860	44	1	7½	Norfolk, Va., to Currituck Sound, N. C.
Augusta	1,500,000	1847	9	...	11	Savannah River, Ga., to Augusta, Ga.
Black River	3,581,954	1849	35	109	4	Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y.
§Cayuga and Seneca	2,232,632	1839	25	11	7	Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N. Y.
‡Champlain	4,044,000	1822	81	32	6	Whitehall, N. Y., to Watervliet, N. Y.
Chesapeake and Delaware	3,730,230	1829	14	3	9	Chesapeake City, Md., to Delaware City, Del.
Chesapeake and Ohio	11,290,327	1850	184	73	6	Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Companys	90,000	1847	22	1	6	Mississippi River, La., to Bayou Black, La.
Delaware and Raritan	4,888,749	1838	66	14	8–9	New Brunswick, N. J., to Bordentown, N. J.
Delaware Division	2,433,350	1830	60	33	6	Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa.
Des Moines Rapids	4,682,009	1877	7½	3	5	At Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River.
‡Erie	52,510,800	1826	387	72	7	Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Fairfield	.....	....	4½	None.	..	Alligator River to Lake Mattamuskeet, N. C.
Galveston and Brazos	340,000	1851	38	...	3½	Galveston, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex.
Hocking	975,481	1843	42	26	4	Carroll, O., to Nelsonville, O.
Illinois and Michigan	7,357,787	1848	102	15	6	Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill.
Illinois and Mississippi	7,250,000	1895	75	3	7	Around lower rapids of Rock Riv., Ill. Connects with Miss. R.
Lake Drummond	2,800,000	1899	22	2	9	Connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	4,455,000	1821	108	57	6	Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa.
Louisville and Portland	5,578,631	1872	2½	2	..	At Falls of Ohio River, Louisville, Ky.
Miami and Erie	8,062,680	1835	274	93	5½	Cincinnati, O., to Toledo, O.
Morris	6,900,000	1836	103	33	5	Easton, Pa., to Jersey City, N. J.
Muscle Shoals and Elk R. Shoals	3,156,919	1889	16	11		Big Muscle Shoals, Tenn., to Elk River Shoals, Tenn.
Newberne and Beaufort	.....	....	3	None.	..	Clubfoot Creek to Harlow Creek, N. C.
Ogeechee	407,810	1840	16	5	3	Savannah River, Ga., to Ogeechee River, Ga.
Ohio	4,695,204	1825	317	150	4	Cleveland, O., to Portsmouth, O.
‡Oswego	5,289,526	1828	38	18	7	Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania	7,731,750	1839	193	71	6	Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkes-Barre, Huntingdon, Pa.
Portage Lake and Lake Super'r	528,892	1873	25	None.	15	From Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior.
Port Arthur	.....	1899	7	...	26	Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico.
Santa Fe	70,000	1880	10	...	5	Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla.
Sault Ste. Marie (ship canal)	4,000,000	1895	3	2	18	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Schuylkill Navigation Company	12,461,600	1826	108	71	6¼	Mill Creek, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Mich'n.	99,661	1881	1¼	None.	15	Between Green Bay and Lake Michigan.
St. Mary's Falls	7,909,667	1896	1½	1	21	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Susquehanna and Tidewater	4,931,345	1840	45	32	5½	Columbia, Pa., to Havre de Grace, Md.
Walhonding	607,269	1843	25	11	4	Rochester, O., to Roscoe, O.
**Welland (ship canal)	26,080 366	1833	26¾	26	14	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

‡The Erie Canal, Oswego Canal and Champlain Canal are now being enlarged by the State of New York to a depth of 12 feet, and with locks of a capacity to pass barges having a net tonnage capacity of 2,500 tons each. It is anticipated that this entire enlargement will be completed during the year 1913. The cost of enlarging these three canals was not to exceed $101,000,000 and will be within that figure.

§The Cayuga and Seneca Canal will be enlarged to pass barges of the same capacity as the improved Erie Canal at a cost estimated at $7,000,000. (Provided the referendum bill for that purpose submitted to the people at the recent election has received a majority affirmative vote.)

* And improvements. † Navigable depth. ** Welland Canal—An enlargement of this canal has been decided upon.

Cape Cod Canal (Sea Level Ship Canal) about 12 miles long, to connect Massachusetts Bay and Buzzard's Bay, under construction.

Beaufort Canal (Beaufort, N. C., to Neuse River) under construction.

The Harlem River Ship Canal, connecting the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, by way of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River, was opened for traffic on June 17, 1895, and cost about $2,700,000.

FOREIGN SHIP CANALS.	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Cost.
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	90	31	108	$100,000,000
Cronstadt—St. Petersburg	16	20½	....	10,000,000
Manchester Ship—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	26	120	75,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm—Balt and North Seas	61	29½	72	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000

The Tariff Board.

SECTION 2 of the Tariff Act of 1909 provides that "from and after March 31, 1910, except as otherwise specially provided for, in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands, Guam and Tutuila) the rates of duty prescribed by the schedules and paragraphs of the dutiable list of Section 1 of this Act, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem, which rates shall constitute the maximum tariff of the United States. * * * To secure information to assist the President in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this section, and the officers of the Government in the administration of the customs laws, the President is hereby authorized to employ such persons as may be required."

Under this authorization President Taft on September 15 appointed the following persons to be members of the Tariff Board and to perform the duties required by the act:

HENRY CROSBY EMERY, professor of political economy at Yale University, chairman.

JAMES BURTON REYNOLDS, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

ALVAH H. SANDERS, editor of the Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago.

The Board met for organization in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington on September 24, 1909.

Fleet of Transatlantic Passenger Steamers.

Includes only regular passenger lines from New York.

Steamships.	Built. Year.	Built. Place.	Builders.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.	Dimensions in Feet. Length.	Breadth	Depth.
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton, Pier foot Fulton St., N. R. — **AMERICAN LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.)** — Established 1892.								
St. Louis	1895	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	11629	20000	554	63	42
St. Paul	1895	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	11629	20000	554	63	42
Philadelphia	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	10786	20000	560	63.3	42
New York	1888	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	10798	20000	560	63.3	42
New York and Glasgow, Pier foot W. 24th St. — **ANCHOR LINE. (Office, 17 Broadway.)** — Established 1852.								
Furnessia	1880	Barrow	Barrow S. B. Co	5495	..	445	45	35
Astoria	1884	Dumbarton	Denny Bros	5200	..	440	46	35
Columbia	1901	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	8900	..	503	56	..
Caledonia	1904	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	9400	..	515	58	36 6
California	1907	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	9000	..	485	58	36.3
New York and London, Pier foot W. Houston St. — **ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.)** — Established 1892.								
Mesaba	1898	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	6833	5300	495.3	52.2	34.9
Minneapolis	1900	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13401	10800	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnehaha	1900	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13403	10800	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnetonka	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13398	10800	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnewaska	1909	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	14220	12000	616	66	44
New York, Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool, Piers 51, 52, 56 N. R. — **CUNARD LINE. (Office, 21 State Street.)** — Established 1840.								
Campania	1892	Fairfield	Fairfield Co	13000	30000	620	65.3	43
Caronia	1905	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co	20000	21000	676	72.6	44.9
Carmania	1905	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co	20000	21000	676	72.6	44.9
Umbria	1884	Fairfield	John Elder & Co	8200	14500	501.6	57.2	38.2
Mauretania	1906	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	32500	70000	790	88	60.6
Lusitania	1906	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co	32500	70000	790	88	60.6
New York, Mediterranean-Adriatic Service, Pier ft. Jane St. — **CUNARD LINE. (Office, 21 State Street.)** — Established 1904.								
Carpathia	1903	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	13600	..	540	64.5	..
Pannonia	1904	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co	10000	..	501	59	35
Ultonia	1898	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	10200	..	500	57.4	38.1
New York and Havre, Pier foot Morton St. — **FRENCH LINE (Office, 19 State Street.)** — Established 1860.								
La Touraine	1890	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	12360	12000	536	55	38
La Gascogne	1886	Toulon	Soc. des Forges, etc.	10040	9000	508	52	38
La Bretagne	1886	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	10010	9000	508	51	38
La Lorraine	1899	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	15410	22000	580	60	40
La Savoie	1900	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	15410	22000	580	60	40
La Provence	1906	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	19150	30000	624	66	42
Chicago	1908	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	14150	9500	524	57	43
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton, Boulogne, Hamburg, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Pier foot 1st St., Hoboken. — **HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. (Office, 41 and 45 Broadway.)** — Established 1847.								
Deutschland	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co	16502	37800	686.6	67	44
Pennsylvania	1896	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13333	5500	557.6	62	41
Pretoria	1898	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	13234	5400	560	62	41
Graf Waldersee	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	13193	5500	560	62	41
Patricia	1897	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co	13273	6000	560	62	41
Bulgaria	1898	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	11077	4000	501.6	62.2	34.6
Batavia	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	11464	4000	501	62.2	34.6
Moltke	1902	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12335	9500	525	62	39
Blücher	1901	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12334	9500	525.6	63.3	35.6
Hamburg	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co	10532	9000	498	60.5	38
Amerika	1905	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	22225	15500	690	74	53
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	1906	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co	24581	17500	700	77	54
President Lincoln	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	18100	7500	615	68.1	52
President Grant	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	18100	7500	615	68	52
Cleveland	1908	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	18000	9300	600	65	55
Cincinnati	1908	Dantzig	Schichau Yards	18000	9300	600	65	55
New York, Boulogne, and Rotterdam, Piers foot 7th St., Hoboken. — **HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. NETHERLANDS-AMERICAN S. N. Co. (Office, 39 Broadway.)** — Established 1872.								
Statendam	1899	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	10491	6000	530	60	42.6
Potsdam	1900	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12606	7500	586	62	43
Ryndam	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	12527	7590	586	62	43
Noordam	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	12531	7500	586	62	43
New Amsterdam	1906	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	17250	10000	615	68½	48
Rotterdam	1908	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	24170	12000	668	77	48

FLEET OF TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER STEAMERS—*Continued.*

Steamships.	Built. Year.	Built. Place.	Builders.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.	Dimensions in Feet. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen, Pier foot 2d St., Hoboken, N. J. — **NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. (Office, 5 Broadway.)** — Established 1857.								
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	1897	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	14349	28000	649	66	43
Friedrich d. Grosse	1896	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10568	7200	546	60	35
Bremen	1896	Danzig	F. Schichau	11570	8000	569	60	35
Grosser Kurfürst	1900	Danzig	F. Schichau	13182	9700	582	65	39
Rhein	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10058	5500	520	58	40
Main	1900	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10067	5500	520	58	40
Prinz Fr. Wilhelm	1908	Geestemünde	J. C. Tecklenborg	17500	14000	613	68	42
Kronprinz Wilh'lm	1901	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	14908	35000	663	66	43
Neckar	1901	Geestemünde	J. C. Tecklenborg	9835	6000	520	58	37
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	1903	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co	19500	45000	707	72	52.6
Prinzess Alice	1904	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10911	9000	524	60	35
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	1907	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	20000	45000	707	72	52.6
George Washington	1909	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	27000	20000	723	78	54
New York, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, Pier foot 2d Street, Hoboken, N. J. — **NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. (Office, 5 Broadway.)** — Established 1892.								
Prinzess Irene	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10881	9000	525	60	38
Königin Luise	1896	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10711	7000	544	60	35
König Albert	1899	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10643	9000	525	60	38
Barbarossa	1896	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10915	7000	546	60	35
Berlin	1908	Bremen	Weser Ship Bldg. Co.	19200	16500	612	70	32
New York and Antwerp via Dover, Pier foot Fulton St., N. R. — **RED STAR LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.)** — Established 1873.								
Vaderland	1900	Glasgow	John Brown & Co.	12018	12000	580	60	42
Zeeland	1901	Glasgow	John Brown & Co.	11905	12000	580	60	42
Finland	1902	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	12760	10400	580	60	42
Kroonland	1902	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	12760	10400	580	60	42
Samland	1903	Camden	N. Y. Shipbuilding Co.	9710	5000	505.8	58	31
Lapland	1909	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	18000	13000	620	70	50
Gothland	1908	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	7660	4400	504	53	37
New York, Christiansand, Christiania, Copenhagen, Pier foot 17th Street, Hoboken. — **SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE. (Office, 1 Broadway.)** — Established 1879.								
C. F. Tietgen	1897	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	8500	5500	485	53	42
Oscar II	1901	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
Hellig Olav	1902	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
United States	1903	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Holyhead, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton and Mediterranean Ports, Pier foot W. 11th St. — **WHITE STAR LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.)** — Established 1870.								
Teutonic	1889	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	9984	16000	565	57	42
Majestic	1890	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	10147	16000	565	57	42
Oceanic	1899	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	1727	27000	685	68	49
Celtic	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	20904	13000	700	75	49
Cedric	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	21035	13000	700	75	49
Arabic	1903	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	15801	10800	615	65	51.9
Baltic	1904	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	23876	13000	..	75	49
Adriatic	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	24541	40000	709	75.6	52
Olympic (building)	..	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	45000	45000	850	..	..
Titanic (building)	..	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	45000	45000	850	..	..
Megantic	1909	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	15000	..	550	67	41
Laurentic	1909	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	15340	..	550	67	41
Cretic	1902	Newcastle	Hawthorn, Leslie & Co.	13518	..	582	60	43

DISPLACEMENT (TONS) OF SOME OCEAN LINERS.

CUNARD LINE.

Steamship.	Displacement (Tons).
Mauretania	45,000
Lusitania	45,000
Caronia	30,000
Carmania	30,000
Campania	18,000
Umbria	10,500
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.	
Kaiser Wilhelm II	26,000
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	20,800
George Washington	37,000
Prinz Fried. Wilhelm	25,500
Berlin	28,000
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	26,000
Kronprinz Wilhelm	22,000

WHITE STAR LINE.

Steamship.	Displacement (Tons).
Adriatic	40,790
Baltic	40,740
Cedric	38,020
Celtic	37,870
Oceanic	31,590
Majestic	17,800
Teutonic	17,800
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria	43,000
Amerika	42,000
Deutschland	23,600

Fastest Atlantic Ocean Passages.

Route.	*Steamer.*	*Line.*	*Date.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*
Queenstown to New York	Mauretania	Cunard	Sept. 26-30, 1909	4	10	51
Queenstown to New York	Lucania	Cunard	Oct. 21-26, 1894	5	7	23
New York to Queenstown	Mauretania	Cunard	Sept. 15-20, 1909	4	13	41
New York to Queenstown	Lucania	Cunard	Sept. 8-14, 1894	5	8	38
Cherbourg to New York	Kronprinz. Cecilie	No. Germ. Lloyd	Aug. 19-25, 1908	5	11	9
Southampton to New York	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se.	No. Germ. Lloyd	Mar. 30-Apr. 5, 1898	5	20	..
New York to Southampton	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se.	No. Germ. Lloyd	Nov. 23-29, 1897	5	17	8
Havre to New York	La Provence	French	Sept. 7-13, 1907	6	1	48
New York to Havre	La Provence	French	May 3-9, 1906	6	3	45
New York to Cherbourg	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se.	No. Germ. Lloyd	Jan. 4-10, 1900	5	16	..
New York to Plymouth	Kronprinz. Cecilie	No. Germ. Lloyd	Sept. 14-20, 1909	5	7	25
Plymouth to New York	Deutschland	Hamburg-Am.	July 7-12, 1900	5	15	46
New York to Naples	Deutschland	Hamburg-Am.	Jan. 20-28, 1904	7	16	44

Approximate Distances: Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Queenstown (Roche's Point), 2,800 miles; to Plymouth (Eddystone), 2,962 miles; to Southampton (The Needles), 3,100 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Cherbourg (The Mole), 3,184 knots. The fastest day's run was made by the Mauretania, of the Cunard line, June, 1909—673 knots, or 26.55 knots per hour.

1905 record.—Allen line's turbine Steamer Virginian passed Cape Race June 13, 11 A. M., inward bound, having left Moville on the afternoon of June 9, thus crossing in less than four days.

Steamship development as shown in the relative proportions, speed, etc., of the Great Eastern and Mauretania:

Great Eastern.		Mauretania.	
Length	692 ft.	Length	790 ft.
Breadth	80 ft.	Breadth	88 ft.
Displacement	27,000 tons.	Displacement	45,000 tons.
Paddle, Screw and Sail: Speed	13 to 14 knots.	Quadruple Screws	27½ knots (trial speed).

THE RECORD-BREAKERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND QUEENSTOWN—EAST OR WEST.

Date.	*Steamer.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*	*Date.*	*Steamer.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*
1856	Persia	9	1	45	1884	America	6	10	0
1866	Scotia	8	2	48	1887	Umbria	6	4	42
1869	City of Brussels	7	22	3	1888	Etruria	6	1	55
1873	Baltic	7	20	9	1891	Majestic	5	18	8
1875	City of Berlin	7	15	48	1891	Teutonic	5	16	31
1876	Germanic	7	11	37	1892	City of Paris	5	14	24
1877	Britannic	7	10	53	1893	Campania	5	12	7
1880	Arizona	7	7	23	1894	Lucania	5	7	23
1882	Alaska	6	18	37	1908	Lusitania	4	15	0
1884	Oregon	6	11	9	1909	Mauretania	4	10	51

Funnel Marks and Night Signals of Transatlantic Lines

Lines.	Funnel Marks.	Night Signals.
American	Black, white band, black top	Blue light forward, red light amidships and blue light aft.
Anchor	Black.	White lantern, then a red.
Atlantic Transp't	Red, with black top	Six ball roman candles, with green-white-red.
Cunard	Red, with black rings and black top	Blue light and two roman candles, each throwing out six blue balls.
French	Red, with black top	Blue light forward, white light amidships, and red light aft.
Hamburg-Amer.	Express service, buff; regular, black	Two red-white-blue lights, in quick succession, at stern.
Netherlands-Am.	Cream, white band, with green borders	Green light forward and aft, white light under the bridge.
Nor. Ger. Lloyd	Ochre	Two blue-red lights, one forward, one aft.
Red Star	Black, white band, black top	Three red lights, one forward, one aft, and one amidships, simultaneously.
Scandinav.-Amer	Black, red, black	One white-red, followed by one red-white light.
White Star	Buff, with black top	Two green lights simultaneously.

House Flags of Transatlantic Lines.

Lines.	Flags.	Lines.	Flags.
American	White, with blue spreadeagle in centre.	Netherl'nds-Am	Green, white and green, N. A. S. M in black letters in the white.
Anchor	White swallowtail flag, with red anchor.	North Ger. Lloyd	Key and anchor crossed in centre of a laurel wreath, in blue on a white field.
Atlantic Transp't	Red, white, and blue in horizontal bars, with stars.	Red Star	White swallowtail flag, red star.
Cunard	Red flag, golden lion in centre.	Scandinav.-Amer	Blue, with white Maltese cross.
French	White flag, red ball in corner, with company's name.	White Star	Red swallowtail flag, containing white star.
Hamburg-Amer.	White and blue flag, diagonally quartered, with a black anchor and yellow shield in centre, bearing the letters H.A.P.A.G.		

BETWEEN NEW YORK CITY AND PLACES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

EXPLANATION: Day rate, 40-3, means 40 cents for ten words and 3 cents for each additional word; night rate, 30-2, means 30 cents for ten words and 2 cents for each additional word. Address and signature are free. Rates given are Western Union rates.

Places.	Rate. Day.	Rate. Night.
Alabama	60-4	50-3
Alaska:		
Eagle City	3.80-35	3.80-35
Juneau	2.60-23	2.60-23
Nome	4.80-45	4.80-45
St. Michael	4.30-40	4.30-40
Sitka	2.40-21	2.40-21
Skagway	2.90-26	2.90-26
Valdez	3.40-31	3.40-31
Arizona	1.00-7	1.00-7
Arkansas	60-4	50-3
British Columbia: Grand Forks, Nelson, New Westminster, Rossland, Vancouver, Victoria	1.00-7	1.00-7
Atlin	3.25-24	3.25-23
Port Simpson	2.75-19	2.75-18
California	1.00-7	1.00-7
Colorado	75-5	60-4
Connecticut	25-2	25-1
Delaware	30-2	25-1
District of Columbia	30-2	25-1
Florida	60-4	50-3
Georgia	60-4	50-3
Idaho	1.00-7	1.00-7
Illinois	50-3	40-3
Indiana	50-3	40-3
Iowa	60-4	50-3
Kansas	60-4	50-3
Kentucky	50-3	40-3
Klondike: See Alaska and Yukon.		
Louisiana	60-4	50-3
Maine: Portland	35-2	25-1
All other places	40-3	30-2
Manitoba: Winnipeg	75-5	60-4
Maryland: Annapolis, Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown	30-2	25-1
Cumberland	35-2	25-1
All other places	40-3	30-2
Massachusetts	25-2 to 30-2	25-1
Michigan: Detroit, Mount Clemens, Port Huron	40-3	30-2
All other places	50-3 to 60-4	40-3 to 50-3
Minnesota	60-4	50-3
Mississippi	60-4	50-3
Missouri:		
St. Louis	50-3	40-3
All other places	60-4	50-3
Montana	75-5	60-4
Nebraska	60-4	50-3
Nevada	1.00-7	1.00-7
New Brunswick	50-3	40-3
Newfoundland: St. John's	1.10-9	1.00-9
New Hampshire	35-2	25-1
New Jersey	25-2	25-1
New Mexico	75-5	60-4
New York:		
New York City	20-1	20-1
All other places	25-2 to 35-2	25-1
North Carolina	50-3	40-3
North Dakota	75-5	60-4
Nova Scotia	50-3	40-3
Ohio	40-3	30-2
Oklahoma	75-5	60-4
Ontario:		
Niagara Falls	40-3	30-2
Sault Ste. Marie	60-4	50-3
All other places	50-3	40-3
Oregon	1.00-7	1.00-7
Pennsylvania	25-2 to 40-3	25-1 to 30-2
Prince Edward Island:		
Charlottetown	75-5	65-5
Quebec	50-3	40-3
Rhode Island	30-2	25-1
South Carolina	60-4	50-3
South Dakota	75-5	60-4
Tennessee	50-3	40-3
Texas	75-5	60-4
Utah	75-5	60-4
Vermont	35-2	25-1
Virginia	40-3 to 50-3	30-2 to 40-3
Washington	1.00-7	1.00-7
West Virginia	40-3	30-2
Wisconsin: Milwaukee	50-3	40-3
All other places	60-4	50-3
Wyoming	75-5	60-4
Yukon:		
Dawson	4.25-29	4.25-29

TELEGRAPH RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or the fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word.

	Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.
Abyssinia	$.84	Denmark	$0.35	Martinique	$1.00	Russia (Asia)	$.50
Algeria	0.32	Ecuador	1.25	Matanzas	.20	Santo Domingo	1.32
Alexandria (Egypt)	.50	England	.25	Melbourne, Vic	0.66	Scotland	25
Antigua	.81	France	.25	Mexico City, $1.75, 10 wds.		Servia	34
Argentine Repub.	1.00	Germany	.25	Nassau (Bahamas)	.35	Sicily	.31
Austria	.32	Gibraltar	.43	Natal (So. Africa)	.86	Siam	1.05
Barbados	.91	Greece	.36	New South Wales	.66	Singapore	1.11
Belgium	.25	Guatemala	.55	New Zealand	.66	Spain	.38
Bermuda	.42	Havana	.15	Norway	.35	St. Thomas	.96
Bolivia	1.25	Hayti	1.05 to 1.55	Orange River Col'y	.86	Sweden	.38
Brazil	.85 to 1.60	Holland	.25	Panama	.50	Switzerland	.30
Bulgaria	.35	Honolulu	.47	Paraguay	1.00	Sydney (N. S. W.)	.66
Burmah	.74	Hungary	32	Penang	1.11	Tangier	.45
Callao (Peru)	1.25	Iceland	.44	Peru	1.00	Tasmania	.66
Cairo (Egypt)	.50	India	.74	Philippine Is. (Luzon, Manilla, etc.)	1.12	Transvaal	.86
Cape Colony (S. Af.)	.86	Ireland	.25	Other islands	1.27	Trinidad	.98
Ceylon	.76	Italy	.31	Porto Rico	.75	Turkey (Europe)	.36
Chile	1.00	Jamaica	.48	Portugal	.39	Turkey (Asia)	.45
China	1.22	Japan	1.33	Queensland	.66	Uruguay	1.00
Cochin China	1.19	Java	1.20	Roumania	.34	Venezuela	1.00
Colon	.50	Korea (Seoul)	1.33	Russia (Europe)	.43	Vera Cruz, $1.75, 10 wds.	
Cyprus	.50	Malta	.35			Victoria (Aus.)	.66
Demerara	1.44						

TELEGRAPH RATES—*Continued.*

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Statement exhibiting the mileage of lines operated, number of offices, number of messages sent, receipts, expenses, and profits for 1875, 1880, and 1890, and each year from 1895 to 1909, inclusive:

Year.	Miles of Poles and Cables.	Miles of Wire.	Offices.	Messages.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1875	72,833	179,496	6,565	17,153,710	$9,564,574.60	$6,335,414.77	$3,229,157.83
1880	85,645	233,534	9,077	29,215,509	12,782,894.53	6,948,956.74	5,833,937.79
1890	183,917	678,997	19,382	55,878,762	22,387,028.91	15,074,303.81	7,312,725.10
1895	189,714	802,651	21,360	58,307,315	22,218,019.18	16,076,629.97	6,141,389.21
1896	189,918	826,929	21,725	58,760,444	22,612,736.28	16,714,756.10	5,897,980.18
1897	190,614	841,002	21,769	58,151,684	22,638,859.16	16,906,656.03	5,732,203.13
1898	189,847	874,420	22,210	62,173,749	23,915,732.78	17,825,581.52	6,090,151.26
1899	189,856	904,633	22,285	61,398,157	23,954,312.05	18,085,579.19	5,868,732.86
1900	192,705	933,153	22,900	63,167,783	24,758,569.55	18,593,205.87	6,165,363.68
1901	193,589	972,766	23,238	65,657,049	26,354,150.85	19,668,902.68	6,685,248.17
1902	196,115	1,029,984	23,567	69,374,883	28,073,095.10	20,780,766.21	7,292,328.89
1903	196,517	1,089,212	23,120	*69,790,866	29,167,686.80	20,953,217.07	8,214,471.73
1904	199,350	1,155,405	23,458	*67,909,973	29,249,390.44	21,361,915.46	7,887,474.98
1905	200,224	1,184,557	23,815	*67,477,320	29,033,635.04	21,845,570.32	7,188,064.72
1906	202,959	1,256,147	24,323	*71,487,082	30,675,655.00	23,605,072.00	7,070,583.00
1907	205,646	1,321,199	24,760	*74,804,551	32,856,406.25	26,532,196.20	6,324,210.05
1908	208,477	1,359,430	23,853	*62,371,287	28,582,212.09	25,179,215.33	3,402,996.76
1909	211,513	1,382,500	24,321	*68,053,439	30,541,072.55	23,193,965.66	7,347,106.89

* Not including messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts.

The capital stock is $99,817,100. Funded debt, $38,645,000.

The average toll per message in 1868 was 104.7; in 1890 was 32.4; in 1891 was 32.5; in 1892 was 31.6; in 1893 was 31.2; in 1894 was 30.5; in 1895 was 30.7; in 1896 was 30.9; in 1897 was 30.5; in 1898 was 30.1; in 1899 was 30.8; in 1900 was 30.8; in 1901 was 30.9; in 1902 was 31.0; in 1903 was 31.4; in 1904 was 31.7; in 1905-6 was 31.6; in 1907-8 was 33.7; in 1909 was 34.1. The average cost per message to the company in 1868 was 63.4; in 1890 was 22.7; in 1891 was 23.2; in 1892 was 22.3; in 1893 was 22.7; in 1894 was 23.3; in 1895 was 23.3; in 1896 was 24.0; in 1897 was 24.3; in 1898 was 24.7; in 1899 was 25.1; in 1900 was 25.1; in 1901 was 25.1; in 1902 was 25.7; in 1903 was 25.6; in 1904 was 26.1; in 1905 was 27.3; in 1906 was 27.6; in 1907 was 30.2; in 1908 was 34.3; in 1909 was 28.5.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company also transacts business in the United States, and in 1909 operated 60,366 miles of poles and 360,555 miles of wire, by means of which it reached 30,156 places.

GROWTH OF THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD.

Number of messages, 1870: Norway, 466,700; Sweden, 590,300; Denmark, 513,623; Germany, 8,207,800; Netherlands, 1,837,800; Belgium, 1,998,800; France, 5,663,800; Switzerland, 1,629,235; Spain, 1,050,000; Italy, 2,189,000; Austria, 3,388,249; Hungary, 1,489,000; United States, 9,157,646; Great Britain and Ireland, 9,650,000.

Number of messages, 1906-08: Norway, 2,519,688; Sweden, 3,472,524; Denmark, 2,728,487; Germany, 52,490,981; Netherlands, 6,262,208; Belgium, 19,193,782; France, 55,794,849; Switzerland, 4,590,876; Spain, 4,947,761; Italy, 15,145,471; Austria, 18,846,187; Hungary, 17,759,447; Russia, 151,419,235; United States (1908), 93,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 89,493,000; Japan, 24,142,668; Australia, 12,432,100; New Zealand, 6,396,332; Argentine Republic, 2,121,543; India, 11,385,166; Mexico, 3,383,518; Canada, 5,963,247; Turkey, 6,057,473; Bulgaria, 1,525,112; Egypt, 2,221,046; Roumania, 2,389,073; Cape Colony, 2,949,127; Portugal, 3,596,881; Brazil, 1,638,140; Chile, 4,500,748; Greece, 1,413,325; Servia, 1,382,194; Guatemala, 1,231,419; Uruguay, 293,943; Colombia, 1,388,388; Persia, 216,171; Peru, 152,806; Paraguay, 103,820.

Messages, per capita: New Zealand, 5.05; Australia, 2.39; Belgium, 2.15; Great Britain and Ireland, 2.15; France, 1.25; Switzerland, 1.19; United States, 1.08; Netherlands, 1.04; Norway, 1.01; Germany, 0.68; Italy, 0.24; Spain, 0.28.

For statement regarding wireless telegraphy see article on "Electrical Progress in 1909."

MANUFACTURE OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE APPARATUS.

(From Census Bulletin No. 73 of 1907.)

An apparent falling off in the production of telegraph apparatus from $1,642,266 in 1900 to $1,111,194 in 1905 is accounted for in part by the growing custom among the larger telegraph systems of making and repairing their own apparatus. The value of the factory product in 1905 is distributed thus: 76,826 intelligence instruments (key, sounder, etc.), valued at $187,744; police, fire, district, and miscellaneous, valued at $592,070; wireless telegraph apparatus, valued at $114,050, and switchboards and parts and supplies, valued at $217,330. The most important recent improvements have been the introduction of printing telegraph systems and the development and extension of wireless telegraphy.

The total value of telephonic apparatus manufactured, as reported at the census of 1905, was $15,863,698, as compared with $10,512,412 for the census of 1900. Of this total value, $824,204 represented the value of 850,815 transmitters; $696,113, the value of 831,195 receivers; $6,483,418, the value of 887,447 complete sets of instruments; $68,826, the value of 4,560 interior systems complete without instruments; $5,154,447, the value of 4,283 central switchboards; $564,795, the value of 3,917 private exchange boards; and $2,071,895, the value of telephone parts and supplies (chiefly the signalling apparatus in magneto-telephone sets and the line protector fuses, etc.).

Illinois is the great centre of telephonic manufacturing industry in the United States, both as to number of factories and as to output. More than half the total product, or $8,357,521, was from this State. The output of New York was also large, but not quite half that of Illinois.

Recent inventions involving the use of telephonic apparatus are: A system of music production and distribution by means of electrical currents over the telephone circuits; the Poulsen telegraphone, the object of which is to furnish a record of the speech received over the telephone; a system of submarine signalling based on the use of the telephone; and the "telegraphone," an instrument used in connection with railway telegraph circuits.

Electrical Progress in 1909.

IN GENERAL.

IMPROVEMENT was the element predominating in all lines of electrical activity in 1909. The advent of new devices was not so marked as the perfecting of existing ones and more intelligently and extensively applying them. Largely such advancement was possible through the return of confidence on the part of capital. Before the end of the year the recovery from the slack times that prevailed through the greater part of the preceding year was almost complete. A very great improvement over the business of 1908 was made in all lines and nearly equalled the records of the phenomenal year of 1907. Exports of electrical goods, however, were far below those of the two preceding years. The Panama Canal, in the building of which such a vast sum of money is being expended, has opened a market for an immense amount of machinery, and the electrical interests received their share. All the operations in building the locks are being conducted by electric power, from the receipt of the raw material to the placing of the concrete in the forms. The power plants at Gatun and Miraflores were completed during the year.

The South, which has been rather deficent in electrical development, had an electrical and industrial exposition in Louisville last year, the purpose of which was largely to create interest in electrical applications.

The part that has been taken in recent years by municipal and State regulation of electric transportation, lighting, telephones, etc., and notably through the agency of public service commissions, such as those now provided in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and others, is having more and more influence in real progress in electrical industries as measured by their usefulness to the public. New York City, which has suffered so long from inadequate transit facilities, and probably always will, since the provisions cannot keep up to the increasing requirements, nevertheless is much better off than it would be without the interest taken by the State authorities. Many notable propositions were made during the year for the extension of the subway and other lines, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars. One proposition alone, made by the Interborough-Metropolitan Company for a system connecting the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, would cost $100,000,000. Several companies, amply financed, are bidding for franchises. The interests headed by William G. McAdoo succeeded in getting a franchise to extend the Hudson tunnel system from Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue to the Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street and Fourth Avenue.

A contribution to scientific advance is reasonably expected with the completion last year of a magnetic survey yacht almost entirely devoid of magnetic metals. The Carnegie is a wooden vessel with a producer gas power plant, the machinery of which is constructed entirely of bronze alloys with the exception of cast iron liners in the engine cylinders and steel cams for the valve gear.

Among the newer of the electrically-operated useful miscellaneous devices that have done so much in late years to stimulate the consumption of electric current and thereby increase the revenue of central stations is the vacuum cleaner. In theatres, office buildings, hotels and even many homes it has practically superseded all other forms of cleaning apparatus. As another means of increasing the sale of current in the periods of slack load, central stations are encouraging the use of electric vehicles, the storage batteries for which can be charged when other power demands are light. Electric automobiles showed improvement in reduction of friction, which, reducing the power required, also reduced weight, in turn requiring less power, and it was amply demonstrated that they have their field as well as gasoline motor cars. The New York Post Office experimented with electric mail wagons, and very successfully, shortening the time to the Bronx by about twenty-five minutes. The central stations are also doing more and more to further the use of electric signs or signs illuminated by electric lights. Electric heating for industrial purposes is one of the youngest branches of electrical service. It is estimated that at least 300,000 kilowatts is the capacity of apparatus at present in use in this work, here and abroad, representing some thousand distinct types of applications. Several large central stations abroad are furnishing current for electric furnaces. Electric cooking devices were somewhat improved, the aim being to overcome the present objections of lack of durability, slowness in heating, and quantity of current required. More attention is being given to the designing of such apparatus. Electric flatirons are now being produced in lots of 100,000 at a time.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers celebrated last year its twenty-fifth anniversary by a dinner at the Hotel Astor in New York City; the electrical effects in the decorations were appropriate to the occasion and perhaps the most pretentious of the kind ever attempted. The report of the Committee on Progress of the National Electric Light Association, submitted at its convention in June, 1909, stated that there are now 5,111 central stations in this country, supplying 555,921 arc lamps and 41,807,944 incandescent lamps, and a total capacity in stationary motors of 1,649,026 horse-power. In addition there are 1,300 electric railway systems.

TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

Since the Republic disaster last January and the saving of all on board by summoning help with the wireless telegraph, one very important value of wireless communication has been established and steamship companies have rushed to adopt it. Congress was so impressed that it passed laws requiring ocean-going steamships carrying passengers to be equipped with the apparatus. Both the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company and the United Wireless Telegraph Company reported that they were nearly overwhelmed with orders for ship equipment as a consequence. The majority of the larger lake, sound and river boats also installed apparatus. Contracts were let last year for the 3,000-mile wireless telegraph station to be erected at Washington. The Fessenden Wireless Company will install the apparatus and the station will be a reinforced concrete tower, 600 feet high, fifty to sixty feet in diameter at the base and eight to ten feet in diameter at the top. An army transport succeeded in exchanging messages with the Pacific Coast while it was nearing Honolulu; the distance was 3,500 miles. The feat was a result more of especially favorable conditions than any remarkable recent improvements in apparatus. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, experimenting with train wireless telegraphy, succeeded in maintaining communication from Cleveland and Chicago with a train moving at full speed between those stations.

New York City set aside an appropriation of $100,000 for preparing plans for a new fire alarm system which it so much needs, the present one being not only obsolete, but in bad condition. It will probably cost $2,000,000 to install the system proposed. Non-interfering

boxes will be used. Concrete telegraph poles have become an important substitute for wooden ones. They are stronger and more lasting and have proved so satisfactory in experimental installations that the Pennsylvania Railroad is now using them for all renewals. Last year the Commercial Cable Company completed the laying of a cable from St. John's, Newfoundland, to New York, 1,307 miles, which tapped one of the old cables across the Atlantic and made it possible to so much increase the speed of transmission that a greatly increased volume of business could be handled.

While there were some patents taken out for improvements in telephone apparatus, they were not of great moment, and progress principally manifested itself in extensions of systems. Edison was reported to be about to bring out a new transmitter remarkable for its sensitiveness. It is of variable pressure type with novel electrodes which the inventor declares will transmit with a clearness and sharpness of enunciation never before attained. Primarily it was developed for the railroads, but will doubtless find extensive use in other service. Many of the railroads are already changing over their telegraph despatch systems to telephone systems and many others are contemplating the transition. Several are reported to be waiting for these new telephones. Telephones have the advantage of speed, but have heretofore been deficient in the certainty of accuracy in the transmission of messages that the telegraph afforded. The Canadian Pacific Railway adopted telephones for train despatching on its lines between Montreal and Newport in June, 1908, and this experimental application proved so successful that they are rapidly being installed on all of this company's other lines. It now has some 500 miles of telephone lines, and these will be extended to 1,000 within a year. The company states that about fifty per cent. more traffic can be handled than formerly with the telegraph. Last September the Norfolk and Western Railway put into service two telephone circuits for train despatching, one 102 and the other 107 miles long; both gave excellent service. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway adopted what is known as the composite telephone system for the transmission of routine messages. The system permits the use of the telegraph lines for telephone communications simultaneously. The system has also been adopted on the Pennsylvania, the Erie and other important railroads. The apparatus is not designed for despatching trains, but for handling local routine communications. One wireless telephone record was made off Toulon between a French warship and land stations, and it was reported that conversation was plainly carried on over a distance of sixty miles.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The great progress in the last few years in electric lighting equipment, it appears, will continue indefinitely. Last year an American form of the new regenerative flame arc lamp made abroad was introduced. It has about five times the luminous efficiency of an ordinary enclosed carbon direct-current lamp. The General Electric Company brought out a new line of direct-current arc lamps, known as intensified arcs, having small positive upper carbons and larger negative lower carbons, the latter actuated by the mechanism that regulates the arc.

Municipal authorities are awakening to the need of better street illumination. A notable installation of one of the newer forms of arc light, the magnetite, was made in Boston, Mass., 300 being installed for street illumination. As this type of lamp can be operated in series with tungsten incandescent lamps many attractive and convenient combinations are possible. Like carbon arcs, they burn in the air, but they can be operated only on direct current. They are easily and inexpensively trimmed, as the positive copper electrodes last over two years. It is usually necessary to replace only the negative electrodes, which are composed of iron oxide and titanium.

The trend seems to be to replace arc lamps with the high efficiency incandescent lamps for interior illumination except that of very large areas, as in railroad stations, factories and the like, and to employ flaming or luminous arc lamps for street illumination on account of their high efficiency, excellent light distribution and low maintenance cost. Remarkable progress was made last year by the flaming arc lamp and a number of new types appeared. The luminous arc lamps such as the magnetite and titanium, seem, however, to be holding their own with the flaming arcs because of their more agreeable color and the much lower cost of trimming, the electrodes being only about one-twentieth as expensive.

A notable development in the lighting field was the enormous increase in the use of the tungsten filament lamp. Low-voltage tungsten lamps requiring from thirty to sixty volts were experimented with to some extent. They have the advantage of a thicker filament, which means a greater length of life and makes possible efficient and durable lamps in as small as ten or twelve candle-power sizes. Among the disadvantages are that present current supplies are usually at 110 to 120 volts, so that the low voltage lamps must be either operated in series or on alternating current reduced in voltage by transformers and with some loss of energy in the transformation. For domestic lighting the low-voltage lamps have special value. Practical and lasting 15-watt lamps can be made of the low-voltage type and larger sizes are even less delicate.

The popularity of the tantalum lamp appeared to be waning, probably because the tungsten is proving so satisfactory. The latter and the Gem, or graphitized filament lamp, are being used by a great many companies now in all replacements of carbon filament lamps. This old type, even though improvements were made in the methods of manufacturing so that better service is insured, will soon be obsolete, except for signwork or where first cost counts for more than efficiency. Already the price of tungsten lamps has been reduced, and they can now be had in all reasonable quantities in standard sizes from twenty-five to 250 watts, and in several special sizes. The objections of excessive fragility and early blackening were markedly lessened. Tungsten lamps, as made in this country, were so improved that they are now declared to be equal, if not superior, to those of foreign manufacture, showing greater uniformity and longer life.

Illuminating on an extraordinary scale was indulged in in New York City during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. Municipal buildings and bridges were outlined with incandescent lamps and many business buildings were similarly lighted. In addition to all of the regular city and private lighting, it was estimated that about 1,500,000 incandescent lamps, 10,000 arc lights and two batteries of search lights, representing an aggregate of 26,260,000 candle-power, were used.

The increasing importance of the lighting industry is suggested by the growth of the National Electric Light Association which last year held the record convention in its history, with an attendance of over 2,000. The association now has considerably over 3,000 members, which is more than double what it had the previous year. Greater interest is being taken in that special branch of electrical work—illuminating engineering. It is an art of itself and is rapidly being placed on a scientific basis. For nearly three years this country has had a society devoting itself to studying distribution, disposition and color to

obtain pleasing effects as well as enough light, for specific places and conditions, and early in the past year steps were taken to organize a similar society in Great Britain.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY AND ELECTRO-METALLURGY.

In these fields especially extension was more prominent than invention in 1909. The greater use of electricity in chemical and metallurgical processes is largely a consequence of the possibilities of cheaper manufacturing costs with current supplied from water powers. The importance to which electro-chemistry has attained was sounded at the International Congress of Applied Chemistry held last year in London. In one of the papers dealing with a very live subject of the times, "National and International Conservation of Water Power," electro-chemistry was mentioned as an important user of the power which can be and is being turned to useful purposes by the development of water powers. The electro-chemical arts have reached commercial significance only in recent years and marked progress was witnessed last year in the use of electricity in decomposition by wet methods, in chemical manufacture and particularly in electric smelting.

The greatest obstacle now to be overcome in making the electric furnace an entire success is the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory electrodes. It has been found that carbon electrodes of fairly large size are most successful. An interesting pioneer undertaking was the starting of a plant in Sweden for electric smelting of iron ore for pig iron production on a commercial scale. The current will be obtained from a hydro-electric station. The first installation is to consist of three iron ore reduction furnaces of 2,500 horse-power each. The yearly production is calculated at 15,000 metric tons a year, or 7,500 tons from each furnace. The pig iron produced is intended only for foundry purposes and to contain 0.4 to 1 per cent. phosphorus.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

A pamphlet issued at the time of the completion of the single-phase electrification of the St. Clair tunnel stated that there are now twenty-eight lines in this country equipped with this system, aggregating a total length of 966.5 miles. The rolling stock comprises 246 cars and 64 locomotives and the total rated horse-power of motors is 137,320. At the same time the whole of Europe had only 867.5 miles of single-phase electric railways, indicating that although the pioneer work was done abroad, the advance has been more rapid here.

The United States now has four interurban railway systems which have adopted 1,200-volt direct-current systems and under contract seven more, as explained by C. D. Eveleth in a paper before the Street Railway Association of the State of New York, and he predicts that in a few years this voltage will be as common as 600. It is a step in the direction of economy, as the transmission loss is reduced the higher the voltage.

Track construction for electric railways showed considerable improvement. Experience is rapidly developing what constitutes best practice and the subject is being studied more intently by engineers. At the last convention of the American Street and Interurban Railway Association the report of a special committee on the subject was rendered and very thoroughly discussed. Overhead construction for electric railways was also a subject of investigation. The association just mentioned recommended a standard form of grooved trolley wire and also approved forms of ears and clips, insulators and hangers, supports, etc. There were no particularly new developments in third rail construction except that impregnated wooden blocks instead of porcelain insulators were tried with excellent results. No very great amount of new catenary line construction was erected and practice appears to remain about as before. One road made the departure of using instead of a steel messenger wire one of copper which was made to serve at the same time as a feeder wire.

Significant of the importance of railroad electrification was the appointment last year by the American Railway Association of a committee of seven to study the subject and report back to the association. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad decided to extend its present electrification from New York to Stamford on to New Haven, and to electrify its Harlem River division. All told it means something over 200 track miles of electrification, will cost about $20,000,000, and take a year and a half to complete. Freight trains will be operated first and later passenger trains. The electrification of Chicago's railroad terminals was agitated and with prospect of an early decision to effect it. Its advantages both to the railroads and to the public are evident and its success is assured in advance by the experience with the electrification of the New York Terminal of the New York Central Railroad. Important work was done in reconstructing the surface street railway systems of Chicago. The Pennsylvania Railroad, for operation in its New York tunnels, ordered twenty-four electric locomotives, each consisting of two units permanently coupled together. Each complete machine will have sixteen wheels—a truck of four wheels at each end of each unit. They will be the largest and most powerful locomotives ever built, each having a capacity of 4,000 horse-power. The completion of the fourth tunnel under the Hudson River for the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company was shortly followed by the placing in operation of the complete system connecting the Pennsylvania, the Erie and the Lackawanna railroad stations with New York City at two points, uptown near Christopher Street and downtown at Cortlandt Street.

POWER AND POWER TRANSMISSION.

The improvements made in gas engines placed them on a par with steam engines in point of reliability and regulation, and since they are fundamentally better in thermal efficiency, they are more than ever regarded as the superior form of prime mover. One of the features of the National Electric Light Association convention mentioned under the head of "Lighting," was the presentation of a very exhaustive report of a committee on gas engines. Briefly its conclusion was that the gas engine is thoroughly reliable when supplied with the proper kind of gas. The producer plant offers the chief source of difficulty at present. Nevertheless the driving of electric generators by gas engines operating on producer gas continued to grow in favor and many such installations were made. Steam reciprocating engines can hardly be said to have more than held their own. Although there will always be a field for them, it is gradually being narrowed in its limits. Steam turbines were also somewhat improved, but while there were a few notable installations of large sizes, the small sizes were those that gained most in extent of use. It has been established that the most efficient type of steam plant is one combining reciprocating engines and low pressure turbines, the former exhausting their steam into the latter. The addition of low-pressure turbines in non-condensing plants offers a ready means of increasing economy.

Recent improvements in the manufacture of generating, converting and transforming apparatus have been attended by better methods of cooling and higher speeds for rotating machinery. Forced ventilation to keep down the heating and make possible larger outputs from given sizes of machines was a feature particularly of foreign practice. More extensive use was made of commutating or regulating poles, particularly in high speed direct current generators. Controlling and protecting apparatus were improved somewhat in design and contributed in a large degree to progress. The reliability of the aluminum cell lightning

arrester on high tension transmission lines was increased and marked one of the greatest developments that has taken place in the design of protecting apparatus. Improvements were also made in storage batteries and especially those for power plant service. The plates have now been so perfected that for the same space occupied and with only fifteen per cent. increase in weight, an output is obtained which, according to the rate of discharge taken as a basis of comparison, is from two to four times that possible with older plates. A notable installation of storage batteries for caring for fluctuating loads was made in the immense new steel plant of the United States Steel Corporation at Gary, Ind., in connection with the electrically driven rail mill. In this plant is exemplified the most modern and extensive application of electrical power in the steel industry. Particularly of note is the driving of the rolling mills by three 2,000 and three 6,000 horse-power induction motors. It has been declared the most important industrial application of the electric motor in existence. The total capacity in the generating station supplying current to the entire work is 38,000 kilowatts. Of the nineteen generators, seventeen are driven by gas engines supplied by blast furnace gas, the remaining two by steam turbines. This installation marks the real beginning of the adoption of electrical equipment in steel mills. There was considerable development in the installation of moderate size motors and generators in small manufacturing concerns. In general where current is available at reasonable rates electric drive is displacing steam.

The General Electric Company introduced a new single-phase motor capable of speed variation and high starting torque. The field winding is similar to that of an ordinary repulsion motor and the rotor to a direct current armature with the usual commutator. The connections of the windings and the location and connections of the brushes are unusual, making it possible to obtain a starting torque of over 300 per cent. of that of full load torque and a speed variation down to fifty per cent. of synchronism. The motor has remarkably good power factor and efficiency. So far it is built only in small sizes.

Notable hydro-electric developments were begun in Mexico, one on the Conchos River in the State of Chihuahua which will have a capacity initially of 15,000 horse-power and will supply the cities of Parral, Jiminez, Chihuahua and other smaller towns and several mining camps, and another on the Santiago River to supply an electric railway system and light the city of Guadalajara. Altogether there are plans under way in Mexico for hydro-electric undertakings to the amount of about $18,000,000, to be operated by machinery built in the United States.

More attention than ever was given to details of line construction and especially high-tension transmission lines. Lead covered power cables for distributing Niagara current in Fulton, N. Y., supported overhead and carrying a potential of 6,600 volts were a novelty in power transmission mains. They consist of three No. 6 stranded copper conductors, insulated and finally covered with lead. They are carried by messenger wires, in many cases from existing telephone poles. A new insulating material, a coal-tar product called bakelite, the invention of Dr. L. H. Baekland, was announced. To some extent it combines the properties of amber, hard rubber and celluloid. Although not as flexible as the last two, it is harder and stronger, resists heat, all solvents and most chemicals, and is cheaper. It is insoluble and infusible, and even at 350 degrees C. does not soften. It is made both transparent and opaque, and can be mixed with asbestos, clay or wood pulp for certain uses. Generator and motor windings impregnated with it and heated under pressure become encased in a hard infusible insulating mass. It is also used for making molded insulators. Soft wood impregnated with it becomes hard and a good insulator said to be rot proof.

The Chicago Drainage Canal Power Transmission system was extended last year and the capacity increased to 24,000 kilowatts.

Police and Fire Alarm Statistics.

(From Census Bulletin 102.)

UNITED States Census Bulletin 102, issued in 1909, reported statistics of police and fire alarms in American cities in 1907. The bulletin stated that for sending fire alarms and police patrol signals there were in that year in the United States 1,157 systems, using 70,812 miles of single wire, with 62,504 signalling stations, or boxes, giving 120,719 fire alarms.

Of these 1,157 systems, forty-eight were used interchangeably for fire alarms and police patrol purposes, 931 for fire alarms solely, and 178 for police signalling only. It is observed that most cities, whether large or small, realize the importance of quick communication with the fire department in case of fire, and the equipment reported was found to range from the simplest form in small villages to the most elaborate systems in the larger cities.

ELECTRIC FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS.

Electric fire alarm systems were in use in 1907 in all but two (Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.) of the thirty-eight cities with a population of over 100,000 in 1900; in all but one (Kansas City, Kan.) of the forty cities with a population of from 50,000 to 100,000; in all but three (Quincy, Ill., and Chester and Williamsport, Pa.) of the eighty-two cities with between 25,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, and in all but thirty-six of the 281 cities with from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, among them being Fort Smith and Pine Bluff, Ark.; Manchester, Ct.; Cairo, Ill.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Muscatine, Iowa; Atchison, Galena, Leavenworth, and Lawrence, Kan.; Alpena and Ann Arbor, Mich.; Natchez, Miss.; Hannibal and Sedalia, Mo.; Millville, N. J.; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Lorain, Ohio; Beaver Falls, Butler, Columbia, and Mt. Carmel, Pa.; Cranston and Warwick, R. I.; Greenville and Spartansburg, S. C.; Denison, Laredo, and Sherman, Tex.; and Alexandria, Va.

Five cities—Belleville and Galesburg, Ill., Ashtabula, Ohio, Guthrie, Okla., and Austin, Tex.—depended upon the telephone as a means of reporting fires. One system covers Bay City and West Bay City, Mich. Kokomo, Ind., was reported as then installing an up-to-date fire alarm system.

Thus 90.5 per cent. of the cities with a population of at least 10,000 in 1900 were equipped with electric fire alarm systems.

The systems devoted entirely to electric fire alarm signalling had 35,337 miles of single wire, 40,897 boxes or signalling stations, and 2,143 special telephones. During 1907 such systems reported 96,516 fire alarms. The lines used interchangeably for the two purposes had 21,897 miles of single wire and received 24,203 fire alarms.

ELECTRIC POLICE PATROL SYSTEMS.

The mileage reported for police patrol signalling systems alone was 13,578, and the number of signalling stations was 8,694. The reports for 1907 show 41,961,650 police calls, of which 29,946,757 were telephone calls. Of the thirty-eight cities with a population of 100,000 or over in 1900, thirty-five reported electric police patrol systems in 1907, while thirty-three of their forty cities with from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants had such systems.

A large proportion of the underground wire employed for fire alarm and police patrol signalling in the different cities was reported for a few cities, the distribution of such mileage for the eight leading cities being as follows: Philadelphia, 4,281; Washington, D. C., 3,091; New York, 2,830; Chicago, 1,904; Boston, 1,844; Cleveland, 1,250; Detroit, 1,105; and Milwaukee, 1,097.

Census Report on Electrical Communications

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE United States Census Bureau issued in August, 1909, a bulletin, giving the statistics for the telegraph industry in 1907. The following is a summary:

Conspicuous among the facts exhibited were the stupendous single wire mileage of the commercial telephone and telegraph systems, the millions of messages annually carried over the wires, the almost incredible growth of the telephone system as compared with the telegraph, the large capitalization of the companies concerned, and the enormous sums expended by them; and the difficult development of the wireless system.

The total number of telegraph systems were given as 1,813, of which twenty-five were commercial land line and ocean cable, six wireless, and 625 railroad telegraph systems, the remainder not being involved in the topics treated of herein. The twenty-five commercial land line and ocean cable systems operated 1,577,961 miles of single wire, employed an average of 28,034 persons, paid $17,808,249 in salaries and wages, expended $41,879,613, earned $51,583,868, and sent 103,794,076 messages. The 625 railroad telegraph systems operated 860,342 miles of single wire, employed an average of 68,197 telegraph operators and dispatchers, expended $37,242,479 (income not stated, as there is no direct financial income from their own use of the service), sent 264,512,816 messages, of which 5,923,483 were of a commercial nature, the income for which is reported by the commercial systems.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

There was a grand total of 15,072,220 miles of single wire in the telegraph and telephone service. Of this, the telephone systems controlled 12,999,369 miles, of which there were on pole or roof lines 5,092,223, in overhead cables, 2,917,114, in subways or conduits 4,969,302, and in submarine cables 20,730 miles. Of the grand total stated, the telegraph systems, exclusive of Government telegraph systems, used 2,072,851 miles, of which there were on pole or roof lines 1,958,336 miles, in overhead cables 41,886, in subways or conduits 65,247, and in submarine cables 7,382 miles.

The telephone and commercial telegraph systems, not including railroad lines and the wireless, gave the grand total as 22,996 companies, of which there were 22,971 telephone systems, which include 17,702 independent farmer or rural lines, and twenty-five commercial telegraph systems, not including the wireless. The grand total of single wire mileage was 14,570,142, of which the telephone systems controlled 12,999,369 miles, which included 486,294 miles of wire on independent farmer or rural lines, while the telegraph systems used 1,570,773 miles, exclusive of 7,188 miles of leased wire.

The grand total of ocean cable was 46,301 nautical miles, all controlled by the commercial telegraph systems.

The grand total of salaried officials, clerks, etc., was 29,470, of whom 25,298 were employed by the telephone systems and 4,172 by the commercial telegraph. The telephone officials, etc., received in salaries $19,298,423 and the telegraph clerks $2,794,937. The total of 142,733 wage-earners is divided, 118,871 belonging to the telephone systems and receiving in wages $48,980,704, while the 23,862 telegraph wage-earners were paid $15,013,312.

The grand total of capital stock and bonds outstanding, par value, was $1,034,909,579, of which $814,616,004 were credited to the telephone systems and $220,293,575 to the telegraph companies.

The grand total income was $236,045,615, of which the telephone concerns earned $184,461,747, expending $140,802,305, and the telegraph system earned $51,583,868, expending $41,879,613. Of the whole number of systems in operation, the telephone formed 99.9 per cent.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

In taking up consideration of the joint subject of commercial telegraphs and ocean cable systems, the bulletin pointed out the impossibility of segregating the statistics. A comparative summary was given of the three census periods 1880, 1902, and 1907, and it was explained that in 1880 there were seventy-seven companies reported, but that number decreased later by the consolidations among themselves. In 1902 there were twenty-five companies considered. The same number was found for 1907. Taking the details for the last census period, it was shown that 1,577,961 miles of single wire were operated; 46,301 nautical miles of ocean cable; 103,794,076 messages transmitted, which included 5,869,317 cable messages; 29,110 telegraph offices operated; total income $51,583,868, of which $45,255,187 was from telegraph traffic, and $6,328,681 from all other sources. The total expense was $41,879,613, including $34,057,298 for operation and maintenance, salaries, wages, and legal expenses. The capitalization in the form of capital stock was, authorized, par value, $161,603,900, of which there was outstanding, par value, $155,089,575. Dividends on stock amounted to $7,477,083. The average total number of employees is given as 28,034, and salaries and wages $17,808,249.

The bulletin noted the decrease since 1880 in the number of separate companies and added that, on the other hand, there has been a very large increase in business and equipment. The increase in the number of salaried employees and wage-earners in 1907 as compared with 1902 was but 407, or 1.5 per cent. As compared with 1880, the number was 13,106, or 87.8 per cent. increase. In 1907 the amount paid in salaries and wages was 18.4 per cent. greater than in 1902, and 264.5 per cent. greater than the 1880 figure.

THE NUMBER INCORPORATED.

With but one important exception, the entire commercial telegraph and cable industry of the country is operated as incorporated concerns. Of the total authorized issue of stocks and bonds in 1907, capital stock constituted 66.1 per cent. and bonds 33.9 per cent. At the end of 1907 the total authorized issue of stock, outstanding, was 96 per cent., and 78.6 per cent. of the bonds were outstanding. On the bonds an average rate of 4.1 per cent. was paid in 1907. Of the twenty-four incorporated companies for 1907, only eleven paid dividends on their capital stock. The same number declared dividends for 1902. The total receipts of the telegraph companies for 1907 exceeded those for 1902 by $10,653,830.

The commercial telegraph systems controlled ocean cables having a length of 46,301 nautical miles in 1907, as compared with 16,677 in 1902, an increase of 29,624 nautical miles,

or 177.6 per cent. This large increase was largely due to the fact that the Pacific cable and the New York-Havana cable were laid during the interval between the two censuses.

THE WIRELESS SERVICE.

There were six commercial wireless telegraph systems, having 122 tower stations in 1907, situated at most of the large ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes, and in Hawaii. Wireless messages to the number of 163,617 were sent between these ports in 1907. These six companies had an authorized capitalization in the form of stock with a par value of $39,450,000, of which $32,726,242 was the value of outstanding stock. The year's income was $122,154, and the expenses $169,782, of which $87,571 was expended in the salaries and wages of 182 employees.

The Federal Government realized the value of wireless telegraphy, and the Bureau of Equipment in the Navy Department, at the end of the fiscal year 1907, had installed wireless telegraph apparatus on seventy-three naval vessels and at forty-four shore stations. During that period the shore stations sent 26,933 messages, containing 541,919 words, and received 34,073 messages, amounting to 675,607 words. Cape Cod, Mass., led all stations in this respect, sending 2,673 messages, and Cavite, in the Philippine Islands, came next, sending 2,025 messages. Of the number of stations receiving messages, Dry Tortugas, Fla., had 2,703; Newport, R. I., 2,701; Mare Island, Cal., 2,334; Cape Cod, Mass., 2,304; Norfolk, Va., 2,171; and Cavite, P. I., 2,013. The shore stations are open to the public for messages, and these are also received from or put on the telephone or telegraph land lines.

RAILROAD TELEGRAPH.

In 1907 the railroad systems in the United States operated 807,824 miles of telegraph wire, 52,518 miles of telephone wire, and employed 68,197 telegraph operators and despatchers, who received $37,242,479 in salaries and wages. These systems reported 33,441 telegraph offices and 30,115 telephones; transmitted 5,923,483 commercial messages and 258,589,333 messages in connection with the despatching of trains and other railroad business.

Wireless Telegraphy.

1842—Professor Morse sent signals across the Susquehanna River without wires.

1859—September. James Lindsay, of Dundee, stated the possibility of sending wireless messages from Britain to America.

1864—December 8. Clerk Maxwell demonstrated the possibility of wireless telegraphy.

1885—Sir William Preece, of London, sent wireless currents a quarter of a mile.

1886—Sir William Preece sent signals four and a half miles.

1887—Professor Hertz discovered electric ether impulses, now known as Hertzian waves.

1889—Sir Oliver Lodge obtained his first successful signalling results by syntonic circuits.

1890—November 24. Professor Branly invented the metallic coherer.

1892—Sir William Preece established regular communication between Flatholm and Lavernock, on the Welsh coast, three and a third miles distant.

1894—Dr. Rathenau and Professor Reubens signalled across Wannesea at Potsdam, a distance of three miles.

1897—Mr. Marconi sent signals from Lavernock to Flatholm and introduced the high wire or aerial.

1901—December. "S" signals received by Mr. Marconi at Hospital Point, Newfoundland, from Cornwall.

1902—February. The Philadelphia remained in communication with the Marconi station at Cornwall for a distance of 1,500 miles. December. Messages sent by Cape Breton to Cornwall, exchanged between King Edward and Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada.

1903—January. Messages sent between Aldershot and channel squadron off Portsmouth. April. Twenty-five stations erected, eight in England. August. International conferences on wireless telegraphy opened in Berlin.

1904—De Forest system regularly used in United States. June. First ocean wireless newspaper published on the Campania. August. Wireless telegraphy act controlling stations in time of war.

1905—January. Telegrams accepted for wireless station by the general post-office, England.

1907—October. Opening of regular service for press messages to cross Atlantic from Clifden, Ireland, to Nova Scotia.

1909—January 23. All of the passengers and crew of the steamship Republic saved by wireless.

Distances Between European Cities.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EUROPE, IN MILES.

London																	
Liverpool	202																
Paris	489	287															
Madrid	908	1397	1195														
Lisbon	1323	1812	1610	415													
Antwerp	211	472	270	1530	1119												
Hamburg	587	859	657	1804	1495	412											
Berlin	674	948	746	1582	1889	497	178										
Berne	359	848	646	1183	1502	460	678	611									
Turin	500	989	787	1073	1506	719	839	837	297								
Vienna	849	1182	980	1668	2157	727	605	427	535	720							
Munich	582	970	768	1477	1897	522	579	401	295	470	266						
Rome	907	1397	1195	1223	1746	1033	1180	1048	639	414	840	647					
Trieste	863	1352	1150	1416	1828	1009	1066	888	533	391	370	487	510				
Warsaw	1067	1557	1355	1925	2593	895	576	398	1021	1156	436	702	1276	806			
Constantinople	1899	2232	2030	2718	3345	2025	1903	1699	1883	2018	1298	1564	2138	1725	1205		
Odessa	1760	2119	1917	2625	3117	1737	1418	1240	1545	1680	960	1226	1800	1330	842	363	
Moscow	1843	2117	1915	2904	3414	1706	1387	1209	1832	1967	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	950	
St. Petersburg	1699	1976	1774	2874	3286	1588	1269	1091	1714	2119	399	1395	2239	1769	693	1356	406
Stockholm	1219	1491	1289	1972	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1110	1084	1731	1171	1082	1510	2408	836	430
Copenhagen	812	1181	979	1600	2012	630	208	270	885	1047	697	671	1318	1067	668	1510	1510	1252	846	416

Statistics of Manufactures in the United States.

(CENSUS OF 1905.)

THE census of manufactures of 1905, which covered the calendar year 1904 and included continental United States and Alaska, was the first in which the canvass was confined to establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, thus excluding the neighborhood industries and hand trades. The statistics for these mechanical trades have been a confusing element in the census of manufactures, and their omission confines the data to a presentation of the true manufacturing industries of the country. To secure comparable figures for 1900, which included neighboring industries, hand trades, and educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, it was therefore necessary to revise the published reports of the Twelfth Census. In comparing the results of the present census with those of former censuses, the different methods should be considered.

The revision of the published statistics for 1900, necessary for purposes of comparison, involved considerable difficulty. Certain industries, such as custom millinery, custom tailoring, dressmaking, taxidermy, cobbling, carpentering, and custom grist and saw mills were wholly omitted. But the only available information on which to base the elimination of nonfactory establishments for industries, which included factories as well as local establishments, was that contained in the original reports from these establishments, and those reports were not collected with such segregation in view. It was found that some establishments, which in 1900 did little real manufacturing, had in the five years developed into true factories. On the other hand, in certain establishments the strictly manufacturing operations conducted in 1900 had later been discontinued, although the establishments were still in business doing custom or repair work only. The latter class, however, was composed mainly of small establishments, and, except as to the number reported, their inclusion or omission has little effect on the statistics.

Reports were not secured from small establishments in which manufacturing was incidental to mercantile or other business; or from establishments in which the value of the products for the year amounted to less than $500; or from educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions; or from governmental establishments. The census of 1905, however, was not confined to an enumeration of large factories.

The statistics for the manufacturing industries of the country under the revised conditions, for the censuses of 1900 and 1905 are summarized in the following table:

	1905.	1900.	Per ct. of increase.		1905.	1900.	Per ct. of increase.
Number of establishments	216,262	207,562	4.2	Women 16 years and over	1,065,884	918,511	16.0
Capital	$12,686,265,673	$8,978,825,200	41.3	Wages	$317,279,008	$248,814,074	27.5
Salaried officials, clerks, &c., number	519,751	364,202	42.7	Children under 16 years	159,829	161,276	20.9
Salaries	$574,761,231	$380,889,091	50.9	Wages	$27,988,207	$24,574,541	13.9
Wage-earners, average number	5,470,321	4,715,023	16.0	Miscellaneous expenses	$1,455,019,473	$905,600,225	60.7
Total wages	$2,611,540,532	$2,009,735,799	29.9	Cost of materials used	$8,503,949,756	$6,577,614,074	29.3
Men 16 years and over	4,244,538	3,635,236	16.8	Value of products including custom work and repairing	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	29.7
Wages	$2,266,273,317	$1,736,347,184	30.5				

MANUFACTURES BY STATES.

States and Territories.	Capital Employed.	Wage-Earners.	Wages Paid	Value of Products.	States and Territories.	Capital Employed.	Wage-Earners.	Wages Paid	Value of Products.
Alabama	$105,382,859	62,173	$21,878,451	$109,169,922	Montana	$52,589,810	8,957	$8,652,217	$66,415,452
Alaska	10,684,799	1,938	1,095,579	8,244,524	Nebraska	80,235,310	20,260	11,022,149	154,918,220
Arizona	14,395,654	4,793	3,969,248	28,083,192	Nevada	2,891,997	802	693,407	3,096,274
Arkansas	46,306,116	33,089	14,543,635	53,864,394	N. Hamp	109,495,072	65,366	27,693,203	123,610,904
California	282,647,201	100,355	64,656,686	367,218,494	N. Jersey	715,060,174	266,336	128,168,801	774,369,025
Colorado	107,663,500	21,813	15,100,365	100,143,999	N. Mex'o	4,638,248	3,478	2,153,068	5,705,880
Conn'cut	373,283,580	181,605	87,942,628	369,082,091	New Y'k	2,031,459,515	856,947	430,014,851	2,488,345,579
Delaware	50,925,630	18,475	8,158,203	41,160,276	N. C'lina	141,000,639	85,339	21,375,294	142,520,776
Dis. Col.	20,199,783	6,299	3,658,370	18,359,159	N. Dak'ta	5,703,837	1,755	1,031,307	10,217,914
Florida	32,971,982	42,091	15,767,182	50,298,290	Ohio	856,988,830	364,298	182,429,425	960,811,857
Georgia	135,211,551	92,749	27,392,442	151,040,455	Okla'ma	11,107,763	3,199	1,655,324	16,549,656
Idaho	9,689,445	3,061	2,059,391	8,768,743	Oregon	44,023,548	18,523	11,443,512	55,525,123
Illinois	975,844,799	379,436	208,405,468	1,410,342,129	P'vania	1,995,836,988	763,282	367,960,890	1,955,551,332
Indiana	312,071,234	154,174	72,058,099	393,954,405	Rhode Isl	215,901,375	97,318	43,112,637	202,109,583
Indian T.	5,016,654	2,257	1,144,078	7,909,451	S. C'lina	113,422,224	59,441	13,868,950	79,376,262
Iowa	111,427,429	49,481	22,997,053	160,572,313	S. Dakota	7,585,142	2,492	1,421,680	13,085,333
Kansas	88,680,117	35,570	18,883,071	198,244,992	Tenn'see	102,439,481	60,572	22,805,628	137,960,476
Kentuc'y	147,282,478	59,794	24,438,684	159,753,968	Texas	115,664,871	49,066	24,468,942	150,528,389
Louisiana	150,810,608	55,859	25,315,750	186,379,592	Utah	26,004,011	8,052	5,157,400	38,926,464
Maine	143,707,750	74,958	32,691,759	144,020,197	Vermont	62,658,741	33,106	15,221,059	63,083,611
Maryland	201,877,966	94,174	36,144,244	243,375,996	Virginia	147,989,182	80,285	27,943,058	148,856,525
Mass	965,948,887	488,399	232,388,946	1,124,092,051	Wash'n	96,952,621	45,199	30,087,287	128,821,667
Michigan	337,894,102	175,229	81,278,837	429,120,060	West Va.	86,820,823	43,758	21,153,042	99,040,676
Min'sota	184,903,271	69,636	35,843,145	307,858,073	W'consin	412,647,051	151,391	71,471,805	411,139,681
Missi'pi	50,256,309	38,690	14,819,034	57,451,445	W'ming	2,695,889	1,834	1,261,122	3,523,260
Missouri	379,368,827	133,167	66,644,126	439,548,957					

For the United States the totals are. Capital, $12,686,265,673; number of wage-earners, 5,470,321; wages paid, $2,611,540,532; value of products, $14,802,147,087.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

TOTALS FOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Group.	No. Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Officials, Clerks, etc.		Wage-Earners.		Total Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
			Number.	Salaries.	Average Number.	Total Wages.		
United States	216,262	$12,686,265,673	519,751	$574,761,231	5,470,321	$2,611,540,532	$8,503,949,756	$14,802,147,087
Food & kindred products	45,790	1,173,151,276	53,224	51,456,814	354,054	164,601,803	2,304,416,564	2,845,234,900
Textiles.....	17,042	1,744,169,234	61,907	69,281,415	1,156,305	419,841,630	1,246,562,061	2,147,441,418
Iron and steel and their products....	14,239	2,331,498,157	82,112	100,444,686	857,298	482,357,503	1,179,981,458	2,176,739,726
Lumber and its remanufactures.....	32,726	1,013,827,138	45,555	48,571,861	735,945	336,058,173	518,908,150	1,223,730 336
Leather and its finished products....	4,945	440,777,194	17,233	18,372,722	255,368	116,694,140	471,112,921	705,747,470
Paper and printing....	30,787	798,758,312	80,009	81 808,311	350,205	185,547,791	308 269,655	857,112,256
Liquors and beverages..	6,381	659,547,620	12,647	21,421,353	68,340	45,146,285	139,854,147	501,266,605
Chemicals and allied products.....	9,680	1,504,728,510	45,071	49,864,233	210,165	93,965,248	609,351,160	1,031,965,263
Clay, glass and stone products.....	10,775	553,846,682	18,768	21,555,724	285,365	148,471,903	123,124,392	391,230,422
Metals & metal products, other than iron & steel.	6,310	598,340,758	19,471	24,854,590	211,706	117,599,837	644,367,583	922,262.456
Tobacco.....	16,828	323,983,501	9,236	8,800,434	159,408	62,640,303	126,088,608	331,117,681
Vehicles for land transportation....	7,285	447,697,020	24,632	24,334,118	384,577	221,860,517	334,244,377	643,924,442
Shipbuilding..	1,097	121,623,700	2,480	3,339,741	50,754	29,241,087	37,463,179	82,769,239
Miscellaneous industries...	12,377	974,316,571	47,406	50,655,229	390,831	187,514,312	460,205,501	941,604,873

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM 1880 TO 1909.

NOTE.—These nine groups form about 80 per cent. of the total value of manufactures exported.

Year Ending June 30.	Iron and Steel Manufactures.	Copper Manufactures.	Agricultural Implements.	Wood Manufactures.	Mineral Oils, Refined.	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.	Leather, and Manufactures of.	Cotton Manufactures.	Paper, and Manufactures of.
1880.....	$14,716,524	$793,455	$2,245,742	$3,975,694	$34,291,418	$4,174,070	$6,760,186	$10,467,651	$1,201,143
1885.....	16,592,155	5,447,423	2,561,602	4,780,495	44,354,114	4,806,193	9,692,408	11,836,591	972,493
1890.....	25,542,208	2,349,392	3,859,184	6,509,645	44,658,854	5,424,279	12,428,847	9,999,277	1,226,686
1892.....	28,800,930	7,226,392	3,794,983	6,062,789	39,704,152	4,691,582	12,084,781	13,296,277	1,382,251
1893.....	30,106,452	4,525,573	4,657,333	6,058,896	37,574,667	5,766,425	11,912,154	11,809,355	1,540,886
1894.....	29,220,264	19,697,140	5,027,915	6,773,724	37,083,891	6,537,401	14,283,429	14,340,856	1,906,634
1895.....	32,000,989	14,468,703	5,413,075	6,249,807	41,498,372	7,130,334	15,614,407	13,789,810	2,185,257
1896.....	41,160,877	19,720,104	5,176,775	7,426,475	56,261,567	8,138,789	20,242,756	16,837,396	2,713,875
1897.....	57,497,872	31,621,125	5,240,686	8,592,416	56,463,185	8,792,545	19,161,446	21,037,678	3,333,163
1898.....	70,406,885	32,180,872	7,609,732	9,098,219	51,782,316	8,655,478	21,113,640	17,024,092	5,494,564
1899.....	93,716,031	35,983,529	12,432,197	9,715,285	51,070,276	10,042,916	23,466,985	23,566,914	5,477,884
1900.....	121,913,548	57,852,960	16,099,149	11,232,838	68,247,588	12,132,373	27,293,010	24,003,087	6,215.833
1901.....	117,319,320	43,267,021	16,313,434	11,699,643	64,425,859	13,660,346	27,923,653	20,272,418	7,438,901
1902.....	98,552,562	41,218,373	16,286,740	11,617,690	66,218,004	12,141,011	29,798,323	32,108,362	7,312,030
1903.....	96,642,467	39,667,196	21,006,622	13,071.251	60,923,634	12,581,471	31,617,389	32,216.304	7,180,014
1904.....	111,948,586	57,142,079	22,749,635	12.980,112	72,487,415	14,480,323	33,980,615	22,403,713	7,543,728
1905.....	134,727,921	86,225,291	20,721,741	12,560,935	73,433,787	15,859,422	37,936,745	49,666,080	8,238,088
1906.....	160,984,985	81,282,664	24,554,427	13,718,752	77,025,196	18,331,974	40,642,858	52,944,033	9,536,065
1907.....	181,530,871	94,762,110	26,936,456	13,833,500	78.228,819	20,373,036	45,476,969	32,305,412	9,856,733
1908.....	183,982,182	104,064,580	24,344,398	16,694,908	97,651,326	20,873,155	40,688,619	25,177,758	8,740,929
1909.....	144,951,357	85,290,186	25,694,184	12,580,389	99,092,112	19,131,811	42,974,795	31,878.566	7,663.139

For 1909 the value of paraffin and paraffin wax exported was $6,445,917. Manufactures ready for consumption and for further use in manufacturing constituted 40.01 per cent. of total exports from the United States in 1909.

National Volunteer Emergency Service.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S office, 130 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York. Incorporated, 1900. Medical aid and relief in event of pestilence, catastrophe, war, by maintaining an equipped, trained and drilled service corps, ambulances, etc. Maj.-Gen. J. E. Pilcher, M. D., U. S. A., Director-General; Brig.-Gen. F. Elbert Davis, M. D., Adjutant-General.

Industrial Districts of the United States.

MANUFACTURES AND POPULATION.

THE Bureau of the Census issued June 30, 1909, Census Bulletin 101 dealing with the manufactures of the principal industrial districts of the United States. The report was prepared by William M. Stewart, Chief Statistician of Manufactures. The following is the statement:

Heretofore census statistics of manufactures have been presented by specified industries only for establishments grouped according to their location in cities of a certain size, counties, States or groups of States. This method, however, does not indicate the importance of industries in the various contiguous localities, since industries are not limited by political divisions. An industrial district may include a number of important cities as well as the intervening and surrounding minor civil divisions, all being politically independent, but closely allied industrially. The statistics have a bearing on the question whether manufactures are leaving the larger cities for places immediately surrounding them.

INDUSTRIES CENTRE AROUND CITIES.

The manufactures carried on in the sections immediately surrounding the principal cities which form the centres of the districts are largely controlled by capital owned by residents of the cities. A considerable proportion of the employees reside within the cities, and frequently the cities are the principal distributing points for the products. In other ways the industries are so closely allied to the cities that they should be credited to the urban rather than to the rural manufactures. Therefore, to convey a true idea of the industrial importance of a district, the data should include statistics for the central cities and those places closely associated with these cities in their industrial development. This bulletin has been prepared to show such data for thirteen industrial districts for the years covered by the censuses of 1900 and 1905.

The inclusion of the territory surrounding the central cities in these districts has added 2,836.4 square miles, or 261.9 per cent., to the area.

In 1904 the incorporated limits of the central cities of the thirteen industrial districts contained manufacturing industries which gave employment to 1,691,553 salaried persons and wage-earners and manufactured products valued at $4,762,022,170. The parts of these districts immediately outside of the cities around which they centre contained establishments giving employment to 483,597 salaried persons and wage-earners and manufacturing products valued at $1,421,863,317. Therefore the inclusion of these surrounding regions increased the number of employees by 29.9 per cent. and the value of products by 23 per cent. In addition to these areas included in the industrial districts there are a number of surrounding places closely connected industrially and commercially with the central cities. The manufacturing plants in these places reported 505,424 employees and products valued at $1,251,482,925 for the year 1904. The industrial districts and these surrounding places together contained a population of 17,307,902 in 1900 and in 1904 had 76,816 factories employing 2,680,574 salaried persons and wage-earners and manufacturing products valued at $7,435,368,412.

THE DISTRICTS INCLUDED.

The district of Greater New York is the most important industrial district in the United States. It embraces an area of 702 square miles and in 1905 had a population of 5,294,682. There is no district in the United States with which it can be grouped. The districts of Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston have been classed together, since their population in 1900 ranged between one and two millions and their areas were practically the same, being about 500 square miles. In a third class are the districts of St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Minneapolis-St. Paul. They had a population in 1900 ranging from 638,134 for St. Louis to 376,357 for Minneapolis-St. Paul, and areas ranging from 246 square miles for Baltimore to 151 square miles for Cincinnati. The Providence district, with a population of 344,521 in 1905 and an area of 154 square miles, can not be compared with any other district presented in the bulletin.

The statistics show that in twelve of the districts the manufactures increased more rapidly in the area immediately surrounding the central city than in the area within the corporate limits of the city. The only district in which the city had the greater increase was that of Minneapolis-St. Paul.

In relative increase in the value of products in 1904 as compared with 1900 the Buffalo district ranked first, with a gain of 48.2 per cent. The increase for the city itself was 39.5 per cent. and that for the surrounding places, 165.7 per cent. The value of the products manufactured in Pittsburgh and Allegheny decreased 3.2 per cent., but the value for the outside places centring about these cities increased 41.6 per cent.

Industries reporting fewer than three establishments can not be shown separately. Thus it is that a number of important industries in various districts are not given except in the total for all industries. Disclosure of individual returns is thus avoided.

PRODUCTS OF MORE THAN TWO BILLION DOLLARS FOR NEW YORK DISTRICT.

Products valued at $2,144,488,093 were manufactured in the factories of the industrial district of Greater New York during the year 1904. The increase in the value of the output of the entire district in 1904 as compared with 1900 was over half a billion dollars ($530,220,746, or 32.8 per cent.) The increase in the number of persons engaged in these industries was 140,906, the number of employees in 1904 being 735,460.

The city of Greater New York was credited with products valued at $1,526,523,006, or 71.2 per cent. of the total value for the district in 1904. In the 376 square miles that were outside of the corporate limits of the city but were so closely allied with it industrially that they were included in the industrial district the manufactured products were valued at $617,965,087. The increase in value for the city was 30.2 per cent., while for the remainder of the district there was a gain of 40 per cent.

The manufacture of men's and women's clothing was the foremost industry in this district in 1904, the products being valued at nearly one-third of a billion dollars and constituting 14.5 per cent. of the value of products of the entire district. The average

number of wage-earners employed in the industry was over two per cent. of the entire population of the district. The printing and publishing industry ranked second; the refining of sugar and molasses, third; the smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc, fourth; and the manufacture of textiles, fifth, with products aggregating over $465,000,000 in value.

CHICAGO SECOND IN IMPORTANCE.

The industrial district of Chicago comprised an area of 500 square miles and had a population of 1,815,107 in 1900. The city of Chicago is credited with 35.8 per cent. of the area and 93.6 per cent. of the population of the entire district. The value of products for the district in 1904 was $970,974,280; the number of wage-earners and salaried persons employed, 288,869; and the number of establishments reported, 8,382. The increase in the value of products for the district in 1904 as compared with 1900 was $164,489,639, or 20.4 per cent. The increase for Chicago alone was $157,157,136, or 19.7 per cent., while the gain for the surrounding places was $7,332,503, or 85.6 per cent. Thus the rate of gain for the section outside of the central city was very much greater than that for the city itself.

Among the industries, slaughtering and meat packing was first in value of products, with $269,581,486, or 27.8 per cent. of the total value of the manufactured products of the Chicago district. The manufacture of clothing, the iron and steel industry, the manufacture of foundry and machine shop products, and the printing and publishing industry were of great importance, with aggregate products valued at $230,413,928.

PHILADELPHIA IS THIRD.

The area of the industrial district of Philadelphia is 501 square miles, of which the city occupies 130 square miles, or 25.9 per cent. The population of the district in 1900 was 1,537,994. The products of the whole district were valued at $677,781,117, while those of Philadelphia proper were valued at $591,388,078. The percentage of increase in the city was 13.7; outside it was 37.1. Employees to the number of 286,944 were engaged in the industries of the district, and the number of establishments was 7,780. The textile industries are the characteristic manufactures of the district, and of these the manufacture of worsted goods was the most important, rated by value of products. In 1904 the 693 textile factories reported an output valued at $128,343,320. The manufacture of foundry and machine shop products, the refining of sugar and molasses, printing and publishing, and the iron and steel industry were important, with a value of products of over $152,000,000.

BOSTON IS FOURTH.

The industrial district of Boston includes an area of 502 square miles. The population of the district was 1,249,504 in 1900 and 1,354,653 in 1905, showing an increase of 8.4 per cent. The number of inhabitants per square mile for the district was 2,699 in 1905. The total value of the products of the district in 1904 was $457,254,360, coming from 4,870 establishments employing 177,146 persons. The increase in the value of products of Boston was 13.3 per cent; outside it was 42.7 per cent.

The leather boot and shoe industry is the leading manufacture of the district, followed by the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes; during 1904 these together produced an output valued at $100,347,787. Other important industries are slaughtering; printing and publishing; leather, tanned, curried, and finished; foundry and machine shop products; clothing and textiles, with products valued at over $141,000,000 in the aggregate.

THE IRON AND STEEL REGION.

The area of the Pittsburgh-Allegheny district is 198 square miles and its population in 1900 was 623,342. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1904 was 1,859, and they employed 119,839 persons and put out products valued at $383,490,468. The iron and steel industries are the predominant ones in the district, and these produced an output valued at $233,371,972, or 60.9 per cent. of the total value of the manufactures of the district. Foundry and machine shop products came second, with a value of $24,436,440 in 1904. Over four-fifths of the power of the district was used in the various branches of the iron and steel industry.

In the region surrounding the Pittsburgh-Allegheny district, iron and steel products to the value of $142,779,114 were manufactured, making a total of $376,151,086 for both district and surrounding places. The coke and glass industries had aggregate products valued at nearly $43,000,000.

MEAT PRODUCTS VALUABLE IN ST. LOUIS.

The industrial district of St. Louis covers 206 square miles, sixty-one of which are in the city. The products manufactured in this district in 1904 were valued at $319,709,859. The percentage of increase in the city was 38; outside it was 52.5. The leading industry shown was wholesale slaughtering and meat packing, the value of the products of which was $57,618,974, a large part of this being in the National Stock Yards just outside of East St. Louis. The manufacture of tobacco was second in rank, with an output valued at $29,701,366.

CLOTHING INDUSTRY GIVES EMPLOYMENT TO 10,297 WAGE-EARNERS IN BALTIMORE.

The industrial district of Baltimore covers an area of 246 square miles, and in 1904 contained 2,243 manufacturing establishments, which turned out products valued at $202,659,272. The increase in the city was 12.2 per cent.; outside it was 22.3 per cent. The manufacture of clothing, with products valued at $22,630,358, furnished employment for 10,297 wage-earners, the greatest number shown for any industry in the district. The iron and steel industry employed 1,887 wage-earners and manufactured products valued at $12,695,470. This industry used 24.7 per cent. of the total motive power of the district.

LIQUOR PRODUCT OF CINCINNATI VALUED AT $21,771,153.

The Cincinnati industrial district includes Covington and Newport in Kentucky and has an area of 151 square miles. The population of the district in 1900 was 473,282, and

the total value of its products manufactured during the year 1904 was $203,095,605. In the city the increase was 17.2 per cent.; outside it was 64.3 per cent. To the total value of manufactures liquors contributed $21,771,153, or 10.7 per cent. Clothing, foundry and machine shop products and slaughterhouse products are among the leading manufactures, with products valued at $44,972,136 in the aggregate. The cities and towns in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, surrounding and largely dependent on the district, have an area of 2,750 square miles. In this broader region the paper and wood pulp industry was most prominent in 1904.

INCREASE IN AUTOMOBILE BUILDING AT CLEVELAND.

The population of the Cleveland district in 1900 was 420,508 and its area 200 square miles, the density of population being 2,103 per square mile. The products of the district in 1904 were valued at $179,184,277. The increase was 23.4 per cent. in the city and 133.5 per cent. outside. The iron and steel industry ranked first in the district, the output of the forty-two plants engaged in this industry being valued at $46,535,478, and the wage-earners employed numbering 13,199. The manufacture of foundry and machine shop products and of clothing and of meat packing were important industries, with aggregate products valued at over $40,000,000. The manufacture of automobiles grew nearly thirty-fold in four and one-half years, the value of the products of that industry amounting to $4,256,979 in 1904.

The number of establishments in the district and the surrounding places in 1904 was 2,443; the average number of wage-earners, 91,426; and the value of products, $250,955,114. In the area surrounding the district the manufacture of rubber and elastic goods ranked first, followed by the iron and steel industry.

IRON AND STEEL LEAD AT BUFFALO.

The industrial district of Buffalo has an area of 201 square miles and its population in 1905 was 423,390. The total manufactured output of the district in 1904 was valued at $168,111,658. It was produced by 1,631 establishments employing 54,648 salaried persons and wage-earners. The leading industry in 1904 was iron and steel, with seven establishments manufacturing products valued at $16,946,746. The slaughtering industry was almost as important, with a product valued at $16,269,453. The power used in the district amounted to 212,947 horsepower; of this 50.3 per cent. was steam, 27.2 per cent. electric, and 21.3 per cent. gas or gasoline. The iron and steel industry used 136,733 horsepower, or 64.2 per cent. of the total power.

By the inclusion of the surrounding region the area is brought up to 1,831 square miles and the value of products to $209,024,944, of which $8,754,371 was contributed by the manufacture of chemicals. Of the power in these surrounding places 51.5 per cent. was water power, more than one-half of which was obtained from the Falls of Niagara.

$63,146,933 FROM FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS IN MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL.

The Minneapolis-St. Paul industrial district includes 155 square miles centring around the Falls of St. Anthony, which yield more than 50,000 horsepower, employed in manufactures and in the operation of street railways. The value of the products of this district in 1904 amounted to $161,803,453, produced by 1,506 establishments employing 42,874 persons. The principal industry was that of flour and grist mills, with products valued at $63,146,933. The industry next in importance was lumber, with an output valued at $11,480,713. Printing and publishing, the construction and repair of cars, and the manufacture of the products of foundries and machine shops had products which in the aggregate were valued at $18,416,838. Of the power used in the district 62.7 per cent. was steam power and 24.7 per cent. water power. Flour and grist mills used 42,267 horsepower, or 45.2 per cent. of the total power, and of this amount 22,867 horsepower, or 54.1 per cent., was water power.

MEAT PACKING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco industrial district had an area of 203 square miles and a population of 453,847 in 1900, the density of population being 2,236 per square mile. The total value of the products manufactured in the district in 1904 was $159,033,080, the number of establishments 2,621, and the number of persons employed 50,883. The increase in value of products within the city was 28.7 per cent., outside it was 73.9 per cent. The leading industry was slaughtering and meat packing, the output being produced by thirty-five establishments and being valued at $15,486,299. Printing and publishing came second, with an output valued at $10,187,664; 381 establishments engaged in this work employed 3,113 wage-earners. Canning and preserving occupied the first place among the industries of the territory surrounding the district.

IN PROVIDENCE 71.3 CENT. OF POWER USED BY TEXTILE FACTORIES.

The Providence industrial district covers about 154 square miles and had a population of 344,521 in 1905. The gross value of products for the district for 1904 was $156,299,965; of this amount 58.8 per cent. was reported by the factories located within the corporate limits of Providence. The increase inside the city was 16.9 per cent.; outside it was 29.5 per cent. Textile manufactures are the most important in the district; such products to the value of $72,791,040 were made in 1904 by 135 establishments employing 40,503 wage-earners. Jewelry, foundry and machine shop products, and silversmithing and silverware were important industries when measured by value of products, the value of the first two being over $14,000,000 each and that of the last mentioned being over $5,000,000. The textile factories used 96,573 horsepower, or 71.3 per cent. of the total power reported. The products of such factories in the places surrounding the Providence district increases the total value of textiles made to $100,417,659 and the average number of wage-earners employed annually to 54,928; while the manufacture of jewelry for the district and surrounding places was increased to $22,655,544; of foundry and machine shop products to $17,505,410; and of silversmithing and silverware to $7,366,700.

Sugar Production.

MULHALL gives the following estimates of the production of cane and beet sugar in the world in English tons from 1840 to 1898; and Willett & Gray, New York, for the years following:

YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1840...	1,100,000	50,000	1,150,000	1898...	2,850,000	4,650,000	7,500,000	1905...	4,906,082	7,237,717	12,143,799
1850...	1,200,000	200,000	1,400,000	1900...	2,839,500	5,608,544	8,448,044	1906...	6,733,626	7,217,366	13,950,992
1860...	1,830,000	400,000	2,230,000	1901...	3,657,416	6,066,939	9,724,355	1907...	6,907,520	7,002,474	13,909,994
1870...	1,850,000	900,000	2,750,000	1902...	4,070,282	6,923,487	10,993,769	1908...	7,564,394	6,901,010	14,465,404
1880...	1,860,000	1,810,000	3,670,000	1903...	4,163,941	5,756,720	9,920,661	1909...	7,935,000	6,775,000	14,710,000
1890...	2,580,000	2,780,000	5,360,000	1904...	4,618,289	4,918,480	9,536,769				

The production of sugar in 1908-1909 by sugar-growing countries, in tons of 2,240 pounds, as reported by Willett & Gray, was:

COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar.	COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar.	COUNTRIES.	Beet Sugar.
Louisiana	350,000	Java	1,241,885	United States	384,010
Porto Rico	245,000	Hawaii	475,000	Germany	2,080,000
Cuba	1,485,000	Queensland	151,554	Austria	1,398,000
British West Indies	90,000	Mauritius	195,000	France	802,000
Hayti and S. Domingo	80,000	Demerara	117,176	Russia	1,265,000
Peru	150,000	Argentina	162,479	Belgium	258,000
Brazil	248,000	Philippines	150,000	Holland	214,000

Beet sugar production in the United States in 1908-09, by States, in tons of 2,240 pounds: Wisconsin, 16,964; Michigan, 79,597; Colorado, 103,159; Utah, 40,828; Idaho, 23,353; California, 88,347; all others, 31,762. Total, 384,010.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Licht's estimate of consumption of sugar of all kinds in various countries in 1908 per capita in pounds was: Germany, 42; Austria, 25; France, 36; Spain, 11; England, 92; Switzerland, 55; United States (W&G), 81; Russia, 20; Netherlands, 41; Denmark, 76; Italy, 8; Belgium, 32; Turkey, 13.

The consumption of sugar in the United States in the calendar year 1908, estimated by Willett & Gray, of New York, was:

Imported (including 453,250 tons Hawaiian, 185,085 Porto Rican, and 45,089 Philippine sugar)	2,284,791
Domestic, manufactured from imported molasses	5,910
Domestic Cane	390,888
Domestic Maple	11,000
Domestic Beet	493,200
Domestic Total	900,998
Total product consumed in the U. S. or 81.17 pounds per capita.	3,185,789

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa.

(From Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Coffee.—Sources of supply in 1904. Exports from coffee-growing countries in pounds.

Brazil	1,600,000,000	Haiti and Santo Domingo	71,000,000
Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile	200,000,000	British West Indies	11,000,000
Central America	165,000,000	British East Indies	58,000,000
Mexico	35,000,000	Dutch East Indies	135,000,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	18,000,000	Total	2,299,000,000

Consumption of leading countries in 1904, in pounds.

United States	960,879,000	Austria-Hungary	108,687,000
Germany	396,205,000	Holland	28,930,000
France	167,552,000	Great Britain and Ireland	28,786,000
Belgium	125,411,000	Canada	6,188,000

Imports of coffee in the United States, year ending June 30, 1909, were: From Brazil, 818,444,714 pounds, value $57,067,961. Other South America, 116,374,811 pounds; value $9,904,300. Central America, 40,762,241 pounds; value $4,178,031. The remainder in smaller quantities from other countries.

Tea.—Sources of supply in 1904: Exports from principal tea-growing countries in pounds.

British India	208,049,000	Japan	68,359,000
China	193,467,000	Java	23,595,000
Ceylon (1903)	149,227,000		

Figures of total production in each of these countries exceed total exports, except China, about whose consumption there are no available statistics.

Consumption of leading countries in 1904, in pounds.

Great Britain and Ireland	256,660,000	Canada (1903)	23,969,000
Russia	120,829,000	Netherlands	8,778,000
United States	109,623,000	Germany	6,903,000
Australia (1900)	29,266,000	France	2,440,000

The number of pounds of tea consumed per capita was: Great Britain and Ireland, 6.09; United States, 1.34; Russia, 0.95; Australia, 6.93; Canada, 5.60; France, 0.06; Germany, 0.12.

The imports of tea in the United States in the fiscal year 1909 were 114,916,520 pounds, valued at $18,562,676. Of this 51,910,762 pounds were imported from Japan and 32,219,609 pounds from China.

Cocoa.—World's production of cocoa, 1903, in pounds: Ecuador, 46,500,000; San Thomé (Portuguese Africa), 45,000,000; Brazil, 43,000,000; Trinidad, 29,000,000; Venezuela, 25,000,000; Santo Domingo, 15,000,000; Grenada, 13,000,000; all others, 37,500,000. Total production, 260,000,000.

World's consumption of cocoa, 1903, in pounds: United States, 63,000,000; Germany, 43,000,000; France, 41,000,000; Great Britain, 35,000,000; Netherlands, 33,000,000; Spain, 12,500,000; all others, 33,000,000.

The importation of raw cocoa into the United States in the fiscal year 1909 was 129,854,749 pounds, and of chocolate 1,519,073 pounds. There has been an immense increase in the importation of cocoa in the past ten years.

Building and Loan Associations.

THE following statistics of local Building and Loan Associations in the United States were reported at the last annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. The returns are for 1908-09:

STATES.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	STATES.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.
Pennsylvania	1,423	389,446	$158,510,745	Kansas	55	17,660	$5,779,198
Ohio	645	327,662	139,340,424	Iowa †	48	15,300	4,390,443
New Jersey	447	156,306	73,518,234	Wisconsin	50	12,515	4,730,694
Illinois	517	108,754	54,313,466	West Virginia	38	11,230	4,113,884
Massachusetts	137	120,575	51,339,903	Maine	35	9,429	3,869,142
New York	235	108,200	39,162,602	Tennessee	15	5,215	2,728,303
Indiana	342	120,078	34,131,416	New Hampshire	17	7,250	1,978,127
California	107	31,142	19,635,667	Connecticut	13	2,891	1,898,830
Michigan	58	39,182	15,056,493	Minnesota †	67	11,022	4,559,027
Nebraska	68	42,683	13,415,822	North Dakota	9	2,600	1,497,822
Louisiana	53	27,363	11,523,654	Other States	1,010	305,800	123,359,775
Missouri	123	21,698	9,309,661				
North Carolina	87	26,276	6,021,421	Total	5,599	1,920,257	$784,175,753

The following was the statement of receipts and expenditures by local associations in 1908:

Receipts: Weekly dues, $184,666,218; paid-up stock, $17,110,544; deposits, $36,124,748; loans repaid, $139,594,268; interest, $43,560,220; premium, $2,681,921; fines, $492,712; pass books and initiation, $582,296; borrowed money, $55,581,273; real estate sold, $4,557,586; miscellaneous receipts, $12,736,785; total, $519,721,576.

Disbursements: Pass book loans, $14,070,287; mortgage loans, $195,046,764; stock withdrawals, $148,132,743; paid-up stock withdrawals, $27,888,619; deposit withdrawals, $34,943,359; expenses, $5,548,609; borrowed money, $54,551,057; interest, $1,433,344; real estate purchased, $2,603,535; miscellaneous, $13,504,788; cash on hand, January 1st, 1909, $21,998,471; total, $519,721,576.

The officers of the League, elected at the annual meeting of 1909, are as follows: President, Jay W. Sutton, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; First Vice-President, James M. McKay, Youngstown, Ohio; Second Vice-President, Addison B. Burk, Philadelphia, Pa.; Third Vice-President, S. Wittkousky, Charlotte, N. C.; Treasurer, Joseph K. Gamble, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In 1893 there were 240 national building and loan associations in the United States, with total assets of $37,020,366. Since that date this class of associations has greatly decreased in numbers.

Production of Coal.

AREA OF THE WORLD'S COAL-FIELDS, IN SQUARE MILES.

CHINA and Japan, 200,000; United States, 194,000; India, 35,000; Russia, 27,000; Great Britain, 9,000; Germany, 3,600; France, 1,800; Belgium, Spain, and other countries, 1,400. Total, 471,800.

The coal-fields of China, Japan, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and India contain apparently 303,000,000,000 tons, which is enough for 450 years at present rate of consumption. If to the above be added the coal-fields in the United States, Canada, and other countries, the supply will be found ample for 1,000 years. Improved machinery has greatly increased the yield per miner, and thus produced a fall in price to the advantage of all industries.

The production of the principal countries in 1907 in metric tons of 2,205 pounds was: United States 430,430,183; United Kingdom, 267,828,276; Germany, (*a*) 205,542,688; Austria-Hungary, (*a*) 39,876,511; France, 37,022,556; Belgium, 23,824,499; Russia, 17,800,000; Japan, 12,890,000; Australasia, 10,534,000; India, 10,694,891; Canada, 10,510,961; Spain, (*a*) 3,250,000; Sweden, 305,308; So. Africa, (*b*) 3,945,043; Italy, (*a*)(*b*) 225,000; all other countries, (*b*) 3,475,780; total, partly estimated, 1,078,155,696 metric tons. (*a*) Including lignite. (*b*) Estimated.

COAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907 (TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS).

STATES.	Tons.	VALUE AT MINE. Total.	VALUE AT MINE. Per Ton.	STATES.	Tons.	VALUE AT MINE. Total.	VALUE AT MINE. Per Ton.
Bituminous.				*Bituminous.*			
Alabama	14,417,863	$19,608,294	$1.36	Tennessee	6,760,017	$8,179,621	$1.21
Arkansas	1,930,400	2,606,040	1.35	Texas	1,300,000	2,080,000	1.60
California	29,800	50,660	1.70	Utah	1,967,621	3,364,632	1.71
Colorado	10,920,527	15,179,533	1.39	Virginia	4,570,341	8,244,614	1.80
Georgia and N. Carol.	365,300	423,748	1.16	Washington	3,713,824	7,427,648	2.00
Illinois	*a* 51,317,146	54,396,175	1.06	West Virginia	47,205,965	46,733,905	.99
Indiana	11,692,072	12,276,676	1.05	Wyoming	6,218,859	10,883,003	1.75
Indian Territory (*f*)	3,450,000	6,486,000	1.88	Alaska and Nevada	15,500	60,450	3.90
Iowa	(*f*) 7,568,424	11,882,426	1.57				
Kansas	6,137,040	9,328,301	1.52	Total bituminous	388,222,868	$463,654,776	$1.20
Kentucky	10,207,060	11,431,907	1.12				
Maryland	5,529,663	6,617,354	1.20	*Anthracite.*			
Michigan	(*b*) 1,898,446	3,758,923	1.98	Colorado	45,113	$145,264	$3.22
Missouri	4,350,000	6,916,500	1.59	New Mexico	17,000	64,600	3.80
Montana	1,810,000	3,348,500	1.85	Pennsylvania	86,279,719	198,443,354	2.30
New Mexico (*f*)	(*f*) 2,302,062	3,729,340	1.62				
North Dakota	268,300	563,430	2.10	Total anthracite	86,341,832	$198,653,218	$2.30
Ohio	32,465,949	35,712,244	1.10				
Oregon	51,600	141,900	2.75	Total Sh. Tons	474,564,700	$662,307,994	$1.40
Pennsylvania	149,759,089	172,222,952	1.15	Coal Metric Tons	430,430,183	.....	1.54

(*a*) Figures reported by the U. S. Geological Survey. (*b*) For the 12 months ending Nov. 30, 1907. (*c*) Estimated. (*f*) Fiscal year ending June 30. Imports of coal into the United States for the calendar year 1907 amounted to 2,116,122 short tons, of which 9,896 tons were classed as anthracite.

Production of Crude Petroleum in the United States.

Year Ending June 30	Production.*		Exportation Mineral Refined, or Manufactured.†				Total. (Including Residuum.‡)	
	Barrels (of 42 gallons).	Gallons.	Mineral, Crude. Gallons.	Naphthas, Benzine, Gasoline. Gallons.	Illuminating. Gallons.	Lubricating (Heavy Paraffine, etc.) Gallons.	Gallons.	Value.
1895....	49,344,516	2,072,469,622	111,285,264	14,801,224	714,859,144	43,418,942	884,502,082	$46,660,082
1896....	52,892,276	2,221,475,592	110,923,620	12,349,319	716,455,565	50,525,530	890,458,994	62,383,403
1897....	60,960,361	2,560,335,162	131,726,243	14,249,028	771,350,626	50,199,245	973,514,946	62,635,037
1898....	60,475,516	2,539,971,672	113,297,397	16,252,929	824,426,581	60,299,365	1,034,249,876	56,125,578
1899....	55,364,233	2,325,297,786	113,088,060	16,252,785	722,279,480	67,424,393	999,713,706	56,273,168
1900....	57,070,850	2,396,975,700	133,023,656	21,988,093	721,027,637	74,583,769	967,252,341	75,611,750
1901....	63,363,929	2,661,284,933	138,445,430	17,834,254	781,207,105	71,457,605	1,034,643,890	71,112,788
1902....	69,389,194	2,914,346,148	133,536,800	23,498,479	842,829,070	76,035,611	1,106,208,470	72,302,822
1903....	88,290,725	3,728,210,472	134,892,170	13,139,228	699,810,892	93,314,566	941,699,749	67,253,533
1904....	100,461,337	4,219,376,154	114,573,946	15,910,071	741,567,086	88,809,242	984,424,767	79,060,469
1905....	117,090,772	4,917,812,456	123,059,010	30,816,655	823,021,953	97,487,196	1,123,334,584	79,793,922
1906....	134,717,572	5,658,138,360	139,688,615	32,756,694	864,361,210	146,110,702	1,257,949,042	84,041,327
1907....	126,493,936	5,312,745,312	128,175,737	26,357,054	894,529,432	136,140,226	1,185,202,449	84,855,715
1908....	166,095,335	6,976,004,070	135,223,575	36,242,370	1,041,725,901	159,763,900	1,372,955,746	97,651,326

* Production is for calendar year preceding the fiscal year. †Export statistics for the fiscal years ending June 30. ‡ Residuum—tar, pitch, and all other from which the light bodies have been distilled. In 1898 this amounted to 19,973,604 gallons, in 1899 to 30,668,988 gallons, in 1900 to 16,629,186 gallons, in 1901 to 25,696,596 gallons, in 1902 to 30,309,510 gallons, in 1903 to 21,715,720 gallons, in 1904 to 22,560,570 gallons, in 1905 to 48,949,362 gallons, in 1906 to 75,031,824 gallons, in 1907 to 65,228,009 gallons, and in 1908 to 70,581,822 gallons.

The above is compiled from the Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.

Over 262,000,000 barrels (of 42 gallons) of petroleum, according to the office of the Geological Survey, are now produced annually in the world. Of this amount 166,095,335 barrels are produced in the United States, 61,850,734 in Russia, and the remainder is distributed among a dozen countries, Austria producing 8,300,000; Sumatra, Java and Borneo, 8,700,000; Roumania, 8,100,000; Canada, 788,872; Germany, 756,631.

Production of Copper, Tin, and Zinc.

THE production of copper in the world in 1908, stated in metric tons of 2204.6 lbs., was as follows: United States, 430.099; Spain and Portugal, 53,425; Chile, 38,927; Japan, 44,700; Germany, 20,523; Mexico, 38,190; Australasia, 40,123; South Africa, 38,927; Canada, 24,376; other localities, 64,758; total of the world, 762,111.

The copper production of the United States in 1908 was distributed as follows (figures are in tons of 2,000 lbs.): Alaska, 2,197; Arizona, 145,084; California, 18,445.4; Colorado, 6,948; Idaho, 4,375; Michigan, 111,134; Montana, 126,279; New Mexico, 6,087; Utah, 35,489; Wyoming, 1,192; Southern States, 10,411; other States, 2,194; total production, 474.098.

The production of tin in the world in 1908, in long tons, was: England, 4,650; Straits Settlements, 62,653; China, 4,000; Banka and Billiton, 13,900; Australasia, 5,921; Bolivia, 17,000; United States, none; total of the world, 108,124.

The production of zinc in the world in 1908, in metric tons, was as follows: Austria, 14,224; Belgium, 165,018; France, (*c*) 49,800; Germany, 216,874; Holland, 17,255; Italy, (*d*); Russia, 9,753; Spain, (c) 6,018; United Kingdom, 54,472; United States, 190,933; total of the world, 724,347.

(*c*) An approximate separation of the total which is reported for France and Spain. (*d*) Included in Austria.

The statistics of Production of Coal, Copper, Tin and Zinc, and those of Pig Iron and Steel, which follow, were compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the "Engineering and Mining Journal."

Production of Pig Iron and Steel

IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN METRIC TONS.

Year.	Austria-Hungary.		Belgium.		Canada.	France.		Germany.	
	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
1903.....	1,355,000	1,146,000	1,299,211	981,740	269,665	2,827,668	1,854,620	10.085,634	8,801,515
1904.....	1,369,500	1,195,000	1,307,399	1,069,880	274,777	2,999,787	2,080,354	10,103.941	8,930,291
1905.....	1,372,300	1,188,000	1,310,290	1,023,000	475,491	3,077,000	2,110,000	10,987,623	10,066,553
1906.....	1,403,500	1,195,000	1,431,160	1,440,860	550,618	3.319,032	2,371,377	12,478,067	11.135.085
1907.....	1,405,000	1,195,500	1,406,980	1,466,710	590.444	3,588,949	2,677,805	13,045,760	12,063.632
1908.....	1,390,000	1,120,000	1,206,440	1.065,500	572,123	3,391,150	2,727,717	11,813,511	10,480,349

Year.	Italy.		Russia.		Spain.		Sweden.	
	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
1903.....	28,250	116,000	2,486,610	2,410,938	380,284	199.642	506,825	317,107
1904.....	27,600	113,800	2,978,325	2,811,948	375,250	196,000	528,525	333,522
1905.....	31,300	117,300	2,125,000	1,650,000	383,100	237,864	531,200	340,000
1906.....	30,450	109,000	2,350,000	1,763,000	387,500	251,600	552.250	397,525
1907.....	32,000	115,000	2,768,220	2,076,000	385.000	247,100	615,778	420,216
1908.....	32,500	110,000	2,748,000	2,341,000	375,000	239,500	563,300	427,100

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Other Countries.		Totals.	
	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.*	Steel.* †	Pig Iron.	Steel.
1903.....	8,952,183	5,114,647	18,297,400	14,756,691	625,000	599,514	47,113,730	36,298,414
1904.....	8,699,661	5,107,309	16,760,986	13,746,051	633,000	566,165	46,058,751	36,150,320
1905.....	9,746,221	5,983,691	23,340,258	20.354,291	655,000	426,000	54,054.783	43,900,648
1906.....	10,346.802	6,565,670	25,706,882	23,772,506	650,000	420,000	59,207,761	49,421,623
1907.....	10,276,109	6,627,112	26,193,863	23,733,391	556,900	405,000	60,680,014	51,027,466
1908.....	9,438,477	5,380,372	16,190,944	14,247,619	550,000	300,000	48,271,555	43,027,340

* Estimated. †Not including Canada, which in 1905 produced 403,449 tons; in 1906, 515,200 tons; in 1907, 516,300 tons, and in 1908, 598,183 tons.

Mineral Products of the United States.

ORES AND MINERALS.

Products.	Measures.	1907. Quantity.	1907. Value.	1908. Quantity.	1908. Value.
Antimony ore	Sh. T.	210	$28,432	360	$19,800
Asbestos	Sh. T.	950	11,700	1,350	24,000
Asphaltum (*u*)	Sh. T.	(*u*) 223,861	2,826,489	(*w*)	.....
Barytes	Sh. T.	65,579	251,308	38,546	130,409
Bauxite	L. T.	(*u*) 97,776	(*u*) 480,330	(*u*) 52,167	263,968
Borax	Sh. T.	48,444	.....	33,500	117,500
Chrome ore	L. T.	335	5,620	280	5,600
Coal, anthracite	Sh. T.	86,341,832	193,653,218	80,329,578	159,122,961
Coal, bituminous	Sh. T.	393,692,113	468,932,577	337,929,632	387,678,972
Diatomaceous earth (*u*)	Sh. T.	.....	(*u*) 104,406	(*w*)	.....
Emery	Sh. T.	(*u*) 1,069	(*u*) 12,294	790	10,360
Feldspar (*u*)	Sh. T.	(*u*) 92,799	558,944	59,180	319,570
Flint	Sh. T.	75,561	407,699	64,220	318,000
Fluorspar	Sh. T.	36,350	202,736	39,389	212,647
Fuller's earth	Sh. T.	34,039	323,275	30,517	270,685
Garnet	Sh. T.	6,723	209,895	2,530	78,090
Graphite, amorphous (*u*)	Sh. T.	26,962	138,381	(*u*) 14,443	75,250
Graphite, crystalline	Lb.	4,586,149	149,548	3,433,039	149,763
Gypsum (*u*)	Sh. T.	1,751,748	4,942,264	(*u*) 1,721,829	4,138,560
Iron ore	L. T.	52,955,070	117,560,255	35,789,987	60,821,976
Limestone flux	L. T.	15,722,801	7,480,121	9,563,158	4,720,485
Magnesite	Sh. T.	6,405	57,720	8,967	52,342
Manganese ore (*u*) (*d*)	L. T.	5,604	63,369	(*u*) 6,344	64,659
Mica, sheet (*u*)	Lb.	1,060 182	349,311	(*u*) 97 2,964	234,021
Mica, scrap (*u*)	Sh. T.	3,025	42,800	(*u*) 2,417	33,904
Monazite (*u*)	Lb.	547,948	65,754	(*u*) 422,646	50,718
Petroleum, crude	Bbl. (*i*)	164,347,930	123,260,948	184,711,413	136,347,831
Phosphate rock	L. T.	2,251,459	10,450,522	2,375,031	15,040,882
Pumice (*u*)	Sh. T.	8,112	33,818	(*u*) 10,569	39,287
Pyrites	L. T.	261,871	851,346	206,471	744,463
Quartz, crystalline (*u*)	Sh. T.	22,977	157,094	(*w*)	.....
Salt (*u*)	Bbl. (*k*)	29,704,128	7,439,551	(*u*) 28,745,319	7,486,894
Sand, glass	Sh. T.	1,187,296	1,250,087	(*w*)	.....
Slate, roofing (*u*)	Squares (*f*)	1,277,554	4,817,769	(*u*) 1,333,171	6,316,817
Sulphur	L. T.	307,806	6,427,025	307,750	6,795,120
Talc, common	Sh. T.	72,010	905,047	(*w*)	.....
Talc, fibrous (*u*)	Sh. T.	59,000	501,500	70,739	697,390
Tin ore	Sh. T.	63	15,209	50	12,500
Tungsten ore	Sh. T.	1,468	715,031	497	126,281
Whetstones and Oilstones (*u*)	.....	.....	(*u*) 264,188	.....	(*w*)
Zinc ore	Sh. T.	902,923	.....	838,377	(*w*)
Total enumerated	.....	.....	*$949,706,993	.....	$792,521,705

* Does not include the value of zinc ore, the figures for which are not available.

SECONDARY MINERALS AND CHEMICALS.

Alum	Sh. T.	(*u*) 10,404	$361,900	(*u*) 7,700	$236,710
Aluminum sulphate	Sh. T.	(*u*) 106,821	2,008,046	(*u*) 97,255	1,835,213
Alundum	Lb.	6,751,444	405,086	3,160,000	189,600
Ammonium sulphate	Sh. T.	89,000	5,511,770	87,600	5,247,240
Arsenic	Lb.	2,020,000	101,000	2,603,505	99,193
Borax, refined	Sh. T.	(*w*)	.....	17,115	1,537,688
Boric acid	Sh. T.	2,672	23,547	3,067	406,767
Bromine	Lb.	1,062,000	138,060	1,149,000	103,410
Calcium chloride	Sh. T.	45,000	450,000	32,000	224,000
Carborundum	Lb.	7,532,670	451,960	4,907,170	294,430
Cement, nat. hyd (*u*)	Bbl. (*g*)	2,887,700	1,467,302	(*u*) 1,621,862	808,509
Cement, Portland (*u*)	Bbl. (*h*)	48,785,390	53,992 551	(*u*) 51,002,612	43,472,679
Cement, puzzolan	Bbl. (*i*)	(*u*) 557,252	443,998	(*u*) 151,451	95,468
Cement, slag	Bbl. (*i*)	2,129,700	2,449,155	4,535,300	3,628,240
Cobalt oxide	Lb.	.....	.....	100,000	140,000
Coke	Sh. T.	40,595,238	107,445,050	23,496,666	55,595,792
Copper sulphate (*c*)	Lb.	34,867,650	2,804,228	37,654,961	1,833,796
Copperas	Sh. T.	26,771	294,481	35,334	388,674
Crushed steel	Lb.	840,000	58,800	630,000	44,100
Graphite, artificial	Lb.	6,924,000	483 717	7,385,511	502,667
Lead, white	Sh. T.	111,409	12,254,990	116,628	10,515,315
Lead, sublimed white	Sh. T.	8,700	1,026,600	9,100	973,000
Lead, red	Sh. T.	13,370	1,778,717	11,358	1,156,282
Lead, orange mineral	Sh. T.	815	123,917	393	43,157
Litharge	Sh. T.	14,769	1,624,553	12,254	1,231,206
Manganese residium	Lg. T.	93,413	280,239	110,225	220,450
Mineral wool	Sh. T.	9,008	81,769	9,197	77,228
Zinc oxide (*m*)	Sh. T.	85,390	7,731,100	65,100	5,876,342
Total	.....	.....	$203,792,536	.....	$136,777,156

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

METALS. (*x*)

Products.	Measures.	1907. Quantity.	1907. Value.	1908. Quantity.	1908. Value.
Aluminum	Lb.	26,000,000	$10,920,000	13,000,000	$4,095,000
Antimony	Lb.	5,794,000	859,830	1,600,000	128,000
Copper	Lb.	879,241,766	181,660,141	948,196,490	127,058,329
Ferromanganese (*q*)	L. T.	339,348	21,887,946	152,018	6,460,765
Gold (fine)	Troy oz.	4,314,742	89,191,726	4,659,562	96,313,256
Iron (pig)	L. T.	25,442,013	580,077,896	15,784,000	267,540,378
Lead	Sh. T.	350,130	37,288,845	314,067	26,381,628
Nickel	Sh. T.	.....	.....	500,000	250,000
Platinum	Troy oz.	357	7,443	510	11,655
Quicksilver	Flasks.(*o*)	20,932	868,678	17,969	805,690
Silver (fine)	Troy oz.	56,514,700	36,919,358	51,798,053	27,382,523
Tin	Sh. T.	(*v*)1,662	914,404	1,200	707,160
Zinc (*s*)	Sh. T.	249,612	29,763,735	210,511	19,897,500
Total metals	.....	.....	$990,360,002	.....	$577,031,884
Total ores and minerals	.....	.....	949,706,993	.....	792,521,705
Secondary products	.....	.....	203,792,536	.....	136,777,156
Grand total enumerated	.....	.....	$2,143,859,531	.....	$1 506,330,745

*Not including the value of zinc ore.

(*c*) Does not include sulphate made from metallic copper. (*d*) Does not include manganiferous iron ore. (*e*) Estimated. (*f*) One "square" covers 100 square feet. (*g*) Barrels of 265 lbs. (*h*) Barrels of 380 lbs. (*i*) Barrels of 42 gallons. (*k*) Includes salt used in manufacture of alkali; the barrel of salt weighs 280 lbs. (*m*) Includes a small quantity made from spelter. (*o*) Flasks of 75 lbs. (*q*) Includes spiegeleisen, although the value is given as for ferromanganese. (*s*) Including zinc from foreign ore. (*t*) Barrels of 330 lbs. (*u*) Figures reported by the United States Geological Survey. (*v*) Recovered from scrap metal. (*w*) Statistics not collected. (*x*) Includes only metal produced from domestic ores except in case of zinc.

The foregoing statistics of "Mineral Products of the United States" were compiled by the New York periodical, "The Engineering and Mining Journal."

Production of Tobacco.

RETURNS FOR 1908 TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

States.	Production.	Acreage.	Farm Value.	States.	Production.	Acreage.	Farm Value.
	Pounds.	Acres.			Pounds.	Acres.	
New Hampshire	178,200	99	$24,948	Indiana	8,715,000	12,450	$1,045,800
Vermont	347,000	200	45,110	Illinois	1,132,500	1,500	96,262
Massachusetts	7,444,800	4,512	1,153,944	Wisconsin	39,550,000	35,000	3,955,000
Connecticut	23,224,320	13,824	3,948 134	Missouri	2,187,500	2,500	273,438
New York	7,257,975	6,177	689,508	Kentucky	195,600,000	240,000	17,799,600
Pennsylvania	39,008,000	29,440	4,095,840	Tennessee	52,000,000	65,000	4,680,000
Maryland	18,200,000	26,000	1,365,000	Alabama	283,500	630	73,710
Virginia	114,100,000	140,000	10,497,200	Mississippi	25,000	100	6,250
West Virginia	4,650,000	6,200	651,000	Louisiana	86,700	102	27,744
North Carolina	134,000,000	200,000	14,070,000	Texas	2,400,000	3,000	600,000
South Carolina	25,085,000	29,000	2,508,500	Arkansas	543,510	891	81,526
Georgia	2,705,625	2,775	946,969				
Florida	5,568,750	5,625	1,949,062	Total U. S.	718,061,380	875,425	$74,130,185
Ohio	33,768,000	50,400	3,545,640				

STATISTICS OF TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Production.	Total Consumption.	Total Revenue (Customs and Excise).	Per Capita Consumption.	Per Capita Tax.	Tax per Pound Consumed.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents
United States	1904	660,461,000	440,000,000	65,832,102	5.40	0.80	15.0
Germany	1903-4	72,911,000	201,783,000	16,567,000	3.44	.28	8.2
Russia	1902	232,767,000	150,244,000	24,254,000	1.10	.18	16.1
France	1902	54,610,000	84,393,000	81,063,000	2.16	2.08	96.1
United Kingdom	1904	.....	83,378,000	63,806,000	1.95	1.49	76.5
Austria	1902	15,895,000	78,755,000	27,443,000 44,633,000	3.02	1.04 1.69	34.9 56.7
Hungary	1903	134,567,000	47,905,000	14,264,000 22,484,000	2.42	.72 1.14	29.8 47.0

Production of 1907 in pounds: United States, 711,126,000; Cuba, 51,505,000; Mexico, 22,750,000; Santo Domingo, 26,400,000; Argentina, 31,000,000; Brazil, 64,256,000; Hungary, 135,013,000; France, 40,810,000; Germany 61,665,000; Russia, 226,258,000; Turkey, 100,000,000; Java (1906), 67,088,000; Sumatra (1906), 47,363,000; Japan, (1906), 104,575,000. Grand total, including other countries, 2,333,107,000.

Grain Statistics.

GRAIN PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES Census reports of the production of the principal cereals in the several census years to 1890, with the reports of the Department of Agriculture for 1892-1908.

YEARS.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1870	760,944,549	287,745,626	282,107,157	29,761,305	16,918,795	9,821,721
1880	1,754,861,535	459,479,503	407,858,909	44,113,495	19,831,595	11,817,327
1890	1,489,970,000	399,262,000	523,621,000	67,168,344	25,807,472	12,432,831
1892	1,628,464,000	515,949,000	661,035,000	80,096,762	27,978,824	12,143,185
1893	1,619,496,131	396,131,725	638,854,850	69,869,495	26,555,446	12,132,311
1894	1,212,770,052	460,267,416	662,086,928	61,400,465	26,727,615	12,668,200
1895	2,151,139,000	467,103,000	824,444,000	87,373,000	27,210,000	15,341,000
1896	2,283,875,000	427,684,000	707,346,000	69,695,000	24,369,000	14,090,000
1897	1,902,967,933	530,149,168	698,737,809	66,685,127	27,363,324	14,997,451
1898	1,924,185,000	675,149,000	730,905,000	55,792,000	25,657,000	11,722,000
1899	2,078,143,933	547,303,846	796,177,713	73,381,563	23,961,741	11,094,471
1900	2,105,102,516	522,229,505	809,125,989	58,925,833	23,995,927	9,566,966
1901	1,522,519,891	748,460,218	736,808,724	109,932,924	30,344,830	15,125,939
1902	2,523,648,312	670,063,008	987,842,712	134,954,023	33,630,592	14,529,770
1903	2,244,176,925	637,821,835	784,094,199	131,861,391	29,363,416	14,243,644
1904	2,467,480,934	552,399,517	894,595,552	130,748,958	27,241,515	15,008,336
1905	2,707,993,540	692,979,489	953,216,197	136,651,020	28,485,952	14,585,082
1906	2,927,416,091	735,260,970	964,904,522	178,916,484	33,374,833	14,641,937
1907	2,592,320,000	634,087,000	754,443,000	153,597,000	31,566,000	14,290,000
1908	2,668,651,000	664,602,000	807,156,000	166,756,000	31,851,000	15,874,000

Indications of crops for 1909 in bushels: Indian corn, 2,648,846,000; wheat, 724,768,000; oats, 724,768,000.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, IN BUSHELS, 1907.*

COUNTRIES.	Bushels.	COUNTRIES.	Bushels.	COUNTRIES.	Bushels.
United States	664,602,000	Spain	119,970,000	Australasia	51,730,000
Canada	114,234,000	France	310,526,000	Mexico	8,000,000
Argentina	192,489,000	Germany	138,442,000	Turkey in Asia	35,000,000
Chile	17,000,000	Belgium	13,000,000	Croatia-Slavonia	13,228,000
Austria	62,170,000	Great Britain	55,585,000	Servia	14,000,000
Hungary proper	152,204,000	Portugal	5,000,000	Japan	22,466,000
Roumania	54,813,000	Russia in Europe	569,484,000	Other countries	58,894,000
Turkey in Europe	25,000,000	British India	229,092,000		
Bulgaria	47,072,000	Egypt	25,000,000		
Italy	150,792,000	Algeria	28,000,000	The world	3,181,115,000

* Report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The rye crop of principal countries in 1908 was (in bushels): United States, 31,851,000; Germany, 422,692,000; Austria-Hungary, 162,629,000; Russia in Europe, 785,100,000; France, 51,858,000; Sweden, 26,052,000; the world, 1,587,073,000.

The barley crop of the world in 1908 (in bushels) was 1,266,584,000; oats crop, 3,560,524,000.

PRICES OF WHEAT (CHICAGO MARKET), 1863-1909.*

YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.	YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.
1863	August	80 @1.12½	December.	1887	August	66⅝@ 94¾	June.
1864	March	1.07 @2.26	June.	1888	April	71⅛@2.00	September.†
1865	December	85 @1.55	January.	1889	June	75⅛@1.08¾	February.
1866	February	77 @2.03	November.	1890	February	74¼@1.08¼	August.
1867	August	1.55 @2.85	May.	1891	July	85 @1.16	April.
1868	November	1.04½@2 20	July.	1892	October	69⅛@ 91¾	February.
1869	December	76½@1.46	August.	1893	July	54⅜@ 88	April.
1870	April	73¾@1.31½	July.	1894	September	50 @ 65¼	April.
1871	August	99½@1.32	Feb., April, and Sept.	1895	January	48¾@ 85⅜	May.
1872	November	1.01 @1.61	August.	1896	June	53⅝@ 94⅜	November.
1873	September	89 @1.46	July.	1897	April	61½@1.09	December.
1874	October	81½@1.28	April.	1898	October	62 @1.85	May.‡
1875	February	83¾@1.30½	August.	1899	December	64 @ 79½	May.
1876	July	83 @1.26¾	December.	1900	January	61½@ 87½	June.
1877	August	1.01½@1.76½	May.	1901	July	63⅛@ 79½	December.
1878	October	77 @1.14	April.	1902	October	67½@ 95	September.
1879	January	81⅝@1.33½	December.	1903	March	70¼@ 93	September.
1880	August	86½@1.32	January.	1904	January	81¼@1.22	October.
1881	January	95⅜@1.43¼	October.	1905	August	77⅞@1.24	February.
1882	December	91⅛@1.40	April and May.	1906	Aug.-Sep.	69⅛@ 94¾	April.
1883	October	90 @1.13½	June.	1907	January	71 @1.05¼	October.
1884	December	69½@ 96	February.	1908	July	84⅛@1.11	May.
1885	March	73⅜@ 91¾	April.	1909	August	99¼@1.60	June
1886	October	69⅝@ 84¾	January.				

* No. 2 cash wheat. † The Hutchinson "corner" figure; $1.04½@1.05¼ the following day. ‡ The Leiter "corner" figure.

The above table was compiled by Charles B. Murray, editor of the Cincinnati *Price Current.*

Principal Cereal Crops in the United States.

PRODUCTION BY STATES IN 1908.

(Compiled from the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture.)

States and Territories.	Oats, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Wheat, Bushels.	States and Territories.	Oats, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Wheat, Bushels.
Maine	4,046,000	567,000	188,000	Kansas	21,868,000	156,200,000	79,282,000
New H'mpshire	398 000	1,092,000	.....	Kentucky	2,803,000	84,823,000	8,793,000
Vermont	2,664,000	2,499,000	23,000	Tennessee	3,675,000	83,080,000	8,190,000
Massachusetts	231,000	1,818,000	.....	Alabama	4,230,000	44,835,000	1,092,000
Rhode Island	62,000	428,000	.....	Mississippi	2,188,000	45,845,000	14,000
Connecticut	359,000	2,395,000	.....	Louisiana	600,000	33,898,000	.....
New York	37,625,000	24,250,000	7,752,000	Texas	21,675,000	201,848 000	10,164,000
New Jersey	1,842,000	10,564,000	1,868,000	Oklahoma	11,250,000	122,239,000	15,625,000
Pennsylvania	27,382,000	57,275,000	29,415 000	Arkansas	3,702,000	54,035,000	1,620,000
Delaware	119,000	6,240,000	1,725,000	Montana	10,566,000	94,000	3,703,000
Maryland	765,000	24,705,000	12,546,000	Wyoming	2,839,000	84,000	1,775,000
Virginia	3,820,000	50,050,000	8,892,000	Colorado	7,031,000	2,586,000	6,153,000
West Virginia	1,805,000	23 962,000	4,693,000	New Mexico	804,000	1,755,000	1,025,000
North Carolina	3,300,000	50,166,000	5,680,000	Arizona	144,000	432,000	400 000
South Carolina	4,020,000	29,229,000	2,835,000	Utah	2,624,000	323,000	5,825,000
Georgia	5,160,000	53,750,000	2,208,000	Nevada	315,000	.....	990,000
Florida	435,000	6,584,000	.....	Idaho	5,588,000	174,000	10,897,000
Ohio	38,544,000	155,675,000	33,328,000	Washington	8,633,000	332,000	27,162,000
Indiana	35,425,000	137,835,000	45,169,000	Oregon	9,519,000	445,000	15,148,000
Illinois	94,300,000	298,620,000	30,212,000	California	6,700,000	1,600,000	11,680,000
Michigan	41,847,000	60,420,000	15,732,000				
Wisconsin	73,085,000	49,674,000	3,328,000	Total bushels	837,156,000	2,668,651,000	664,602,000
Minnesota	59,004,000	46,835,000	68,557,000	Total acres	32,344,000	101,788,000	47,557,000
Iowa	110,444,000	287,456 000	8,068,000	Total farm value, Dec. 1.	$381,171,000	$1,616,145,000	$616,826,000
Missouri	13,510,000	203 634,000	22,260,000				
North Dakota	32,737,000	3,856,000	68,428,000	Yield per acre.	25.0	26.2	13.9
South Dakota	31,395,000	57,677,000	37,862,000	Farm price	47.2	60.6	92.8
Nebraska	56,078,000	205,767,000	44,295,000				

Farm Productions in the United States.

Crop.	Year.	Unit of Measure	Quantity.	Value.	Crop.	Year.	Unit of Measure	Quantity.	Value.
Animals	1909	Number	206,023,000	$4,525,259,000	Molasses	Census.	Gallons	6,312,809	$788,990
Apples	Census.	Bush.	175,397,600	(a)	Nursery prod'ts.	Census.	....	.....	10,123,873
Apricots	Census.	Bush.	2,642,128	(a)	Nuts (f)	Census.	....	.....	1,949,931
Beans, Castor	Census.	Bush.	143,388	134,084	Onions	Census.	Bush.	11,790,974	6,637,413
Beans, Dry	Census.	Bush.	5,064,490	7,633,636	Orchard prod'ts.	Census.	Bush.	212,365,600	(g) 83,750,961
Bees	Census.	Swarms	4,109,626	10,186,513	Peaches & Nect.	Census.	Bush.	15,432,603	(a)
Broom Corn	Census.	Pounds.	90,947,370	3,588,414	Peanuts	Census.	Bush.	11,964,109	7,270,515
Butter	1905	Pounds.	531,478,141	113,189,452	Pears	Census.	Bush.	6,625,417	(a)
Cereals (b)	1908	Bush.	4,354,899,000	2,742,043,000	Peas, dry	Census.	Bush.	9,440,210	7,908,966
Cheese	1905	Pounds.	317,144,872	28,611,760	Plums & Prunes	Census.	Bush.	8,764,032	(a)
Chicory	Census.	Pounds.	21,495,870	73,627	Potatoes, Irish	1908	Bush.	275,985,000	197,039,000
Cider	Census.	Barrels.	1,754,927	(a)	Potatoes, Sweet	Census.	Bush.	42,517,412	19,869,840
Cotton	1908	Pounds.	6,336,072,211	551,283,282	Rice [cleaned]	1908	Bush.	21,889,620	17,771,281
Cotton Seed	1905	Tons	5,060,205	(c) 75,564,041	Seeds, Clover	Census.	Bush.	1,349,209	5,359,578
Flaxseed	1908	Bush.	25,805,000	30,577,000	Seeds, Flax	Census.	Bush.	19,979,492	19,624,901
Flowers, Plants	Census.	....	.....	18,758,831	Seeds, Grass	Census.	Bush.	3,515,869	2,868,839
Forest products	Census.	....	.....	109,864,774	Sugar, Beet	1906	Pounds.	967,223,000	(k) 23,895,781
Fruits, small	Census.	....	.....	25,029,757	Sugar, Cane	1906	Pounds.	544,320,000	(k) 28,804,608
" sub-trop'l	Census.	....	.....	8,227,838	Sugar, Maple	Census.	Pounds.	11,928,770	1,074,260
Grapes	Census.	Cental.	13,009,841	(d) 14,090,234	Syrup, Cane	Census.	Gallons	12,293,032	4,293,475
Hay	1908	Tons	70,798,000	635,423,000	Syrup, Maple	Census.	Gallons	2,056,611	1,562,451
Hemp	Census.	Pounds.	11,750,630	546,338	Syrup, Sorghum	Census.	Gallons	16,972,783	5,288,083
Honey (e)	Census.	Pounds.	62,862,885	6,656,611	Tobacco	1908	Pounds.	718,061,380	74,130,185
Hops	Census.	Pounds.	49,200,704	4,081,929	Vegetables, Mis.	Census.	....	.....	113,644,398
Milk (i)	Census.	Gallons	7,265,804,304	.....	Wool	1906	Pounds.	298,915,130	129,410,942

(a) Included in orchard products. (b) Not including rice. (c) Based on average price paid by crushers. (d) Including value of raisins, wine, etc. (e) Including wax. (f) Not including peanuts. (g) Including value of cider, vinegar, etc. (i) $472,276,783, was the aggregate value of milk, butter and cheese by the Census of 1900. (k) Value of product in 1905, based on the export value of refined.

The Census of 1900 gave the following farm statistics for the United States: Farms, total number, 5,739,657; value of farm property, $20,514,001,838; land and improvements, $13,114,492,056; buildings, $3,660,198,191; implements and machinery, $761,261,550; live stock, $3,078,050,041; expenditures in 1899 for labor, $365,305,921; for fertilizers, $54,783,757; number of farms operated by owners, 3,713,371; by cash tenants, 752,920; by share tenants, 1,273,366; by white persons, 4,970,129; by negroes, 746,717. Value of farm products in 1907, estimated by Commissioner of Agriculture, $7,412,000,000.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES. CENSUS OF 1900.

Domestic Animals.	Total.		On Farms and Ranges.		Not on Farms or Ranges.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Est. Value.
All domestic animals	....	$3,193,856,459	....	$2,979,197,586	....	$214,658,873
Neat cattle, cows, bulls, &c.	69,335,832	$1,516,307,270	67,719,410	$1,475,204,633	1,616,422	$41,102,637
Horses and colts	21,203,901	1,050,526,967	18,267,020	896,513,217	2,936,881	154,013,750
Mules	3,438,523	207,274,557	3,264,615	196,222,053	173,908	11,052,504
Asses and burros	110,012	6,776,583	94,165	5,811,184	15,847	965,399
Sheep and lambs	61,735,014	170,881,743	61,503,713	170,203,119	231,301	678,624
Swine	64,686,155	238,686,872	62,868,041	231,978,031	1,818,114	6,708,841
Goats	1,948,952	3,462,467	1,870,599	3,265,349	78,353	137,118

1909: Number of horses, 20,640,000; sheep, 56,084,000; mules, 4,053,000; swine, 54,147,000; cattle, 71,099,000.

The Cotton Supply.

CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SEVENTY-NINE YEARS.

THE following statements are furnished by the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle:"

YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.
1831	1,038,848	1850	2,096.706	1872	2.974.351	1891	8,655,518
1832	987,487	1851	2,355.257	1873	3.930,508	1892	9,038,707
1833	1,070,438	1852	3,015,029	1874	4,170,388	1893	6,717,142
1834	1,205,324	1853	3,262,882	1875	3.832,991	1894	7,527,211
1835	1,254,328	1854	2,930,027	1876	4.669,288	1895	9,892,766
1836	1,360,752	1855	2,847,339	1877	4,485,423	1896	7,162,473
1837	1,422,930	1856	3,527,845	1878	4,811,265	1897	8,714,011
1838	1,801,497	1857	2,939,519	1879	5,073.531	1898	11,180,960
1839	1,360,532	1858	3,113,962	1880	5,757,397	1899	11,235.383
1840	2,177,835	1859	3,851,481	1881	6,589.329	1900	9,439.559
1841	1,634,945	1860	4,669,770	1882	5,435,845	1901	10,425.141
1842	1,683,574	1861	3.656,006	1883	6,992,234	1902	10,701,453
1843	2,378,875	1862-1865	No record	1884	5.714.052	1903	10,758,326
1844	2,030,409	1866	2,193,987	1885	5,669,021	1904	10,123,686
1845	2,394,503	1867	2,019,774	1886	6.550,215	1905	13,556,841
1846	2,100,537	1868	2,593.993	1887	6.513.624	1906	11.319.860
1847	1,778.651	1869	2.439,039	1888	7.017,707	1907	13,550,760
1848	2.347.634	1870	3.154,946	1889	6,935,082	1908	11,581,829
1849	2,728.596	1871	4.352.317	1890	7.313.726	1909	13,828,846

The returns are for the years ending September 1. The average net weight, per bale, for 1909 is 487 pounds.

EXPORTS AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1906-07.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Export to Europe	8,198,922	7,275,973	8,144,301	6,448,430	8,333,556	5,941,602	6,482,849	6,440,787
Consumption, United States, Canada, etc.	5,454,781	4,677,988	5,578,677	5,120,273	4,963,348	4,257,369	4,471,305	4,539,018
Total	13,653,703	11,953,961	13,722,978	11,568,703	13,296,904	10,198,971	10,954,154	10,979,805

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD.

CONSUMPTION, BALES, 500 LBS.	Great Britain.	Continent.	United States.	India.	All Others.	Total World.
1891-92	3,181,000	3,640,000	2,576,000	914,000	275,000	10,586,000
1892-93	2,866,000	3,692,000	2,551,000	918,000	395,000	10,422,000
1893-94	3,233,000	3,848,000	2,264,000	959,000	297,000	10,601,000
1894-95	3,250,050	4,030,000	2,743,000	1,074,000	446,000	11,543,000
1895-96	3,276,050	4,160,000	2,572,000	1,105,000	492,000	11,605,000
1896-97	3,224,000	4,368,000	2,738,000	1,004,000	546,000	11,880,000
1897-98	3,432,000	4,628,000	2,962,000	1,141,000	725,000	12,888,000
1898-99	3,519,000	4,784,000	3,553,000	1,314,000	845,000	14,015,000
1899-1900	3,334,000	4,576,000	3,856,000	1,139,000	868,000	13,773,000
1900-1901	3,269,000	4,576,000	3,727,000	1,060,000	784,000	13,416,000
1901-1902	3,253,000	4,836,000	4,037,000	1,384,000	905,000	14,415,000
1902-1903	3,185,000	5,148,000	4,015,000	1,364,000	766,000	14,478,000
1903-1904	3,017,000	5,148,000	3,909,000	1,368,000	869,000	14,311,000
1904-1905	3,620,000	5,148,000	4,310,000	1,474,000	990,000	15,542,000
1905-1906	3,774,000	5,252,000	4,726,000	1,586,000	1,047,000	16,385,000
1906-1907	3,892,000	5,460,000	4,950,000	1,552,000	1,078,000	16,932,000
1907-1908	3,690,000	5,720,000	4,227,000	1,561,000	1,032,000	16,230,000
1908-1909	3,720,000	5,720,000	4,912,000	1,600,000	1,153,000	17,105,000

SOURCES OF COTTON SUPPLY, 1908-1909.

The following shows the actual requirements in 1908-1909 and the estimate of Ellison & Co. for 1908-1909:

	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.
	Total Actual Bales.	Total Actual Bales.	Total Actual Bales.	Total Actual Bales.	Total Actual Bales.
America	12,860,000	12,117,000	12,432,000	11,967,000	11,768,000
East Indies	945,000	1,068,000	1,299,000	1,288,000	872,000
Other countries	1,164,000	1,122,000	1,292,000	1,274,000	1,020,000
Total	14,969,000	14,307,000	15,023,000	14,529,000	13,660,000
Average weight	491.9	488.8	489.3	484.3	495.2
Bales of 500 lbs	14,725,000	13,987,000	14,702,000	14,072,000	13,528,000

SPINDLES IN OPERATION.

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Great Britain	55,600,000	54,600,000	52,000,000	50,000,000	48,500,000	47,500,000
Continent	39,000,000	37,000,000	35,800,000	35,500,000	35,000,000	34,600,000
United States	27,780,000	26,752,000	25,924,000	24,781,000	24,073,000	23,214,000
East Indies	5,900,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,200,000	5,250,000	5,200,000
Total	128,280,000	123,752,000	119,124,000	115,481,000	112,823,000	110,514,000

THE COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES.

STATES.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07	1907-1908.	1908-09.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
North Carolina	504,000	490,000	728,000	711,000	644,000	675,000	725,000
South Carolina	955,000	845,000	1,160,000	1,140,000	941,000	1,205,000	1,290,000
Georgia	1,498,000	1,405,000	1,955,000	1,900,000	1,728,000	1,920,000	2,045,000
Florida	60,000	55,000	90,000	82,000	66,000	62,000	75,000
Alabama	1,065,000	1,040,000	1,470,000	1,374,000	1,332,000	1,202,000	1,405,000
Mississippi	1,418,000	1,385,000	1,730,000	1,275,000	1,548,000	1,495,000	1,735,000
Louisiana	864,000	832,000	1,110,000	595,000	980,000	700,000	508,000
Texas	2,575,000	2,446,000	3,235,000	2,525,000	4,073,000	2,309,000	3,888,000
Arkansas	938,000	855,000	915,000	640,000	915,000	775,000	1,020,000
Tennessee	303,000	255,000	320,000	300,000	317,000	290,000	350,000
All others	578,000	516,000	864,000	778,000	1,007,000	949,000	788,000
Total crop	10,758,000	10,124,000	13,557,000	11,320,000	13,551,000	11,582,000	13,829,000

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES

IN NEW YORK FOR MIDDLING UPLANDS COTTON FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31 OF THE YEARS NAMED.

YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.	YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.	YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.	YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.
1840	10	8	1871	21¼	14¾	1884	11 15-16	9¾	1897	8¼	5 13-16
1850	14	11	1872	27⅜	18⅝	1885	11½	9 3-16	1898	6 9-16	5 5-16
1860	11⅝	10	1873	21⅜	13⅝	1886	9 9-16	8 13-16	1899	7 13-16	5⅞
1861	38	11½	1874	18⅞	14¾	1887	11 7-16	9 7-16	1900	11	7 9-16
1862	69½	20	1875	17⅛	13 1-16	1888	11⅜	9⅝	1901	12	7 13-16
1863	93	51	1876	13⅜	10⅞	1889	11½	9¾	1902	9⅞	8 3-16
1864	190	72	1877	13 5-16	10 15-16	1890	12¾	9 3-16	1903	14.10	8.85
1865	120	35	1878	12 3-16	8 13-16	1891	9½	7¾	1904	17.25	6.85
1866	52	32	1879	13¾	9¼	1892	10	6 11-16	1905	12 60	7.00
1867	36	15½	1880	13¼	10 15-16	1893	9 15-16	7¼	1906	12.25	9.60
1868	33	16	1881	13	10 7-16	1894	8 5-16	5 9-16	1907	13.55	10.70
1869	35	25	1882	13 1-16	10¼	1895	9⅜	5 9-16	1908	12.25	9.00
1870	25¾	15	1883	11⅛	10	1896	8⅞	7 1-16	1909*	15.20	9.25

* To November 5.

NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SELECTED PORTS: 1875 TO 1908.

(From Census Bulletin 97)

PORT.	NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON (RUNNING BALES). *a*						
	1908.	1907.	1906.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1875.
Galveston	2,633,429	3,891,695	2,656,600	1,710,263	860,112	480 352	354 927
New Orleans	1,995,204	2,296,971	1,653,142	1,867,153	1,973 571	1,504,654	993 481
Mobile	*b*516,321	260,300	250,350	*c*340,646	261,957	358,971	320,822
Pensacola	(*c*)	149,639	166,075	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Brunswick	214,496	163,928	180,853	94,278	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Savannah	1,531,502	1,468,633	1,514,953	1,088,807	956,517	741,018	606,727
Charleston	203,491	149,924	180,604	265,523	327,079	464,332	412,931
Wilmington	501,483	322,668	325,818	282,360	134,916	78,876	76,601
Norfolk and Newport News	578,151	642,895	683,661	432,727	404,056	590,032	387,279
Baltimore	89,735	70,825	68,067	101,648	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Philadelphia	9,803	11,021	10,317	36,238	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
New York	4,228	23,108	6,575	119,215	176,502	229,426	179,163
Boston	15,822	72,655	63,828	118,891	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)

a Compiled from Commerce and Finance of the United States. The figures are for the years ending August 31. *b* Includes receipts of Pensacola. *c* Included in receipts of Mobile. *d* Not shown separately.

One of the most striking features of the statistics presented in the table is the remarkable increase in the net receipts of cotton at the Gulf ports. For instance, the receipts at Galveston and New Orleans have increased steadily and rapidly since 1875, the increase in the combined receipts of these two ports for 1907 over those for 1875 amounting to 4,840,258 bales. This remarkable development is to be attributed to the large increase in cotton growing in the States of Texas and Oklahoma, which have transportation connections centring in these ports. It may be noted that the cotton crop of Texas in 1879 was only 805,284 commercial bales, compared with 2,267,293 bales in 1907 and 4,066,472 bales in 1906.

Another noteworthy feature of the statistics in the above table is the drift of the cotton trade in certain of the Atlantic ports. Charleston shows 412,931 bales in 1875 and 507,802 bales in 1885, but in 1908 the receipts were only 203,491 bales; on the other hand, Wilmington increased gradually from 76,601 bales in 1875 to 501,483 bales in 1908. The receipts at Norfolk have nearly doubled, while those of Savannah have more than doubled during the period covered by the table. These conditions have been brought about largely by the trend in the development of the interior transportation facilities and by the establishment of ocean transportation routes.

It may be interesting, in this connection, to observe that the average ocean freight rate from the United States to Liverpool, according to statistics published by the Department of Agriculture, is 32 cents per 100 pounds, the average railway rate from the local shipping point to all ports 40 cents, and the average cost of transportation from the farm to the shipping point 16 cents, which gives an estimated total freight charge from the hands of the producer to the cotton merchant in Liverpool, not including terminal charges, of 88 cents for 100 pounds, or $4.40 per 500-pound bale.

Cotton Production in the United States.

(Extracts from Census Bulletin 100.)

The following are extracts from Census Bulletin 100, issued by the Bureau of the Census June 2, 1909:

The finally revised figures for the crop of 1908, expressed in equivalent 500-pound bales and including linters, show a total production of 13,587,306 bales. This represents an increase over 1907 of 2,211,845 bales, or 19.4 per cent. It is the third largest crop ever produced, being exceeded only by the crops of 1904 and 1906, and is 978,751 bales larger than the average crop for the last five years.

Of the total production in 1908, 6,232,128 bales, or 45.9 per cent., came from the territory west of the Mississippi River, while the States east of the Mississippi contributed 7,355,178 bales, or 54.1 per cent. In 1907 the States west of the river produced 42 per cent. of the crop, and those east 58 per cent., while in 1906 the former reported 53.2 per cent. and the latter 46.8 per cent.

TEXAS SHOWED AN INCREASE OVER 1907.

The production reported for Texas, 3,913,084 bales, was the second largest recorded, being exceeded only by that of 1906, which was 368,740 bales larger. This State showed a falling off in 1907 of 44.9 per cent. as compared with 1906, but increased its crop in 1908 by 65.8 per cent. over 1907. Texas produced 28.8 per cent. of the total for the country in 1908, 20.8 per cent. in 1907, and 31.5 per cent. in 1906.

Other States showing large increases over 1907 were Arkansas with 33.4 per cent., Alabama with 21.3 per cent. and Mississippi with 13.3 per cent. Louisiana again sustained a great loss, reporting this year but 70.1 per cent. of the quantity returned in 1907, and less than one-half of that returned in 1906. Oklahoma also showed a loss, since the crop of 1908 was but 80 per cent. of that of 1907 and 77 per cent. of that of 1906.

During the last two years especially favorable conditions have existed in Georgia, which State ranks next to Texas in production. The production in 1908 was 1,980,077 bales, the largest quantity ever grown in the State, and exceeding that for 1907 by 124,288 bales. Mississippi ranks third with 1,704,972 bales, or 12.5 per cent. of the total production of the country, and was followed by Alabama with 1,374,140 bales, or 10.1 per cent. of the total for the country.

COTTON GINNED TO SPECIFIED DATES.

The percentages of the crop ginned to the respective report dates are as follows: 3.1 to September 1, 19.8 to September 25, 48.1 to October 18, 62.6 to November 1, 73.3 to November 14, 84.1 to December 1, 91 to December 13, 95.3 to January 1 and 96.8 to January 16. The season of 1908-1909 was the earliest since the system of collecting the amount ginned to specified dates was inaugurated in 1902.

ESTIMATED GRADE AND VALUE OF COTTON CROP.

The crop of 1908 is remarkable for its excellent spinning qualities and cleanliness. The grade of this crop is estimated to have averaged strict middling, compared with middling for 1907 and strict low middling for 1906. Measured by its yarn producing qualities, the crop of 1908 is believed to be the most valuable ever grown. The value of the crop to the growers is estimated at $681,230,956, of which $588,814,828 represents the value of the lint and $92,416,128 the value of the seed. Notwithstanding the fact that the crop was 2,211,845 bales larger than the crop of 1907 and that the spinning qualities of this crop were superior, it has been disposed of by the growers at approximately $20,000,000 less than that of 1907.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

The estimated quantity of cottonseed produced in 1908 is 5,903,838 tons, of which 3,669,747 tons were treated by the oil mills, affording products valued at $86,092,583, and distributed as to kind and quality as follows: Oil, 146,789,880 gallons; cake and meal, 1,491,752 tons; hulls, 1,330,283 tons, and linters, 165,138,628 pounds.

UNITED STATES PRODUCED TWO-THIRDS OF THE WORLD'S FACTORY SUPPLY OF COTTON.

The world's production of cotton for mill consumption in 1908 is estimated at 19,574,000 bales of 500 pounds net, compared with 16,512,000 in 1907. The production in the United States, expressed in net weight bales, was 13,002,000, and represents 66 per cent. of the total commercial cotton produced. British India, which ranks second, produced 2,914,000 bales, or 15 per cent.; Egypt 1,275,000 bales, or 7 per cent., and Russia 846,000 bales, or 4 per cent. Most of the remainder is produced in China and Brazil, while smaller quantities are contributed by Mexico, Peru, Turkey, Persia and several other countries.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE CLOSE OF FEBRUARY, 1909.

The success of the census method of collecting statistics of the cotton production has been responsible for the demand on the bureau for information relative to the distribution of the crop, the purpose being to measure the available supply of cotton on given dates and to forecast the possible future needs. In line with this Congress passed a resolution in February, 1905, directing the bureau to prepare an annual report dealing with statistics of exports and consumption of cotton during the year ending August 31, and with stocks at the close of the year. The scope of this inquiry with regard to stocks was enlarged by a joint resolution of Congress, passed in February, 1909, authorizing the preparation of three additional stock reports, relating to November 1, January 1 and March 1.

The total quantity of cotton at the close of February, 1909, amounted to 5,263,349 bales, distributed by holders as follows: Manufacturers, 1,820,033 bales; producers, 367,959 bales; independent warehouses, 2,238,224 bales; transportation companies, 542,543 bales, and other holders, 294,590 bales. The quantity of linters included is 185,000 running bales, and the quantity of foreign cotton, reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales, 54,531 bales.

COTTON SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total supply of cotton in the United States for the six-month period ending with February, 1909, is given as 14,363,960 bales, made up of 1,236,058 bales on hand September 1, 1908, 13,029,902 bales ginned since, and 98,000 bales imported. The exports during this period amounted to 6,566,571 bales, and the stocks on hand on February 28 to 5,263,349 bales, thus indicating a consumption during the six months of 2,534,040 bales.

Cotton Manufacturing Industry in the United States.

(From Census Bulletin 97.)

The rapid development of the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States is one of the most remarkable events in the history of the country. As early as 1640 the general court of Massachusetts made an order for the encouragement by bounties of the manufacture of linen, woollen and cotton cloth. In this it was followed about nine months later by the Assembly of Connecticut, which took measures to encourage the importation of cotton wool from the Barbados. About the same time a company of Yorkshire men who settled at Rowley, Mass., in 1638, engaged in spinning and weaving cotton, flax and wool, later, in 1643, erecting at that place the first fulling mill in America.

As in Great Britain, however, the manufacture in this country properly dates from the introduction of the Arkwright machinery, which took place in 1790, although as early as 1775 a spinning jenny of 24 threads was put in operation by a joint stock company at Philadelphia. Here in 1782 Samuel Wetherell jr., one of the company, advertised for sale what were probably the first factory made "jeans, fustians, everlastings, &c.," in this country, but up to 1790 no sheetings, shirtings, checks or ginghams had been made here. The warp for the first goods manufactured wholly of cotton was supplied by a water frame cotton mill at Pawtucket, the equipment of which consisted of three carding machines, one drawing and roving machine, and two Arkwright spinning frames of 72 spindles, the latter being the first machine of the kind successfully operated in the United States. The product of this mill, small as it was during the first twenty months, far exceeded the demand of the hand weavers and buyers.

FIRST COTTON SEWING THREAD.

In 1794 the first cotton sewing thread ever made is said to have been spun from sea-island cotton, the cultivation of which was just beginning in the South. The introduction of stocking yarn in America was made about this time by Mr. Samuel Slater. The prices of yarn in Rhode Island at this time are recorded as being 88 cents per pound for No. 12, $1.04 for No. 16 and $1.21 for No. 20. About 1804 cotton machinery, clandestinely obtained from England, was introduced into a large factory previously run as a woollen mill at Byfield, Mass., and for a time was employed upon warp yarn and wicking for household manufactures. A few years later the manufacture of tickings, coarse ginghams, sheetings and similar heavy materials was commenced at this factory, the first, it is said, of that class of goods made in this country. These were all woven on hand looms, as power weaving was not in use at that date. The price of ginghams at that time was 75 cents, and of sheetings 50 cents a yard. It was during this year (1804) that the first consignment for sale of American cotton manufactures was made by Almy & Brown, of Providence, to Elijah Warren, of Philadelphia, who became their agent for selling American yarns and threads in great variety, to which were added as business improved stripes, plaids, checks, denims, tickings, &c. In 1808 a company with a capital of $1,000,000 was incorporated in Maryland to manufacture coarse cotton goods on a large scale, beginning operations at Ellicott's Mills, on the Patapsco River, in 1810.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

In an official report made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress in 1810 the number of cotton mills erected up to the close of the previous year, including 25 then building, was given as 87. Of these 62 were in operation and worked 31,000 spindles, requiring a capital of about $100 per spindle, of which $60 was actively employed. The average annual consumption of cotton per spindle was 45 pounds, worth 20 cents per pound, and the product 36 pounds of yarn per spindle worth on an average $1.125 per pound. These mills employed on an average 5 men and 35 women to every 800 spindles. The mills were distributed as follows: Rhode Island, 25, including 7 under construction; Massachusetts, 15, including 5 under construction; Connecticut, 6; Pennsylvania, 4; New York, 6; Maryland, 5; New Hampshire, 6; Kentucky, 6; Vermont, 4; New Jersey, 2; Delaware, 2, and in Maine, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Ohio, 1 each. Of these 87 mills, all those in Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Ohio, 2 in Pennsylvania, and 1 each in Delaware and Maryland, were operated by animal power.

The first census of manufactures taken by the Government was in 1810, when 269 cotton manufacturing establishments, scattered throughout 18 States and Territories and operating about 87,000 spindles, were reported. These factories were small, producing chiefly yarn and from 1,000 to 8,000 yards of cloth each per annum. The greater part of the domestic cotton then consumed was spun and woven in the homes of the people, and the aggregate quantity returned as so made was 16,581,299 yards, an amount estimated to exceed in measurement all the cloth made that year from flax, hemp, wool and silk combined. Cotton duck, which of late years has been so extensively made and consumed in this country and which has entered so largely into our exports of domestic cotton fabrics, was then a new article, having just been introduced by Mr. Seth Bemis, a manufacturer of Watertown, Mass. During the year 1809 a small quantity of this material, made in Boston from sea-island cotton, was sold at 65 cents per yard for No. 1 and 58 cents for No. 2.

PRINTED COTTON GOODS.

It was in 1810 that cotton goods were first printed in this country upon engraved copper rollers. This took place at a bleachery and print works established near Philadelphia, where calico printing from wooden blocks had been carried on since the year 1788, or even earlier. The first cylinder machine, enabling one man and two boys to print daily 10,000 yards of cloth, was imported from England in 1809 and put in operation by water power near Philadelphia. In 1822 the engraving of metallic rollers for calico printers was commenced in Philadelphia, and this led to the building of a number of plants about this time in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey and Maryland. For the successful introduction of the power loom we are indebted to a Boston manufacturing company chartered in February, 1813. This company built a factory of about 1,700 spindles at Waltham, Mass., for the manufacture of cotton products by the aid of the power loom, which was constructed with several improvements upon the basis of the English loom then in use.

In 1840 there were 1,240 mills in the United States with 2,284,631 spindles, in 1880 there were 756 mills with 10,653,435 spindles, while in 1908 there were 1,941 mills with 27,964,387 spindles. The decrease in the number of mills between 1840 and 1880 was due to the concentration of the industry in larger establishments. For instance, in 1840, the average number of spindles per mill was 1,842, in 1880 the number was 14,092, while in 1908 it was 14,407. The number of mills in 1840 and in 1880 includes weaving mills, while in 1908 only mills operating cotton spindles are considered.

Statistics of Wool in the United States.

Fiscal Year.	Total Imports.	Exports, Domestic and Foreign.	Net Imports. Classes I. and II.	Net Imports. Class III.	Production Preceding Year.	Retained for Consumption.	Fine Wool. Retained for Consumption.	Fine Wool. Per Cent. of Foreign.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1895-96....	230,911,473	12,972,217	126,966,355	97,918,882	294,296,726	512,235 982	414,317,100	30.64
1896-97.....	350,852,026	8,700,598	235,282,735	112,141,457	272,474,708	614,627,365	502,485 908	46.84
1897-98....	132.795,302	2,625,971	47,480,033	82,810,437	259,153,251	389,322,582	306,512,145	15.50
1898-99.....	76,736,209	14,095,335	3,349,870	60,947,423	266,720,674	329,361 558	268,387,135	1.25
1899-1900...	155,918,455	7,912,557	44,680,424	105,525,783	272,191,330	420,197,228	314,671,445	14.20
1900-01.....	103,583,505	3,790,067	32,865,844	67,127,159	288,626,621	388,430,059	321,502,465	10.10
1901-02.....	166,576,966	3,227,941	69,315,286	93,842,199	302,502,382	465,851,407	371,694,390	18.65
1902-03.....	177,137,796	3,511,914	54,747,533	119,397,268	316,341,032	489,966,914	370,569,646	14.63
1903-04.....	173,742,834	3,182,803	55,999,545	114,880,236	287,450,000	458,010,031	345,129,795	16.22
1904-05.....	249,135,746	2,561,648	134,407,321	112,292,726	291,783,032	538,357,130	426,066,402	31.54
1905-06.....	201,688,668	5,642,859	98,336,137	97,902,153	295,488,438	491,534,247	393,632,094	24.99
1906-07.....	203,847,545	3,446,748	91,726,655	108,888,982	298,715,130	499,115,927	390,226,945	23.50
1907-08...	125,980,524	5,626,463	57,846,442	62,690,077	298,294,750	418,648,811	346,141,192	16.71
1908-09.....	266,409,304	3,523,975	164,867,536	99,046,169	311,138,321	574,023,650	476,005,857	34.6

The estimated production of wool fleece and pulled for the current year is 328,110,749 pounds.

The wool statistics on this page were prepared by Wm. J. Battison, of Boston, for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

WOOL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

From the Latest Official Returns and Estimates.

Countries.	Pounds.	Countries.	Pounds.	Countries.	Pounds.
North America:		Europe:		Asia—*Continued:*	
United States*.....	328,110,749	United Kingdom†.	133,705,074	Persia.....	12,146,000
British Provinces..	11,210.000	Austria-Hungary..	41,600,000	All other Asia.....	1,000,000
Mexico.....	7,000,000	France.....	78,000,000		
Central America and West Indies..	1,000.000	Germany	25,600,000	Total.....	210,399,000
		Spain	52,000.000		
		Portugal	10,000.000	Africa:	
Total.....	347,320,749	Greece.....	14,000,000	Algeria.....	33,184,000
		Italy.....	21.500.000	British South Africa.....	89,783,000
South America:		Russia (Europe)...	320,000,000	Tunis.....	3,735,000
Argentina.....	328,731,000	Turkey and Balkan States.....	90,500.000	All other Africa....	13,000,000
Brazil.....	1,130,000	All other Europe..	18,000,000	Total.....	139,702,000
Chile.....	20,754,000				
Peru	9,940,000	Total.....	804,905,074	Oceania:	
Falkland Islands..	4,324,000			Australasia.....	756,590,163
Uruguay.....	66,837,000	Asia:		All other Oceania..	100,000
All other South America.....	5,000,000	British India.....	50,000.000	Total.....	756,690,163
		China.....	42,253.000		
		Russia (Asiatic)....	60,000,000		
Total.....	436,716,000	Turkey (Asiatic)....	45,000,000	Grand total.....	2,695,732,986

* Washed and unwashed. †Fleece washed.

WOOL MANUFACTURES.

(From Census Bulletin No. 74.)

The period intervening between the censuses of 1900 and 1905 was an unusually prosperous season for the industries which use wool as chief raw material, namely: Woollen goods, worsted goods, carpets and rugs, other than rag; felt goods, and wool hats. The 1,213 establishments engaged in wool manufacture in 1905 were distributed thus: Woollen goods, 792; worsted goods, 226; carpets and rugs, 139; felt goods, 39, and wool hats, 17. The total capital invested was $370,861,691. There was an increase in every industry except wool hat manufacture, where there was a decrease of 19.7 per cent. The average number of wage-earners in the several industries was 179,976. Materials used in the wool manufacture cost $242,561,096.

The total value of products, $380,934,003, is made up of the output of woollen mills, $142,196,658; of worsted goods factories, $165,745,052; of carpet and rug factories, $61,586,433; of felt goods factories, $8,948,594, and of wool hat factories, $2,457,266.

Massachusetts held first rank in the total value of products of all branches, and in value of worsted goods and woollen goods; Pennsylvania was first in the manufacture of carpets and rugs, and New York led in the manufacture of felt goods and wool hats. The cities of Philadelphia, Pa.; Lawrence, Mass., and Providence, R. I., are still the leading centres of wool manufacture.

In 1905 the worsted manufacture exceeded that of woollen goods in capital, cost of materials, and value of products. An indication of the change of fashion from woollen to worsted goods is the decrease in woollen yarn purchased from 38,903,178 pounds in 1900 to 38,141,488 pounds in 1905, coincident with an increase in worsted yarn from 34,377,736 pounds in 1900 to 43,403,705 in 1905. The quantity of scoured wool consumed in the woollen manufacture was 282,194,618 pounds, and the total quantity of yarns purchased was 203,079,791 pounds, costing $59,904,637. Cotton, either alone or mixed with wool, has largely supplanted wool as the material of a great number of fabrics. There are important increases in the silk yarn used and in the yarn of jute, ramie, and other vegetable fibres

The principal machinery was 5,968 cards, 1,549 combing machines, 4,021,098 spindles, and 77,985 looms.

ACREAGE PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HAY, 1908.

(Compiled from Report of Department of Agriculture.)

State, Territory or Division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.	State, Territory or Division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*		*Acres*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
Maine	1,400,000	1,260,000	17,640,000	Texas	650,000	1,072,000	8,844,000
N. Hampshire	610,000	589,000	9,424,000	Oklahoma	900,000	1,305,000	6,525,000
Vermont	870,000	966,000	13,041,000	Arkansas	198,000	297,000	2,896,000
Massachusetts	585,000	702,000	11,934,000	Montana	525,000	1,050,000	8,768,000
Rhode Island	60,000	90,000	1,552,000	Wyoming	252,000	504,000	3,730,000
Connecticut	490,000	588,000	9,261,000	Colorado	670,000	1,675,000	14,656,000
New York	4,764,000	5,717,000	70,033,000	New Mexico	168,000	336,000	3,192,000
New Jersey	437,000	699,000	9,786,000	Arizona	103,000	330,000	4,026,000
Pennsylvania	3,118,000	4,677,000	56,124,000	Utah	375,000	938,000	6,941,000
Delaware	78,000	125,000	1,562,000	Nevada	200,000	400,000	3,520,000
Maryland	309,000	480,000	5,760,000	Idaho	434,000	1,410,000	10,011,000
Virginia	475,000	618,000	7,570,000	Washington	373,000	839,000	9,229,000
W. Virginia	620,000	899,000	9,889,000	Oregon	414,000	828,000	7,700,000
N. Carolina	175,000	262,000	3,537,000	California	605,000	817,000	10,825,000
S. Carolina	65,000	81,000	1,199,000				
Georgia	87,000	152,000	2,181,000	United States	46,486,000	70,798,000	635,423,000
Florida	19,000	26,000	385,000				
Ohio	3,000,000	4,590,000	39,933,000	1907	44,028,000	63,677,000	743,507,000
Indiana	2,500,000	3,750,000	33,000,000	1906	42,476,224	57,145,959	592,539,671
Illinois	3,100,000	4,743,000	38,893,000	1905	39,361,960	60,531,611	515,595,784
Michigan	2,727,000	3,954,000	34,598,000	1904	39,998,602	60,696,028	529,107,625
Wisconsin	2,346,000	3,988,000	31,904,000	1903	39,933,759	61,305,940	556,376,880
Minnesota	909,000	1,527,000	8,246,000	1902	39,825,227	59,857,576	542,036,364
Iowa	3,800,000	6,460,000	36,822,000	1901	39,390,508	50,590,877	506,191,533
Missouri	2,900,000	4,350,000	30,450,000				
N. Dakota	187,000	243,000	1,166,000	Division: 1908 *a*			
S. Dakota	510,000	765,000	3,136,000	N. Atlantic	12,364,000	15,288,000	198,795,000
Nebraska	1,515,000	2,348,000	11,505,000	S. Atlantic	1,819,000	2,643,000	32,083,000
Kansas	1,829,000	2,744,000	15,641,000	N. Central E. of Miss. R.	13,673,000	21,025,000	178,328,000
Kentucky	500,000	675,000	7,425,000	N. Central W of Miss. R.	11,650,000	18,437,000	106,966,000
Tennessee	460,000	600,000	7,080,000	S. Central	2,861,000	4,278,000	36,653,000
Alabama	110,000	176,000	2,200,000	Far Western	4,119,000	9,127,000	82,598,000
Mississippi	81,000	122,000	1,342,000				
Louisiana	22,000	31,000	341,000				

a North Atlantic Division includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. South Atlantic Division includes Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. North Central Division east of Mississippi River includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin. North Central Division west of Mississippi River includes Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas. South Central Division includes Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas. Far Western Division includes Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California. The price per ton of 2,000 pounds in 1903 was $9.08, in 1904 was $8.72, in 1905 was $8.52, in 1906 was $10.37, in 1907 was $11.68, in 1908 was $8.98.

Statistics of Transportation.

TONNAGE OF FARM PRODUCTS CARRIED ON RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES, *a*

(Compiled from reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Tons of 2,000 pounds.)

Class of Products.	Year ending June 30— 1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Vegetable matter:					
Cotton	3,175,117	3,005,897	3,962,183	3,428,880	4,332,664
Fruit and vegetables	7,120,190	7,833,914	9,230,535	8,921,262	9,719,117
Grain and grain products—					
Grain	30,188,316	30,493,327	30,906,440	35,856,333	36,715,384
Grain products					
Flour	7,276,908	7,088,144	6,589,785	7,331,610	7,880,527
Other grain products	4,541,014	4,728,978	4,639,411	5,042,884	5,698,119
Total grain and grain products	42,006,238	42,310,449	42,135,636	48,230,827	50,294,030
Hay	4,641,440	5,228,475	5,191,830	5,479,755	5,847,828
Sugar	2,425,966	2,600,042	2,573,676	2,793,864	2,610,287
Tobacco	863,478	751,297	833,621	882,235	928,151
Other vegetable matter	3,249,749	2,382,511	3,283,230	3,258,761	5,908,281
Total vegetable matter	63,482,178	64,112,535	67,210,711	72,995,584	79,640,358
Animal matter:					
Animals, live	9,803,871	10,190,124	10,611,555	11,089,456	11,727,889
Packing-house products—					
Dressed meats	1,654,912	1,730,576	1,617,395	1,813,485	1,952,538
Hides (including leather)	843,653	911,778	982,267	1,028,148	1,082,585
Other packing-house products	2,258,389	2,365,505	2,502,016	2,480,537	2,312,313
Total packing-house products	4,756,954	5,007,859	5,101,678	5,322,170	5,347,436
Poultry (including game and fish)	653,604	680,829	750,390	867,811	838,905
Wool	357,947	374,854	387,034	353,436	329,786
Other animal products	1,230,517	1,322,412	1,305,086	1,369,952	2,229,470
Total animal products	16,802,893	17,576,078	18,155,743	19,002,825	20,473,486
Total farm products	80,285,071	81,688,663	85,366,454	91,998,409	100,113,844
Total, all freight	638,800,658	641,680,547	715,663,442	820,164,627	893,184,972

a Original shipments only, excluding freight received by each railway from connecting railways and other carriers.

The National Meat Inspection Law.

In the Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, approved June 30, 1906 (confirmed by Act of March 4, 1907), appear the following provisions regulating the inspection of meat foods either in the hoof or carcass or in canning and packing establishments:

"For the purpose of preventing the use in interstate or foreign commerce, as hereinafter provided, of meat and meat food products which are unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, the Secretary of Agriculture, at his discretion, may cause to be made, by inspectors appointed for that purpose, an examination and inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, before they shall be allowed to enter into any slaughtering, packing, meat-canning, rendering, or similar establishments in which they are to be slaughtered, and the meat and meat food products thereof are to be used in interstate or foreign commerce; and all cattle, swine, sheep, and goats found on such inspection to show symptoms of disease shall be set apart and slaughtered separately from all other cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, and when so slaughtered the carcasses of said cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, shall be subject to a careful examination and inspection, all as provided by the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture as herein provided for.

"For the purpose hereinbefore set forth the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made by inspectors appointed for that purpose, as hereinafter provided, a post-mortem examination and inspection of the carcasses and parts thereof of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats to be prepared for human consumption at any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia for transportation or sale as articles of interstate or foreign commerce; and the carcasses and parts thereof of all such animals found to be sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food, shall be marked, stamped, tagged, or labelled as 'inspected and passed;' and said inspectors shall label, mark, stamp, or tag as 'inspected and condemned' all carcasses and parts thereof of animals found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food; and all carcasses or parts thereof thus inspected and condemned shall be destroyed for food purposes by the said establishment in the presence of an inspector, and the Secretary of Agriculture may remove inspectors from any such establishment which fails to so destroy any such condemned carcass or part thereof, and said inspectors, after said first inspection shall, when they deem it necessary, reinspect said carcasses or parts thereof to determine whether since the first inspection the same have become unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or in any way unfit for human food, and if any carcass or any part thereof shall, upon examination and inspection subsequent to the first examination and inspection, be found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, it shall be destroyed for food purposes by the said establishment in the presence of an inspector, and the Secretary of Agriculture may remove inspectors from any establishment which fails to so destroy any such condemned carcass or part thereof.

"The foregoing provisions shall apply to all carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, or the meat or meat products thereof which may be brought into any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment, and such examination and inspection shall be had before the said carcasses or parts thereof shall be allowed to enter into any department wherein the same are to be treated and prepared for meat food products; and the foregoing provisions shall also apply to all such products which, after having been issued from any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment, shall be returned to the same or to any similar establishment where such inspection is maintained.

"For the purposes hereinbefore set forth the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made by inspectors appointed for that purpose an examination and inspection of all meat food products prepared for interstate or foreign commerce in any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment, and for the purposes of any examination and inspection said inspectors shall have access at all times, by day or night, whether the establishment be operated or not, to every part of said establishment, and said inspectors shall mark, stamp, tag, or label as 'inspected and passed' all such products found to be sound, healthful, and wholesome, and which contain no dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients which render such meat or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food; and said inspectors shall label, mark, stamp, or tag as 'inspected and condemned' all such products found unsound, unhealthful, and unwholesome, or which contain dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients which render such meat or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food, and all such condemned meat food products shall be destroyed for food purposes, as hereinbefore provided, and the Secretary of Agriculture may remove inspectors from any establishment which fails to so destroy such condemned meat food product."

Other sections of the law provide for the sanitary examination of slaughtering, packing, and canning establishments, and the labelling of all such inspected articles of food.

The provisions of this Act requiring inspection to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture shall not apply to animals slaughtered by any farmer on the farm and sold and transported as interstate or foreign commerce, nor to retail butchers and retail dealers in meat and meat food products, supplying their customers: Provided, That if any person shall sell or offer for sale or transportation for interstate or foreign commerce any meat or meat food products which are diseased, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, knowing that such meat food products are intended for human consumption, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment for a period of not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The American Hog.

HOGS PACKED AND MARKETED, YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1909.

Cities.	Number of Hogs.	Cities.	Number of Hogs.	Cities.	Number of Hogs.
Chicago	6,263,606	Cedar Rapids	573,691	Other Places East	1,094,000
Kansas City	3,771,707	Cleveland	781,181	Receipts at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore	2,860,000
Omaha	1,965,036	Louisville	258,003		
St. Louis	2,244,861	Sioux City	1,048,244		
St. Joseph	2,070,004	St. Paul	876,951		
Indianapolis	1,679,548	Nebraska City	190,104		
Milwaukee	1,440,203	Other Places West	4,479,569	Total 1909	35,197,000
Cincinnati	666,799	Boston	1,376,000	" 1908	34,400,000
Ottumwa	692,123	Buffalo	871,000	" 1907	30,978,000

DISTRIBUTION OF HOG PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.*

Countries.	Lard.		Hams.		Bacon.		Pork.	
	Quantities, Pounds.	Values.	Quantities, Pounds.	Values.	Quantities, Pounds.	Values.	Quantities, Pounds.	Values.
United Kingdom	198,429,127	$19,665,407	189,845,270	$20,852,363	214,044,049	$22,761,309	12,034,799	$1,100,062
Belgium	18,192,729	1,829,010	9,128,448	1,005,308	6,311,750	621,215	244,800	21,712
France	6,031,210	594,129	....	....	290,254	29,397	....	....
Germany	176,978,097	17,510,132	108,250	11,904	713,088	73,345	885,950	79,646
Netherlands	48,193,850	4,788,682	663,416	68,394	2,008,200	199,665	222,249	20,328
Other Europe	12,596,074	1,238,898	918,146	99,136	9,252,397	865,876	2,270,492	195,017
British North America	12,551,662	1,293,525	2,740,198	356,253	2,043,654	276,575	16,960,800	1,455,324
Total †	528,722,973	$52,712,509	212,170,224	$23,596,307	244,578,074	$25,920,490	52,354,980	$4,599,431

* Fiscal year ending June 30. † Total, including all other countries.

Production of Poultry and Eggs.

The Census of 1900 gave the production of poultry in the Census year in the United States as 250,623,114. The enumeration covered chickens, guinea fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks three months old and over. The largest production was in Iowa, 20,043,343, and the next largest, Illinois, 17,737,262.

The production of eggs in the Census year 1900 in the United States was 1,293,662,433 dozen. The leading production by States was Iowa, 99,621,920 dozen; Ohio, 91,766,630; Illinois, 86,402,670; Missouri, 85,203,290; Kansas, 73,190,390; Indiana, 70,782,200; Pennsylvania, 67,038,180. New York, 62,096,690; Texas, 58,040,810; Michigan, 54,318,410; all in dozens.

The report of the Census of 1900 showed 3.29 poultry per capita, and 17 dozen eggs per capita per annum for the United States.

Dairy Products.

The Twelfth Census (Bulletin 189) presented the following condensed analysis of the dairy industry of the United States for the Census year 1900:

Cows kept for milk on farms	number	17,139,674
Cows kept for milk not on farms	"	973,033
Total number of cows kept for milk		18,112,707
Milk produced on farms	gallons	7,266,392,674
Milk produced not on farms	"	* 462,190,676
Total gallons of milk produced		7,728,583,350
Butter made on farms	pounds	1,071,745,127
Butter made in factory creameries	"	420,126,546
Butter made in urban dairy establishments	"	827,470
Total pounds of butter made		1,492,699,143
Cheese made on farms	pounds	16,372,330
Cheese made in factories	"	281,972,324
Cheese made in urban dairy establishments	"	662,164
Total pounds of cheese made		299,006,818
Condensed milk produced	pounds	186,921,787

* Estimated.

Wine Production of the World.

The following table shows estimates of wine production in gallons by the principal wine-producing countries according to the French publication *Moniteur Vinicole*, and is for the year 1905.

Countries.	Gallons.	Countries.	Gallons.	Countries.	Gallons.
France (inc. Algeria and Tunis)	1,710,900,000	Roumania	52,840,000	Brazil	5,600,000
Italy	856,520,000	Argentine Repub.	34,350,000	Cape Colony	4,490,000
Spain	428,000,000	Turkey	34,350,000	Azores, Canary and Madeira Islands	3,830,000
Austria-Hungary	192,800,000	United States	34,000,000	Uruguay	2,780,000
Portugal	108,320,000	Bulgaria	29,100,000	Peru	2,400,000
Germany	79,600,000	Switzerland	22,190,000	Bolivia	610,000
Russia	76,620,000	Australasia	7,925,000		
Chile	74,200,000	Servia	6,605,000		
		Oceanica	6,605,000	Total	3,775,060,000

Production of Liquors and Wines in the United States.

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS AND DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Year Ending June 30.	Fermented Liquors.	Production of Distilled Spirits, Exclusive of Brandy Distilled from Fruit.						Production of Fruit Brandy.†	Total Production of Distilled Spirits.‡
		Bourbon Whiskey.	Rye Whiskey.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	Pure Neutral Spirits.		
	Barrels.*	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1897.....	34,462,822	6,113,726	4,269,220	9,503,533	1,294,157	1,159,314	16,877,306	1,813,427	64,279,075
1898.....	37,529,339	13,439,459	8,818,240	11,672,795	1,340,547	1,267,580	20,613,205	2,906,198	83,668,411
1899.....	36,697,634	17,256,331	10,792,565	11,974,354	1,494,379	1,266,823	25,876,229	3,097,769	100,162,334
1900.....	39,471,593	19,411,829	14,296,568	10,735,771	1,614,514	1,597,081	24,173,671	3,760,487	109,245,187
1901.....	40,614,258	26,209,804	18,263,709	10,775,117	1,724,582	1,636,200	30,228,804	4,047,602	128,568,201
1902.....	44,550,127	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	37,429,734	4,220,400	103,401,447
1903.....	46,720,179	26,068,555	22,407,053	12,034,127	2,247,907	1,913,404	54,620,400	6,430,673	112,905,399
1904.....	48,265,168	20,247,089	18,371,343	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	57,997,506	5,193,262	139,505,214
1905.....	49,522,029	26,742,168	20,410,422	11,610,799	1,791,987	2,187,709	60,944,811	5,448,584	153,259,378
1906.....	54,724,553	24,968,943	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	59,626,733	4,444,072	150,110,197
1907.....	58,622,002	33,090,791	23,550,196	16,123,379	2,022,407	2,947,688	60,802,852	6,138,305	174,712,218
1908.....	58,814,033	14,120,484	13,587,863	16,849,154	1,895,922	2,756,753	50,935,821	6,899,823	133,889,563

*Of not more than 31 gallons. †Including apple, peach, and grape. ‡Including also high wines and miscellaneous spirits.

The production of wines in the United States in 1900 was 24,306,905 gallons, of which California produced 14,620,000, New York 2,528,250, and Ohio 1,934,838 gallons.

Importation of Spirits, Malt Liquors, and Wines

INTO THE UNITED STATES, IN QUANTITIES.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Malt Liquors, in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	1,582,619	2,041,688	1,954,333	1,801,043
" not in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	4,395,033	5,165,929	5,564,773	5,105,062
Spirits, Distilled and Spirituous Compounds, Brandy, proof gallons.....	470,433	629,333	592,382	764,361
Spirits, Distilled and Spirituous Compounds, all other, proof gallons.....	2,639,680	3,270,226	3,216,228	3,888,949
Spirits, domestic manufacture, returned, gallons.....	177,499	162,072	148,298	134,015
Wines, Still Wines in casks, gallons.....	4,482,499	5,213,458	5,443,782	5,757,216
" Still Wines in bottles, dozen.....	546,688	636,938	628,428	653,961
" Champagne and other sparkling, dozen.....	415,394	419,403	366,669	436,028
VALUES.				
Malt Liquors.....	$2,738,855	$3,408,763	$3,464,677	$3,215,407
Spirits, Distilled and Compounds.....	5,524,767	6,886,691	6,400,167	7,528,049
Wines.....	10,993,968	11,808,781	10,746,527	12,276,613

Consumption of Spirits, Malt Liquors, and Wines

IN THE UNITED STATES, IN GALLONS.

Year Ending June 30.	Distilled Spirits Consumed.			Wines Consumed.		Malt Liquors Consumed.		Total Consumption.
	Domestic Spirits.		Imported Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Imported Wines.	Domestic Malt Liquors.	Imported Malt Liquors	
	From Fruit.	All Other.						
1896.....	1,440,810	68,069,563	1,541,504	14,599,757	4,101,649	1,077,325,634	3,300,531	1,170,379,448
1897.....	1,146,131	69,789,991	2,230,711	33,940,319	4,647,988	1,066,307,704	3,002,558	1,181,065,402
1898.....	1,411,448	79,207,887	916,549	17,453,684	3,113,633	1,161,769,114	2,457,348	1,266,281,366
1899.....	1,306,218	84,614,652	1,389,358	22,835,587	3,525,109	1,132,723,202	2,797,427	1,249,191,553
1900.....	1,386,361	94,156,023	1,705,998	26,492,491	3,935,000	1,218,183,252	3,316,908	1,349,176,033
1901....	1,509,271	100,066,821	1,941,629	24,002,439	4,388,140	1,254,653,009	3,596,382	1,390,127,379
1902.....	1,403,204	104,110,194	2,245,239	44,737,244	5,020,066	1,378,168,215	3,707,222	1,539,081,991
1903.....	1,515,072	113,598,545	2,439,535	32,631,154	5,601,425	1,445,675,414	4,204,538	1,605,851,455
1904.....	1,637,303	116,808,978	2,655,716	37,538,709	5,517,568	1,489,354,250	4,837,075	1,658,609,958
1905.....	1,595,021	116,544,832	2,730,425	29,369,408	6,002,309	1,532,949,602	5,201,168	1,694,392,765
1906.....	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,011,289	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,021,375	5,964,267	1,874,225,409
1907.....	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659,565	1,814,695,785	7,171,842	2,019,690,911
1908.....	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	2,006,233,408

Consumption of Beer, Wine, and Alcohol

IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

Countries.	Malt Liquors.	Wines.	Alcohol.	Countries.	Malt Liquors.	Wines.	Alcohol.
United States.....	1,821,867,627	57,738,848	†140,084,436	Belgium.....	395,285,258	8,948,200	9,895,000
United Kingdom.....	1,500,709,000	16,646,933	58,318,373	Italy.....	6,725,000	1,045,961,000	11,150,400
Russia.....	151,633,892	*25,000,000	172,550,500	Austria-Hungary.....	545,674,043	119,218,000	*120,000,000
Germany.....	1,782,778,000	113,583,000	124,313,300	Denmark.....	63,213,000	.....	*4,000,000
France.....	289,103,000	1,342,830,600	97,177,968	Sweden.....	44,440,000	898,200	10,730,500
Spain.....	*20,000,000	321,816,000	.....	Portugal.....	.....	87,142,000	.....

*Estimated. Returns are for 1903, except United States, 1908, and United Kingdom, 1904; France, malt, 1904; Russia and Austria-Hungary, 1901; Italy, wine, 1902; Sweden, wine, 1907. †Distilled spirits.

Alabama—Prohibition.
Alaska—Local option under acts of Congress. License, $1,000.
Arizona—Local option, quarterly fee, United States license $25 annually. County and Territorial $300 annually.
Arkansas—Local option, fee $800.
California—Local option, fee by authorities.
Colorado—Local option, fee $500 up.
Connecticut—Local option, fee $150—$450.
Delaware—New Castle County and City of Wilmington, licensed. Kent and Sussex Counties, local option, fee $200—$300.
District of Columbia—License by excise board on the written consent of the majority of the owners of real estate, and of the residents on the front of the square on which the saloon is to be located, and of the owners of real estate and of the residents of the confronting side of the opposite square, fee $800.
Florida—Local option, fee $1,000.
Georgia—Prohibition.
Idaho—Local option by counties, fee $750.
Illinois—Local option license by city council or village or county board, fee not less than $500.
Indiana—County local option. Whenever 20 per cent. of the voters of the county petition the county commissioners the latter shall be a "yes" or "no" vote as to prohibiting the sale of intoxicants by saloons within the county.
Iowa—License by petition of voters, fee $600 up.
Kansas—Prohibition.
Kentucky—County local option, except cities of the first, second and third classes may vote separately; fee $150.
Louisiana—Local option, fee $200 up.
Maine—Prohibition.
Maryland—Local option, fee $18—$450.
Massachusetts—Local option, fee for first-class license not less than $1,000; number limited, one to one thousand inhabitants; in Boston, one to five hundred.
Michigan—Local option, fee $500—$800.
Minnesota—License fee, $500—$1,000.
Mississippi—Prohibition.
Missouri—The counties may, by majority vote, pass the local option law, and if this is not done the county courts may grant a license and fix a tax of not less than $200, nor more than $400 per year, for State and not less than $500, nor more than $800 for county purposes.
Montana—Semi-annual fee $150—$300.
Nebraska—Local option, fee $500—$1,000.
Nevada—State license $50 per annum; wholesale $100 per annum; retail drug store $12 per annum.
New Hampshire—License by majority of voters, fees based on population, maximum $1,200.
New Jersey—Local option, fee $100—$300.
New Mexico—License by county commissioners, fee $100—$400.
New York—Local option in towns, fee $150—$1,200, according to population.
North Carolina—Prohibition.
North Dakota—Prohibition.
Ohio—Local option, fee $1,000.
Oklahoma—Constitutional prohibition.
Oregon—Local option, fee $400.
Pennsylvania—License under control of courts, fee $100—$1,100.
Rhode Island—Local option, fee $300—$1,000.
South Carolina—Local option, county control or prohibition.
South Dakota—License by local authorities, fee $400—$600.
Tennessee—Prohibition.
Texas—License issued by State Comptroller, fee $750.
Utah—License granted by local authorities, fee $400—$1,200.
Vermont—License local option act was adopted February 13, 1903, and took effect March 3, 1903.
Virginia—Control of local courts, fee $450 (wholesale or retail); local option provided for.
Washington—Local option, fee $300—$1,000.
West Virginia—License by courts and local authorities, fee retail $1,000; wholesale $750.
Wisconsin—Local option, fee $100—$200, with power in voters to increase from $200—$500.
Wyoming—Wholesale dealer, $300; retail dealer, $1,000.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK CITY.

Comparative table showing the number of licenses issued and net receipts under excise boards for year ending April 30, 1896 (old law), also number of liquor tax certificates in force, net revenue, State's share net revenue, boroughs' share net revenue, benefit to boroughs by diminished State tax, together with total benefit to each borough comprising the City of New York, for the year ending September 30, 1909 (new law).

Boroughs.	Number of Licenses Issued, 1895-96 (Old Law).	Number of Certificates in Force Sept. 30, 1909 (New Law).	Net Receipts Under Excise Boards, 1895-96 (Old Law).	Net Revenue Year Ending Sept. 30, 1909 (New Law).	State's Share Net Revenue Year Ending Sept. 30, 1909 (New Law).	Boroughs' Share Net Revenue Year Ending Sept. 30, 1909 (New Law).	Benefit to Boroughs by Diminished State Tax Year Ending Sept. 30, 1909 (New Law).	Total Benefit to Each Borough Year Ending Sept. 30, 1909 (New Law).
Manhattan and Bronx..	8,906	6,562	$1,056,013.10	$7,102,885.00	$3,551,442.51	$3,551,442.49	$4,789,140.58	$8,340,583.07
Brooklyn.....	4,702	3,727	599,115.89	3,293,751.00	1,646,876.20	1,646,874.80	1,265,863.45	2,912,738.25
Queens.....	1,206	1,555	43,424.61	501,948.15	250,974.17	250,973.98	279,274.98	530,248.96
Richmond....	513	531	38,364.83	174,051.25	87,025.66	87,025.59	61,667.32	148,692.91
Total.....	15,357	12,375	$1,736,918.43	$11,072,635.40	$5,536,318.54	$5,536,316.86	$6,395,946.33	$11,932,263.19

Table showing the number of liquor tax certificates (covering hotels, saloons, clubs, etc.) in force September 30, 1909, by boroughs, in the City of New York.

Boroughs.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, etc.	Boroughs.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, etc.
Manhattan and the Bronx	818	4,724	Richmond	199	286
Brooklyn	460	2,781			
Queens.....	434	973	Total New York City.....	1,911	8,764

Decrease in drinking places over year ending April 30, 1908..... 135

When to Serve Beverages.

(From Osborn's Vintage and Production of Wines and Liquors.) * Temperature of room.

Appetizer—Dry Pale Sherry plain or with a dash of bitters, Vermouth plain or a Cocktail.
With Oysters—Rhine Wine, Moselle, Dry Sauternes, or Capri; cool.
With Soup—Sherry or Madeira; cool.
With Fish—Sauternes, Rhine Wine, Moselle, or Capri; cool.
With Entrées—Claret or Chianti.*
With Roast—Claret, Burgundy, or Chianti.*
With Game—Champagne (cold), Old Vintage Champagne; cool.
With Pastry—Madeira; cool.
With Cheese—Port; temperature of room.
With Fruit—Tokay, Malaga, or Muscat.*
With Coffee—Brandy or Cordial.*

The Prohibition Movement.

(Revised to January 1, 1910, by the Associated Prohibition Press.)

SIGNIFICANT gains and steady advance have marked the progress of the Prohibition movement throughout the United States during the past twelve months, the details of which are manifest in the record on file at the Chicago headquarters, and, despite the predictions of the United States Brewers' Association and the liquor interests generally, that the Prohibition wave had reached its highest point January 1, 1909, specific gains of importance for the Prohibition cause have been recorded in not less than thirty different States during the past twelve months.

On December 31, 1908, there were five States under complete Prohibition law—namely, Maine (1854), Kansas (1880), North Dakota (1890), Georgia (1907), Oklahoma (1907).

On January 1, 1910, there are nine Prohibition States, including the previous five, and Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina (in each of which States the new law went into effect January 1, 1909), and Tennessee (which closed its retail liquor traffic July 1, 1909, and abolished liquor manufacture December 31, 1909).

These nine Prohibition States have a total population of 12,393,162, and a total area of 508,807 square miles.

State Prohibition campaigns are now in progress and are expected to reach a decisive result within the next two years in Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont and West Virginia.

The voters of Florida will vote on State Prohibition in November, 1910, and, if carried, the new law will take effect in 1911.

There are 375 Prohibition cities in the United States, of 5,000 population and over; ninety of 10,000 and over; while fifty-three leading industrial centres in fourteen different States of 20,000 population and over, with an aggregate of 2,000,000 population, are included; fourteen State capitals are now under State or local Prohibition law.

The most conspicuous features of the year in the Prohibition reform have been the twelfth World's Congress against alcoholism, held at London, July 18-24, at which representative reformers of more than fifteen nations organized the First International Prohibition Confederation; the fortieth anniversary celebration of the National Prohibition Party movement, held at Chicago, September 24, followed on September 25 by the most spectacular parade and public demonstration in favor of the temperance cause ever known, led by Maj.-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, 25,000 participating; a notable series of public debates between national Prohibition leaders and accredited champions of the liquor interests, held in Milwaukee, Chicago, Indianapolis, Peoria and many other cities; and the extraordinary attention given the progress of the reform in the daily and magazine press of the country. Practically every leading magazine in America has contributed one or more important studies of some phase of the Prohibition issue to popular discussion.

The Alabama Legislature, in special session in August, adopted the most complete and comprehensive system of enforcement legislation, supplementary to its State prohibitory law, ever enacted.

The remarkable results of the spread of Prohibition territory throughout the nation are shown in the decreased liquor production in the past two years, aggregating more than $166,000,000 in value, during which time some 10,000,000 people have adopted Prohibition by legislation or popular vote; and an overwhelming mass of data and statistics, showing greater business prosperity and remarkable decrease in crime and lawlessness, on file, which has come from every section of the country where Prohibition has gone into effect.

STATE.	January 1, 1909.	January 1, 1910.
Alabama.....	State Prohibition in effect December 31, 1908.	Detailed and complete enforcement legislation enacted by Legislature, August, 1909. Popular vote on Constitutional Prohibition, November, 1909.
Arizona.....	2 Prohibition districts.	New county Prohibition law; bare majority substituted for previous two-thirds requirement.
Arkansas.....	5 dry Prohibition counties.	State Prohibition narrowly defeated (1909), certain in next Legislature.
California.....	300 Prohibition towns.	Some local gains. Sentiment rapidly growing for State Prohibition.
Colorado.....	Nearly 100 Prohibition towns. State local option law.	Some local gains. Stricter law enforcement. Prohibition sentiment growing.
Connecticut....	97 Prohibition towns.	Large increase in no license vote. Legislature passed several important restrictive measures.
Delaware.....	2 counties out of 3 Prohibition.	Same. Movement for State Prohibition.
Dist. Columbia.	License regulation. Lax enforcement.	New high license law. Sentiment for Prohibition organizing. Stricter enforcement.
Florida.....	35 Prohibition counties.	Legislature submitted State Prohibition. Popular vote November, 1910.
Georgia.....	State Prohibition January 1, 1908.	State law a success. Supporting sentiment grows.
Idaho.....	No license in scattering towns. Sunday saloon closing by State law (1907).	County option law passed. To vote dry. Other local gains. New law prohibits brewery ownership of saloons.
Illinois.....	36 Prohibition counties. 2,500 Prohibition towns. Only 2 counties wholly license. 23 Prohibition cities.	No special changes. Elections April, 1910. No license campaign under way in Chicago. Prohibition forces very active.
Indiana.....	15 counties dry. County option law 1908. Much of State dry by remonstrance.	70 counties dry. Net Prohibition majority. 67,025. Sentiment for State Prohibition very active; 1,780,839, or 65 per cent. of State population in "dry" territory. 32 "dry" cities (5,000 and over).

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT—*Continued.*

STATE.	January 1, 1909.	January 1, 1910.
Iowa	74 counties dry. Law enforcement gaining ground.	Campaign for State Prohibition developing great enthusiasm.
Kansas	State Prohibition (1880). Better enforcement. Enforcement a success in Kansas City, Kan.	Legislature passed in 1909 important additions to State law. The sale of alcohol in any form absolutely prohibited. Strict enforcement the rule.
Kentucky	92 Prohibition counties. 4 wholly wet.	96 Prohibition counties. 1,541,613 or 66 per cent. of total population in "dry" territory. State Prohibition campaign launched.
Louisiana	33 Prohibition parishes. State Prohibition narrowly defeated in first legislative skirmish.	Prohibition sentiment grows. Local Prohibition proves notable success in 33 "dry" parishes.
Maine	State Prohibition (1854). More successful enforcement.	Move for re-submission emphatically defeated by State Legislature. Sentiment for law enforcement growing steadily.
Maryland	15 Prohibition counties. Sunday closing.	Some local gains. New high license law for Baltimore.
Massachusetts	260 Prohibition towns and 18 cities. 18,000 State majority against license. Worcester (150,000 population) votes dry twice in succession.	Some local gains. 25,000 State majority against license. Definite campaign for State Prohibition. 261 towns "dry" out of 321. 20 cities "dry" out of 33. 26,897 State majority against license.
Michigan	11 Prohibition counties. 700 Prohibition towns. Strict law enforcement.	30 Prohibition counties. Important new restrictive legislation took effect September 1, 1909. State Prohibition campaign on.
Minnesota	1,600 Prohibition towns. Strict law enforcement. 3 Party Prohibitionists in Legislature.	Same. County option, defeated, provokes State-wide union of Prohibition forces.
Mississippi	State Prohibition (December 31, 1908).	Enforcement of State-wide law strengthened by growing public sentiment.
Missouri	75 Prohibition counties. Strict Sunday closing.	Few county changes. State Prohibition campaign definitely under way. Vote Nov., 1910.
Montana	1 Prohibition county. Local gains.	Prohibition sentiment growing, with notable increase of party vote in several districts.
Nebraska	600 Prohibition towns. 22 Prohibition counties.	26 Prohibition counties. Many local gains. State Capital, Lincoln, 50,000 voted "dry." State Prohibition campaign on. 48 "dry" county seats.
Nevada	Local gains.	Sentiment against liquor selling growing.
New Hampshire	144 Prohibition towns (1904). 183 Prohibition towns (1908).	Same. Movement for repeal of license law in active operation.
New Jersey	Sunday closing in most cities. Few dry towns.	Whole year of 1909 filled with agitation. County option expected.
New Mexico	No Prohibition territory.	Prohibition forces very active at Legislative session. Sentiment for Prohibition growing.
New York	285 towns "dry." Cities all license by State law.	Few changes. Concerted State-wide campaign on in 300 local Prohibition contests.
North Carolina	State Prohibition in effect January 1, 1909.	Success of State Prohibition shown by official statistics.
North Dakota	State Prohibition. State-wide enforcement.	Conditions same. Sentiment back of Prohibition law overwhelming throughout State Strong supplementary legislation passed.
Ohio	1,621 Prohibition towns. County Prohibition law. 47 counties voted dry in first sixty days.	61 counties dry. Campaigns in largest cities, and State Prohibition scheduled for near future. Net Prohibition majority in 70 county contests, 66,132.
Oklahoma	State Prohibition (1907).	Enforcement on State Prohibition law steadily growing. Prohibition Party organized September 27, 1909.
Oregon	County option. 21 Prohibition counties out of 34.	Important elections June, 1910. State Prohibition campaign being planned.
Pennsylvania	600 scattered towns dry.	County option defeated 1909, but sentiment rapidly growing. Confident of advanced legislation at next session.
Rhode Island	About 20 Prohibition towns. New State enforcement law.	Little change.
South Carolina	State dispensary abolished (1907). 18 Prohibition counties.	37 Prohibition counties out of 42. Sweeping Prohibition victories August 17, 1909. State campaign definitely on.
South Dakota	13 Prohibition counties.	Few local changes. Sentiment for State Prohibition campaign developing.
Tennessee	4 license counties, including largest cities.	State Prohibition passed January, 1909; effective July 1, 1909. Liquor manufacture prohibited. Law effective January 1, 1910.
Texas	152 Prohibition counties.	154 Prohibition counties. State Prohibition referendum narrowly defeated by Legislature only increased agitation for that object. Vote expected within two years.

STATE.	January 1, 1909.	January 1, 1910.
Utah.....	Sentiment for county Prohibition strong.	County Prohibition and State referendum defeated in Legislature; expected at next session.
Vermont.....	138 Prohibition towns out of 240 in 1904. 216 dry towns in 1908.	Few local changes. Demand for resubmission of State Prohibition growing. Prohibition majority of 8,819 in whole State.
Virginia.....	66 Prohibition counties.	71 Prohibition counties. Democratic primary being fought out on Prohibition issue.
Washington....	About 50 Prohibition towns.	Compromise local Prohibition law passed Legislature, 1909. Alaska-Yukon Exposition, Seattle, first big "dry" fair.
West Virginia..	40 out of 54 dry counties.	Some local gains. Charlestown, State capital, dry since July 1. Only 3 counties wholly "wet." State campaign on.
Wisconsin.....	789 Prohibition towns.	County Prohibition law defeated, but sentiment growing rapidly.
Wyoming.....	Few scattering dry towns.	New law effective January 1, 1910, puts whole State under Prohibition outside of incorporated towns.

The Defective Classes.

The Insane.—The total number of insane in the United States on June 1, 1890 (Census of the United States), was 106,485, of whom 74,028 were in hospitals. In the collection of statistics of the insane in 1903 (Census Special Report issued August, 1906), only the insane in hospitals were considered. These had increased to 150,151 on December 31, 1906. The number of hospitals for the insane had increased in thirteen years from 162 in 1890 to 328 in 1903.

In 1903 the number of insane males in hospitals was 78,523, and insane females 71,628. In proportion to population there were more white than negro insane. None of the insane in hospitals were under twelve years of age. The maximum concentration occurred between ages twenty-five and thirty-five years. Female insane live longer than male insane, and white insane than negro insane.

More than one-fourth, 27.8 per cent. of the hospital insane had been inmates less than one year, less than one-sixteenth per cent. had been in hospitals at least twenty years, 41.6 per cent. had been employed as laborers and servants before becoming inmates, 22.5 per cent. had been occupied in agriculture, transportation and other outdoor pursuits, and 16 per cent. in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Of the 328 hospitals for the insane, 226 were public and 102 private in character. The annual cost of maintenance of insane in public hospitals approximated $21,000,000.

The Feeble-Minded.—The number of feeble-minded in institutions on December 31, 1903, was 14,347. The Census estimate of the number of feeble-minded in the general population is not less than 150,000. Of the feeble-minded in institutions 58 per cent. were under twenty years of age, and 85 per cent. were under thirty years of age. Three-fifths of the inmates were epileptics.

The Deaf and Dumb.—The total number of deaf mutes in the United States on June 1, 1890 (the latest Census returns on the subject), was 40,592—whites, 37,447; negroes, 3,115; others, 30; males, 22,429; females, 18,163; native-born whites, 33,278; foreign-born whites, 4,169.

The number of persons so deaf as to be unable to hear loud conversation on June 1, 1890, was 121,178, of whom 80,611 were able to speak. The latter were 49,278 males, 31,338 females, 77,308 whites, 3,308 negroes.

The Blind.—The total number of blind in the United States on June 1, 1890, was 50,568—whites, 43,351; negroes, 7,060; others, 157; males, 28,080; females, 22,488; native-born whites, 34,205; foreign-born whites, 9,146. The number of blind in one eye only was 93,988.

The number of insane persons in Great Britain and Ireland in 1896, according to Mulhall, was 128,896, or 328 per 100,000 population; Austria (1890), 51,880; Hungary (1890), 28,158. The number of insane in Germany in 1884 was 108,100; France, 93,900; Russia, 80,000.

Suicides.

IN European cities the number of suicides per 100,000 inhabitants is as follows: Paris, 42; Lyons, 29; St. Petersburg, 7; Moscow, 11; Berlin, 36; Vienna, 28; London, 23; Rome, 8; Milan, 6; Madrid, 3; Genoa, 31; Brussels, 15; Amsterdam, 14; Lisbon, 2; Christiania, 25; Stockholm, 27; Constantinople, 12; Geneva, 11; Dresden, 51. Madrid and Lisbon show the lowest, Dresden the highest figure.

The average annual suicide rate in countries of the world per 100,000 persons living is given by Barker as follows: Saxony, 31.1; Denmark, 25.8; Schleswig-Holstein, 24.0; Austria, 21.2; Switzerland, 20.2; France, 15.7; German Empire, 14.3; Hanover, 14.0; Queensland, 13.5; Prussia, 13.3; Victoria, 11.5; New South Wales, 9.3; Bavaria, 9.1; New Zealand, 9.0; South Australia, 8.9; Sweden, 8.1; Norway, 7.5; Belgium, 6.9; England and Wales, 6.9; Tasmania, 5.3; Hungary, 5.2; Scotland, 4.0; Italy, 3.7; Netherlands, 3.6; United States, 3.5; Russia, 2.9; Ireland, 1.7; Spain, 1.4. A later enumeration of suicides in France gives 8,926 as the number in 1900, or 23.6 per cent.

The causes of suicide in European countries are reported as follows: Of 100 suicides: Madness, delirium, 18 per cent.; alcoholism, 11; vice, crime, 19; different diseases, 2; moral sufferings, 6; family matters, 4; poverty, want, 4; loss of intellect, 14; consequence of crimes, 3; unknown reasons, 19.

The number of suicides in the United States in the Census year 1900 was 5,498. The number of suicides in States and cities of the United States which have laws requiring the registration of deaths in the five years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, as reported in the Special Mortality Report of the Census Office, published in 1906, was 20,834. The methods of death by suicide in numbers, were: By poison, 6,946; firearms, 4,938; hanging, 3,232; asphyxia, 1,487; cutting, 1,171; drowning, 1,059; jumping from high places, 252; crushing, 87; other methods, 1,662. Insanity is the principal cause of suicide. The largest proportion of deaths by suicide, according to age, is from forty to forty-nine years. Summer appears to be the favorite season.

The number of suicides in fifty American cities in ten years, 1895 to 1905, inclusive, according to Frederick L. Hoffmann statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of New Jersey, was 26,079. The ten cities having the highest rate per 100,000 of the population were: San Francisco, 52.2; Hoboken, 30.2; St. Louis, 27.4; Oakland, 24.9; Chicago, 22.7; New York (Manhattan and Bronx), 22.2; Milwaukee, 21.8; Newark, 21.6; Cincinnati, 20.6; Indianapolis, 17.6. The average of fifty cities was 17.8. The number of suicides in New York (Manhattan and Bronx) in 1906 was 442 and in Chicago 385.

Statistics of Pauperism.

The Census Office obtained an enumeration of paupers in the United States in 1904 with the following result:

Elements.	Aggregate.	Men.	Women.
The United States	81,764	52,444	29,320
White	74,854	48,445	26,409
Native, white	42,205	25,187	17,018
Both parents native	31,944	18,338	13,606
One parent foreign	1,902	1,216	686
Both parents foreign	5,777	4,069	1,708
One or both parents unknown	2,582	1,564	1,018
Foreign born, white	32,136	23,036	9,100
Birthplace unknown, white	513	222	291
Colored	6,910	3,999	2,911
Negroes	6,793	3,912	2,881
Mongolians	44	43	1
Indians	73	44	29

The above comprises the latest statistics published by the United States Government.

Statistics of pauperism apply only to inmates of almshouses. Outdoor paupers are not considered, and there is no way of ascertaining their number in the United States, but it is comparatively small compared with that of European countries.

The number of paupers in almshouses in the United States per 100,000 of population was 116.6. The States having the largest percentage were New Hampshire, 303.6; California, 215.2; Massachusetts, 211.0; Ohio, 201.5; Connecticut, 192.7; New Jersey, 188.1; Delaware, 177.5. The States having the smallest percentages were Arkansas, 19.8; North Dakota, 19.2; South Dakota, 16.2; Louisiana, 10.9; Florida, 6.1; New Mexico, 0.7.

Statistics of pauperism in European countries is difficult to collate on account of the variance in reports. England, for example, counts the number receiving relief on January 1; France the total number of persons succored during the year, the latter being a repetition of people who needed relief. Mulhall makes the following estimates: England, 810,000; Scotland, 96,000; Ireland, 109,000; France, 290,000; Germany, 320,000; Russia, 350,000; Austria, 290,000; Italy, 270,000; Netherlands, 85,000. Booth estimated that 38 per cent. of all persons over sixty-five years of age in England were paupers.

An official report on the number of paupers in England and Wales in 1908 gave the following figures: Number of indoor paupers, 275,242; number of outdoor paupers, 547,620; total, 822,862. Ratio per 1,000 inhabitants: Indoor, 7.9; outdoor, 15.7; total, 23.6. There had been a steady yearly increase in the total number of paupers since 1901, when it was 714,449.

Assassinations

OF RULERS IN RECENT TIMES

Gustavus III., of Sweden, by Aikarstrom, March 16, 1792.
Paul, Emperor of Russia, by nobles, March 24, 1801.
Spencer Percival, Prime Minister of Great Britain, by Ballingham, May 11, 1812.
Ferdinand Charles III., Duke of Parma, March 27, 1854.
Daniel, Prince of Montenegro, August 13, 1860.
Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by John Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865.
Prim, Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870.
Earl of Mayo, Governor General of India, by Shere Ali, convict; February 8, 1872.
Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, by explosion of a bomb, March 3, 1881.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, by Charles J. Guiteau, July 2, 1881.
Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, Under Secretary, by four men in Phoenix Park, Dublin, May 6, 1882.
Canovas de Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, by Angolillo, August 8, 1897.
Carnot, President of France, by Cesare Santo, June 24, 1894.
Barrios, President of Guatemala, February 8, 1898.
Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, by an anarchist, Geneva; September 10, 1898.
Heureaux, President of San Domingo, July 26, 1899.
Humbert, King of Italy, by Bresci, July 30, 1900.
William McKinley, President of the United States, by Czolgosz, September 6, 1901.
Alexander, King of Servia, and Queen Draga, by conspirators, June 11, 1903.
Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia, February 17, 1905.
Carlos, King of Portugal, and the Crown Prince, by conspirators, February 1, 1908.
Prince Ito, of Japan, by Korean conspirators, Manchuria, October 26, 1909.

Attempts have been made on the lives of Napoleon I., by infernal machine, December 24, 1801. President Andrew Jackson, by Richard Lawrence, February 29, 1835. King George IV., of Great Britain, when regent.

King Louis Philippe, six attempts. King Frederick William, of Prussia; Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria; Queen Victoria, four attempts. Queen Isabelle, of Spain, two attempts. Emperor Napoleon III., three attempts. Bismarck, two attempts. King Milan, of Servia; Emperor Pedro II., of Brazil; King Amadeus, of Spain; Emperor William I., of Germany, three attempts. King Alphonso XII., of Spain, two attempts. Lord Lytton, while Viceroy of India; Edward III., of England, when Prince of Wales, by Sipido, at Brussels. Earl of Minto, Governor General of India, and many others of lesser note. The increasing number of assassinations in later years will be remarked.

Mortality Statistics.

THE Census Office published in 1908 a report of Mortality Statistics of States and cities which have laws or ordinances requiring the registration of deaths. It represented a population of 45,028,767 or 51 per cent. of the population of Continental United States. The total number of deaths reported was 691,574, the rate per 1,000 of the population being 15.3. But seventeen States and the District of Columbia with seventy-four cities in non-registration States were included in the Registration Area. The Census enumeration of 1900, which follows, covered the whole United States so far as returns could be obtained.

DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES IN CENSUS YEAR 1900.

(Compiled from the Report of the Census Office.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	White, Total.	White, Native.	White, Foreign.	Colored, Total.
The United States	1,039,094	551,611	487,483	892,092	694,736	175,252	147,002
Registration record	512,669	272,819	239,850	475,640	337,288	126,465	37,029
Registration States	301,670	157,745	143,925	292,618	210,918	78,077	9,052
Cities in registration States	191,667	100,041	91,626	184,408	124,490	58,096	7,259
Rural part of registration States	110,003	57,704	52,299	108,210	86,428	19,981	1,793
Registration cities in other States	210,999	115,074	95,925	183,022	126,370	48,388	27,977
Non-registration	526,425	278,792	247,633	416,452	357,448	48,787	109,973
Alabama	25,699	12,970	12,729	12,937	12,308	341	12,762
Arizona	1,223	750	473	947	681	219	276
Arkansas	22,518	11,813	10,705	16,372	15,804	280	6,146
California	22,506	13,998	8,508	21,081	13,687	6,874	1,425
Colorado	7,428	4,471	2,957	7,210	4,856	1,233	218
Connecticut	15,422	7,902	7,520	15,048	10,800	3,941	374
Delaware	3,075	1,644	1,431	2,490	2,134	236	585
District of Columbia	6,364	3,274	3,090	3,660	2,989	616	2,704
Florida	6,482	3,520	2,962	3,408	2,943	381	3,074
Georgia	26,941	13,321	13,620	13,094	12,637	257	13,847
Idaho	1,242	762	480	1,075	850	189	167
Illinois	61,229	33,641	27,588	59,618	42,545	16,052	1,611
Indiana	33,586	17,454	16,132	32,312	28,307	3,247	1,274
Indian Territory	5,286	2,795	2,491	3,936	3,863	37	1,350
Iowa	19,573	10,612	8,961	19,362	14,089	4,240	211
Kansas	16,261	8,978	7,283	15,209	11,691	1,720	1,052
Kentucky	27,091	13,843	13,248	22,035	19,047	1,221	5,056
Louisiana	20,955	10,971	9,984	10,250	8,465	1,670	10,705
Maine	12,148	6,292	5,856	12,112	10,497	1,487	36
Maryland	20,422	10,526	9,896	15,341	12,177	2,391	5,081
Massachusetts	49,756	25,352	24,404	49,061	34,952	13,645	695
Michigan	33,572	18,084	15,488	33,205	24,068	8,752	367
Minnesota	17,005	9,354	7,651	16,816	10,318	6,285	189
Mississippi	20,251	10,299	9,952	7,444	7,120	150	12,807
Missouri	38,084	20,480	17,604	34,959	29,383	4,771	3,125
Montana	2,188	1,387	801	1,930	1,069	534	258
Nebraska	8,264	4,480	3,784	8,015	6,042	1,737	249
Nevada	438	290	148	349	201	137	89
New Hampshire	7,400	3,663	3,737	7,388	5,848	1,077	12
New Jersey	32,735	17,462	15,273	31,069	22,829	7,915	1,666
New Mexico	2,674	1,455	1,219	2,398	2,228	116	276
New York	130,268	68,648	61,620	127,332	88,479	37,505	2,936
North Carolina	21,068	10,427	10,641	13,217	12,805	63	7,851
North Dakota	2,287	1,159	1,128	2,046	1,291	715	241
Ohio	53,362	28,648	24,714	51,481	40,219	9,356	1,881
Oklahoma	3,181	1,741	1,440	2,704	2,563	113	477
Oregon	3,396	2,019	1,377	3,176	2,412	632	220
Pennsylvania	90,199	49,150	41,049	86,653	67,229	16,354	3,546
Rhode Island	8,176	4,132	4,044	7,939	5,571	2,295	237
South Carolina	17,166	8,461	8,705	5,808	5,605	144	11,358
South Dakota	3,088	1,654	1,434	2,448	1,672	751	640
Tennessee	30,572	15,354	15,218	21,029	20,257	511	9,543
Texas	34,160	18,045	16,115	26,216	23,526	2,136	7,944
Utah	3,079	1,821	1,258	2,972	1,934	983	107
Vermont	5,829	2,936	2,893	5,804	4,885	844	25
Virginia	25,252	13,112	12,140	14,070	13,472	439	11,182
Washington	4,910	3,148	1,762	4,594	3,065	1,211	316
West Virginia	9,588	5,046	4,542	9,074	8,651	338	514
Wisconsin	24,928	13,815	11,113	24,747	15,298	8,974	181
Wyoming	767	452	315	651	474	137	116

The Census year ended May 31, 1900.

In the summaries of the results the data are classed as "registration" and "non-registration," according to the source from which the original returns were obtained. The non-registration class includes the areas in which the deaths were reported by the enumerators, and those areas in which registration was too defective to be accepted.

The average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years; in 1900 it was 35.2 years.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CENSUS YEAR 1900.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, WITH PROPORTION FROM EACH CAUSE PER 100,000 FROM ALL CAUSES, IN 1900 AND 1890.

Causes of Death.	1900. Number.	1900. Proportion.	1890. Number.	1890. Proportion.	Causes of Death.	1900. Number.	1900. Proportion.	1890. Number.	1890. Proportion.
Consumption*	111,009	10,688	102,199	12,146	Diseases of the stomach¶	13,484	1,298	8,080	960
Pneumonia	105,971	10,198	76,496	9,091	Measles	12,866	1,238	9,256	1,100
Heart disease†	69,315	6,671	44,959	5,343	Croup	12,484	1,201	13,862	1,647
Diarrhœal diseases‡	46,907	4,514	47,201	5,610	Diseases of the liver**	12,249	1,179	9,460	1,124
Unknown causes	40,539	3,901	34,286	4,074	Diseases of the brain	11,469	1,104	12,322	1,464
Diseases of the kidneys §	36,724	3,534	19,457	2,312	Inanition	11,282	1,095	6,995	831
Typhoid fever	35,379	3,405	27,058	3,216	Dropsy	11,264	1,084	10,070	1,197
Cancer	29,475	2,837	18,536	2,203	Whooping cough	9,958	958	8,432	1,002
Old age	29,222	2,812	16,591	1,972	Peritonitis	7,501	722	4,995	594
Apoplexy	26,901	2,589	14,999	1,783	Railroad accidents	6,930	667	5,756	684
Inflammation of the brain and meningitis	25,664	2,470	17,775	2,113	Septicæmia	6,776	652	3,748	445
Cholera infantum	25,576	2,461	27,510	3,269	Burns and scalds	6,772	652	3,850	458
Paralysis‖	23,865	2,297	16,570	1,969	Scarlet fever	6,333	609	5,969	709
Bronchitis	20,223	1,946	21,422	2,546	Suicide	5,498	529	3,932	467
Debility and atrophy	17,282	1,663	25,536	3,035	Drowning	5,387	518	5,104	607
Influenza	16,645	1,602	12,957	1,540	Appendicitis	5,111	492	....	....
Diphtheria	16,475	1,586	27,815	3,306	Rheumatism	5,067	488	4,508	536
Convulsions	15,505	1,492	16,598	1,973	Diabetes	4,672	450	2,407	286
Malarial fever	14,874	1,431	18,594	2,210	Hydrocephalus	4,302	414	4,338	516
Premature birth	14,720	1,417	7,636	908	Cerebro-spinal fever	4,174	402	3,333	396
					Gunshot wounds	4,060	391	2,552	303

* Including general tuberculosis. † Including pericarditis. ‡ Including cholera morbus, colitis, diarrhœa, dysentery, and enteritis. § Including Bright's disease. ‖ Including general paralysis of the insane. ¶ Including gastritis, ** Including jaundice, and inflammation and abscess of the liver.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REGISTRATION AREA, 1908.

Causes of Death.	Male. Total.	Female. Total.	Causes of Death.	Male. Total.	Female. Total.
All causes	375,497	316,077	Pneumonia (all forms)	33,645	27,614
			Pleurisy	1,105	743
			Asthma	705	608
Typhoid fever	6,763	4,612	Other diseases of respiratory system	2,895	2,311
Tuberculosis of lungs	38,055	29,331	Cirrhosis of liver	4,488	2,221
Cancer	13,046	20,419	Other diseases of liver	1,783	2,438
Rheumatism	1,771	1,770	Peritonitis	1,206	1,772
Diabetes	2,988	3,286	Appendicitis	3,140	2,149
Alcoholism	2,084	264	Hernia	935	932
Lead poisoning	89	6	Other diseases of digestive system	36,169	32,410
Other occupational and chronic poisonings	119	105	Bright's disease	22,222	16,981
Apoplexy and paralysis	20,244	19,767	Childbirth	.....	7,344
Other diseases of nervous system	17,825	13,254	Suicide	6,429	1,903
Heart disease	31,518	28,520	Poisonous gases, other accidental poisonings	2,057	1,283
Other diseases of circulatory system	11,406	9,163	Other accidents and injuries	31,734	9,015
Bronchitis	5,922	6,210	All other and unknown causes	75,154	69,656

The Census Office announces that with a view to securing uniform and comparable statistics of the causes of death for the world, the International Classification of Causes of Death was prepared in 1900. This classification has been adopted by all of the countries of North America and Australasia, by nearly all of those of South America, by Japan, by France and a number of the other countries of Europe, and by several cities of Austria and Russia. In order to keep abreast of the progress of medical science, it was planned to revise the classification every ten years. The first revision would naturally come in 1910, but in deference to the wishes of the officials of the Census of the United States the International Commission of Revision met in Paris in 1909. This will enable the many countries taking a census in 1910 to prepare mortality statistics that will be in accord with the advanced medical ideas.

The following was the death rate per thousand in various countries in 1900: Austria, 25.4; Belgium, 19.3; Denmark, 16.9; England and Wales, 18.2; France, 21.9; German Empire, 22.1; Hungary, 26.9; Ireland, 19.6; Italy, 23.8; Netherlands, 17.8; Norway, 15.9; Scotland, 18.5; Spain, 28.9; Swedeu, 16.8; Switzerland, 19.3; United States (registration area), 17.6.

DEATH RATE OF LARGE CITIES.

The report on Mortality Statistics of 1908 (registration area) contained the following table of percentages of deaths per 1,000 of population in cities or the United States with over 100,000 population:

	Annual Average: 1901 to 1905.	1908.		Annual Average: 1901 to 1905.	1908.		Annual Average: 1901 to 1905.	1908.
San Francisco, Cal.	20.9	....	Minneapolis, Min.	10.2	10.3	Syracuse, N. Y.	14.5	16.5
Denver, Col.	19.3	23.6	St. Paul, Minn.	10.0	10.1	Cincinnatti, Ohio.	19.3	18.5
New Haven, Ct.	17.5	16.9	Kansas City, Mo.	17.2	16.8	Cleveland, Ohio.	15.5	14.2
Washington, D.C.	20.6	19.3	St. Joseph, Mo.	7.7	8.3	Columbus, Ohio.	15.9	16 4
Chicago, Ill.	14.3	14.0	St. Louis, Mo.	17.8	14.5	Toledo, Ohio.	14.1	14.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.2	13.5	Omaha, Neb.	11.1	12.1	Allegheny, Pa.	18.4	.....
Louisville, Ky.	18.6	16.0	Jersey City, N. J.	19.3	17.8	Philadelphia, Pa.	18.2	17.4
New Orleans, La.	22.6	22.7	Newark, N. J.	18.7	17.3	Pittsburgh, Pa.	20.7	16.5
Baltimore, Md.	19.7	18.3	Paterson, N. J.	16.9	16.2	Scranton, Pa.	16.3	16.5
Boston, Mass.	18.8	19.1	Buffalo, N. Y.	15.5	15.9	Providence, R. I.	18.8	16.8
Fall River, Mass.	20.3	22.1	New York, N. Y.	19.0	16.8	Memphis, Tenn.	18.3	17.5
Worcester, Mass.	16.8	17.4	Rochester, N. Y.	14.6	14.6	Milwaukee, Wis.	13.2	13.6
Detroit, Mich.	15.2	15.6						

Statistics of Homicide.

Josiah Strong's "Social Progress" for 1906 gives the following table of homicides and the annual average:

	Tried.	Convicted.		Tried.	Convicted.		Tried.	Convicted.
Italy	3,606	2,805	England	318	151	Hungary	...	625
Austria	689	499	Ireland	129	54	Holland	35	28
France	847	580	Scotland	60	21	Germany	567	476
Belgium	132	101	Spain	1,584	1,085			

The average number of murders in the United States annually during the past twenty years, from 1885 to 1904, was 6,597. In 1896 the murders reached high-water mark, 10,662, and in 1895 there were 10,500. In Germany the convictions equalled 95 per cent. and a fraction; in the United States, 1.3 per cent.

In this connection, the nationalities of the homicides in the United States will be of interest. August Drahm gives the following: Native white, 42.94 per cent.; foreign born, 16.50 per cent.; negroes, 37.12 per cent.; Chinese and Japs, 1.28 per cent.; civilized Indians, 1.21 per cent.

Capital Punishment.

In Italy there is no capital punishment, and it has been abolished in the States of Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Kansas; Colorado and Iowa have both restored it after brief periods of abolition. As to the methods of carrying out death sentences: the guillotine is employed publicly in France, Belgium, Denmark, Hanover and two cantons of Switzerland, and privately in Bavaria, Saxony, and also in two cantons of Switzerland. The gallows is used publicly in Austria, Portugal and Russia; and privately in Great Britain and the United States, except in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, North Carolina and Virginia, where the electric chair has been substituted. In Utah a condemned murderer may choose shooting instead of hanging. Death by the sword obtains in fifteen cantons in Switzerland, in China and Russia, publicly, and in Prussia privately. Ecuador, Oldenburg and Russia have adopted the musket publicly; while in China they have strangulation by the cord, and in Spain the garrote, both public; and in Brunswick, death by the axe.

Prisoners' Commutation Table.

The following table shows the time subtracted for uniformly good conduct from the terms to which prisoners are sentenced under the regulations in force in the State prisons of New York:

Sentence.	Commutation.			Remaining Short Term.			Sentence.	Commutation.			Remaining Short Term.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Years.							Years.						
1	..	2	..	..	10	..	11	3	11	..	7	1	..
1½	..	3	..	1	3	..	11½	4	1	15	7	4	15
2	..	4	..	1	8	..	12	4	4	..	7	8	..
2½	..	6	..	2	..	..	12½	4	6	15	7	11	15
3	..	8	..	2	4	..	13	4	9	..	8	3	..
3½	..	10	..	2	8	..	13½	4	11	15	8	6	15
4	1	..	..	3	..	..	14	5	2	..	8	10	..
4½	1	2	15	3	3	15	14½	5	4	15	9	1	15
5	1	5	..	3	7	..	15	5	7	..	9	5	..
5½	1	7	15	3	10	15	15½	5	9	15	9	8	15
6	1	10	..	4	2	..	16	6	..	..	10	..	..
6½	2	..	15	4	5	15	16½	6	2	15	10	3	15
7	2	3	..	4	9	..	17	6	5	..	10	7	..
7½	2	5	15	5	..	15	17½	6	7	15	10	10	15
8	2	8	..	5	4	..	18	6	10	..	11	2	..
8½	2	10	15	5	7	15	18½	7	..	15	11	5	15
9	3	1	..	5	11	..	19	7	3	..	11	9	..
9½	3	3	15	6	2	15	19½	7	5	15	12	..	15
10	3	6	..	6	6	..	20	7	8	..	12	4	..
10½	3	8	15	6	9	15	30	11	10	..	18	2	..

2 months off first year, 2 months off second year, 4 months off third year, 4 months off fourth year, 5 months off fifth year and 5 months off each subsequent year after five years.

The Hookworm Commission.

ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION FOR THE ERADICATION OF THE HOOKWORM DISEASE.

In October, 1909, John D. Rockefeller addressed a letter to a number of educators, physicians and others asking them to take part in a conference, with the hope that it might lead to the adoption of plans for a co-operative movement of the medical profession, public health officials, boards of trade, churches, the press and other agencies for the cure and prevention of the hookworm disease. They might call on him in the next five years for $1,000,000 to promote these purposes. It is estimated that by this disease and the anaemia caused by it two million persons in the Southern States are affected. It is confined to no class, but is more common and serious in children of school age. It is estimated that one-eighth of the persons employed in the Southern cotton mills have the disease. In spite of its ravages the worm is quite easy to eradicate. As a result of the conference asked for by Mr. Rockefeller, which was held in New York, the Rockefeller Commission for the Eradication of the Hookworm Disease was organized, and the members of it are as follows:

Dr. William H. Welch, professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins University, president of the American Medical Association; Dr. Simon Flexner, director of Rockefeller Institute

THE HOOKWORM COMMISSION—*Continued.*

for Medical Research; Dr. Charles W. Stiles, chief of the division of zoology, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and discoverer of the American species of hookworm and of the prevalence of the disease in America; Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Dr. David F. Houston, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Professor P. P. Claxton, professor of education in the University of Tennessee; J. Y. Joyner, State superintendent of education in North Carolina and president of the National Educational Association; Walter H. Page, editor of the World's Work; Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal Hampton Institute; Frederick T. Gates, one of Mr. Rockefeller's business managers; Starr J. Murphy, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel in benevolent matters; John D. Rockefeller, jr.

Benefactions of 1909.

THE benefactions for the year 1909 totaled nearly $135,000,000, surpassing the year 1908 by about $75,000,000. This increase is due in part to the generally improved financial conditions, showing that the various givers (many new in the field of philanthropy) desire to share their wealth in a manner which silences criticism or jealousy.

Educational enterprises are beyond doubt the most popular avenue for the distribution of American fortunes—both Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie directing their philanthropy in this direction, and as shown by the munificent bequests of John Stewart Kennedy. The care of dependent classes, orphans, sick cripples, blind and the aged attracts the next largest amount, while religious work, church donations and missions follow closely. Of course, practical religion enters into both educational work and the care of dependants, which fact sceptics are apt to overlook when they desire to criticise the church and refer to its decline.

The late John Stewart Kennedy was foremost in the list of the givers for the year, his benefactions amounting to $30,000,000. Seven bequests of $2,500,000 each, Columbia University, New York Public Library, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Presbyterian Home Missions, Presbyterian Foreign Missions, the Presbyterian Church Erection Fund, and the Presbyterian Hospital. Then follow four more of $1,500,000 each, the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, the Presbyterian Church Extension, United Charities, and Robert College, Constantinople. Of three of $750,000 each, one is to the American Bible Society, one to New York University, and one to the Charity Organization Society, and there are gifts of $100,000 each to nine colleges, of $50,000 each to ten colleges, and numerous smaller gifts to hospitals and beneficent agencies of various sorts.

Mr. Rockefeller followed in the list, his benefactions totaling $13,702,000. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday Mr. Rockefeller added $10,000,000 to the General Education Fund, contributed by him to this single purpose. His gifts to popular education in America now aggregate $100,000,000, being exceeded only by those of Mr. Carnegie. A detailed account of his benefactions as far as can be learned from published reports of the year 1909 are as follows: General Education Fund, $10,000,000; University of Chicago, $1,177,000 (completing $24,809,666.98 that Mr. Rockefeller has given to this institution); $1,000,000 to fight the hookworm disease in the South; $400,000 to the Bureau of Municipal Research; $350,000 to the Anti-Saloon League; $200,000 to the University Chicago Memorial Library; $150,000 to the Sea Breeze Home at Coney Island (this amount was won from Mr. Rockefeller by the pictures of "Smiling Joe," a cheerful inmate whose pictures were widely disseminated); $100,000 to the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York City (Dr. Aked's Church); Grinnell College, $100,000; Hamilton College, $50,000; Brown University, $25,000, and $50,000 to construct a one-mile road at Tarrytown, N. Y., that will withstand the wear of automobiles. It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. Rockefeller was the first person to use oil on roads for the laying of dust.

Andrew Carnegie dropped to the third place in the list of the year's benefactors. His gifts have taken the direction of helping smaller colleges, but the building of libraries has not been forgotten. Mr. Carnegie's generosity for the year just past is represented by the sum of $6,392,686. The largest single amount was given to erect and equip a school of applied science in the city of Pittsburgh, the cost to be $2,000,000. Mr. Carnegie's other benefactions were as follows: Hero Fund for France, $1,000,000; $880,186 to the City of New York for the Carnegie Library sites and equipments (this makes $5,800,186.13 that Mr. Carnegie has already contributed for this purpose); $500,000 to the University of Virginia; $400,000 for the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City; $200,000 for the Industrial School of Shelbyville, Ky.; $200,000 for Berea, Ky.; $200,000 for Hamilton College for the "Elihu Root Trust Fund," in recognition of Mr. Root's services as international peace maker; $150,000 for Grinnell College; $150,000 for a library at Honolulu, Hawaii; $125,000 for Morris Brown College; $125,000 for a library at Wellesley College; $65,000 for Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; $50,000 for Knox College; $50,000 for the library at Howard University. $40,000 for the library at Wells College; $40,000 to James Fagan, an aged switchman of San Antonio, Tex., who worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad when Carnegie was its division superintendent; $25,000 to Greensboro College, North Carolina; $25,000 to Philips Academy, Andover, Mass., and $17,500 to Wilberforce University.

By the death of Mrs. Christopher L. Magee, of Pittsburgh, Pa. (widow of the prominent Pittsburgh politician and newspaper publisher), $5,000,000 reverted to the city of Pittsburgh to found a hospital for women. The Magee mansion in Pittsburgh is to be turned into a home for the hospital nurses, and the hospital erected on the seven acres of ground which surrounds the mansion.

James Milliken, of Decatur, Ill., who died March 25, 1909, left $2,400,000 to his native city. $400,000 of this amount is apportioned to the James Milliken University, an institution already greatly indebted to its founder, and $2,000,000 to hospitals and other institutions supported by the city.

By the will of Michael Valentine, a retired business man who died September 5, 1909, at Westchester, N. Y., his $2,000,000 estate is left to hospitals, churches, the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women in the Bronx, New York City, and the Hahneman and Presbyterian Hospitals, of the same place.

Miss Mary Rhinelander, of Mineola, L. I., who died August 12, 1909, bequeathed $2,000,000 to various Episcopal charities. The foreign and domestic missionary societies come in for the greater portion of her estate, the New York Historical Society being well remembered, as well as a score of New York City churches and charities.

William Vilas, formerly United States Senator from Wisconsin, who died in October, 1909, willed the bulk of his estate, amounting to $2,000,000, to the University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Russell Sage's gifts for the past year extend to colleges, Young Men's Christian Associations, welfare work and general charities: $350,000 for the Sailors' Young Men's Christian Association, in Brooklyn; $300,000 for the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Females; $300,000 to investigate the diseases of age and their prevention among the city poor on Blackwell's Island; $150,000 for a music hall at Northfield, Mass.; $125,000 for sociological work in the village of Sag Harbor; $125,000 to the Pierpont High School; $180,000 for the Sage Industrial Home at Lawrence, New York; $50,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association Building at Fort Slocum; $50,000 to Syracuse University for an endowment fund for its teachers; $50,000 for a park and playground at Sag Harbor; $25,000 to the Martha Berry School for Boys, near Rome, Ga.; $25,000 to the Industrial School for Negroes at Shelbyville, Ky.; $25,000 to Berea College, and $10,000 to the Woman's Exchange of New York City and $175,000 additional in bequests to various charities and institutions, making the year's total $1,965,000.

Charles M. Pratt son of the founder of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, and now its head, in conjunction

with his five brothers and sister, has endowed Pratt Institute with $1,700,000. This sum is the largest gift which has been made to the institution since Charles Pratt, the founder, donated $2,000,000 twenty-two years ago to found the institute.

Miss Elizabeth Brigham (sister of the late Robert Brigham, of Boston), who died May, 1909, left $1,500,000 to the Robert Brigham Hospital for Incurables. For the founding and maintenance of this institution, Robert Brigham left his large fortune.

Harry Samuel Henry, of Philadelphia, Pa. (died June, 1909), left his entire estate of $1,500,000 to be divided among five Philadelphia hospitals.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has shown her sympathy for suffering humanity by donating $1,500,000 as follows: $1,000,000 for the erection of sanitary tenements for the use of tubercular families and $500,000 to further the work of the Home for Child Cripples at Chappaqua, N. Y.

Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, of New York City, bequeathed $1,500,000 to the Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for the Young Women of New Orleans. This bequest is in memory of her fifteen-year-old daughter.

J. Pierpont Morgan is the largest donor to the art of New York City, his known gifts to this cause during the last year reaching $1,000,000. There is now an entire wing in the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City for the accommodation of the valuable gifts that Mr. Morgan has recently made to it.

Daniel K. Pearson, of Hinsdale, Ill., already noted for his benefactions to small colleges, announces that he will devote the remainder of this year to distribute among the various educational and philanthropic institutions of his city his last million dollars. This will round out the sum that he had always intended for Chicago, leaving him a relatively poor man when he celebrates his ninetieth birthday on April 14, 1910.

Eugene Tompkins, president of the Academy of Music in New York, and part owner of the Boston Theatre, Boston, left an estate of $1,000,000. On the death of Mrs. Tompkins this money is to be used for charitable purposes in the city of Boston and to the Perkins Institute for the Blind in the same city, the sums to each varying from $5,000 to $10,000.

Lewis A. Heinsheimer, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co, who died in January, 1909, left by will bequests of $1,000,000 to Hebrew benevolent institutions of New York City. The institutions benefited are Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum Society, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Educational Alliance, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews and the United Hebrew Charities, and which, by the terms of Mr. Heinsheimer's will, would be compelled to merge. These institutions refused to accede to this request, and for a time it seemed as if the donor's generosity would be unavailable. Alfred Heinsheimer, however, practically donated $1,000,000 from the fortune he inherited to the charities his father wished to endow, settling any controversies which might arise.

John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, has presented to Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., $1,000,000 in various gifts during the last year.

William G. Park, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who died January, 1909, bequeathed $1,000,000 of his estate to the furtherance of philanthropic work in conjunction with Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

By the will of George C. Thomas, former head of Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, $1,000,000 is distributed among Episcopal Church institutions, hospitals and charities; $165,000 is to be devoted to domestic and foreign missions.

An institution along the lines of Girard College is provided for in the will of Charles E. Ellis, the street car millionaire of Philadelphia. $1,000,000 is to be used for this college to be known as the Charles E. Ellis College, for the education of fatherless girls.

Edward Ginn, the publisher, of Boston, Mass., provided by will that on his death $1,000,000 shall become available for the cause of Universal Peace. (Mr. Ginn contributes annually to the peace cause $50,000 additional.)

By the death of J. A. Barnett, of McAlester, Okla., his estate, amounting to $1,000,000, is to be divided among various churches and institutions of McAlester.

By the will of Mrs. Franziska Speyer, widow of George Speyer, banker, between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 were left for benevolent purposes. The gifts include $1,000,000 to the Frankfort Academy of Social and Commercial Science, and $1,000,000 for the furtherance of the research into the subject of cancer and lupus. Large sums were left to a long list of institutions, among these being societies for the aid of actors, orchestra musicians, journalists and artists.

The last of the million dollar benefactors is nameless. This amount has been offered by a New Yorker who has asked the advice of the State Board of Charities as to the charity which needs it most. His identity is concealed to protect him from begging letters.

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Mrs. Sarah Todd, of Carlisle, Pa., heads the list of benefactors between $100,000 and $1,000,000. Mrs. Todd died in October, 1909, bequeathing $750,000 to her native place, Carlisle, for the erection and maintenance of an old woman's home.

John Wallace, a stock broker of New York (died September 18, 1909), left $750,000 in trust for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine of that city.

By the will of Levi I. Shoemaker, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (died October, 1909), Yale University receives $500,000 to be used in the Medical Department of this institution.

Senator George T. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has given $500,000 to endow a Pension Fund for Pittsburgh School Teachers. Mr. Oliver was averse to his name being made public, but in some way it was divulged.

Sebastian D. Lawrence, of New Haven, Ct., left by will $500,000 to support and improve the hospitals and city charities of New Haven.

One of the most gracious gifts of the year is accredited to Miss Helen Frick, daughter of Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburgh. On the occasion of Miss Frick's presentation to society her father told her she could have as a gift whatever her fancy dictated. In place of strings of pearls or diamond tiaras, Miss Frick asked for $500,000 to purchase a playground for the poor children of Pittsburgh. Her request was granted, and another breathing spot exists in her native city bearing her name.

Ervin Saunders, of Yonkers, N. Y., willed $525,000 to the Yonkers Hospital and the Maternity Hospital of his native place.

Col. R. M. Thompson, of New York City, expended $500,000 for the restoration of old Fort Ticonderoga, on the shore of Lake Champlain. His daughter, Mrs. H. P. Pell, was the prime mover in the work, but the money was furnished by her father. It was due to Mr. Thompson's gift that the Champlain Tercentenary was made possible.

Alfred D. Remington, paper manufacturer (died March, 1909), left $500,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a school in Watertown, Ct., to be known as the Remington Institute.

William G. Proctor enriched Princeton University during the year by a $500,000 gift.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Noble, of Mansfield, Mass., bequeathed $500,000 to various humane and anti-vivisection societies throughout the State.

Susan Francis Hemenway, of Terra Haute, Ind., enriched the Rose Polytechnic Institute of Indiana by a gift of $500,000. This institution was founded by Mrs. Hemenway's father.

The City of Utica, New York, was presented with two parks by a private citizen, the value of the gift being $500,000.

George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Co., has given to Rochester hospitals $500,000, the money to be used for the construction of new buildings.

BENEFACTIONS OF 1909—*Continued.*

Wm. D. Sloane and Henry T. Sloane, of New York City, have jointly contributed $125,000 for a new laboratory at Yale University. This makes a total of $750,000 given by the Sloane family to Yale during the last year. Also to Columbia University, $150,000, by William D. Sloane.

Under the terms of the will of Mrs. Sarah Morris (widow of Nelson Morris, the Chicago Packing House magnate), who was killed by an automobile accident in France, September, 1909, $400,000 were bequeathed to Chicago charitable institutions. The principal gift of $300,000 is to be used for the erection of a convalescent home for children in memory of her husband and herself.

Jacob Schiff, the New York banker, has given $400,000 for various Hebrew institutions during the year. $200,000 are to be used for the establishment of normal schools for the training of Jewish Sunday School Teachers, one to be located in Cincinnati, the other in New York; $100,000 for a Technical College at Hafia, Palestine; the Tissot collection of Old Testament Paintings, valued at $37,000, to the Public Library and $63,000 in smaller gifts to orphanages, hospitals and synagogues.

Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, daughter of the late James Stokes, of New York, who died April 26, 1909, at Redlands, Cal., makes specific bequests of $300,000 to charity and educational institutions. The residue of the estate she directs to be made into what is to be known as the "Phelps-Stokes Fund," to be used for the erection of tenement house dwellings in New York City and for the education of negroes in Africa and the United States, the North American Indians and needy and deserving white students through schools similar to those at Northfield, Mass., or the Peek Industrial School at Asheville, N. C.

Robert M. Bruce, of Greenwich, Ct., bequeathed to his native town $300,000, a beautiful park of one hundred acres worth $200,000, a house worth $50,000, and $50,000 in money. The house, which was Mr. Bruce's late residence, it is stipulated shall be used as a museum of history, natural history and art.

The late Otto S. A. Sprague, of Chicago, directed the disposal of $300,000 at his death to the American Sunday School Union and four charitable institutions of Chicago.

Mrs. Eva Smith Cochran, widow of Wm. F. Cochran and sister of Warren B. Smith, the millionaire carpet manufacturer of Yonkers, directed by her will that $300,000 be distributed among the mill hands of the carpet factory. Mrs. Cochran gave many millions to the philanthropic work of the city of Yonkers.

A quarter of a million dollars was left to charity by the will of Mrs. Margaret J. P. Graves, widow of Henry B. Plant, railroad and steamship man. Hospitals and New York City charities are remembered, a gratifying feature of Mrs. Graves's bequests being that Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew churches and hospitals were equally remembered.

Mrs. Samuel Mather (sister of Mrs. John Hay), who died in Cleveland, Ohio, January, 1909, bequeathed $250,000 to churches and colleges; $75,000 to the Western Reserve College for a memorial chapel and the remainder to the College of Women of Western Reserve, Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute and the Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland.

Benjamin N. Duke, the tobacco magnate, has enriched Trinity College at Greensboro, N. C., by $250,000, to be used for the erection of new buildings and the support of five new teachers.

Joseph Fels, of Philadelphia, an ardent follower of Henry George, has pledged $250,000 for a spirited campaign of his system of single tax throughout the United States and England.

Gifts aggregating $250,000 were received by the death of George M. Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Of this sum $100,000 goes to the Washington and Jefferson College and the remaining $150,000 divided among Pittsburgh hospitals and the Young Men's Christian Association.

By the donation of a plot of land on Washington Heights, New York City, valued at $250,000, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington has made it possible for New York City to have a handsome new Geographical Society Building (Mrs. Huntington's son has given $50,000 to the same cause).

The will of Jane Gibson Phelps, widow of Anson G. Phelps, Jr., of Tarrytown, N. Y., disposes of $250,000 to Tarrytown and New York City churches and hospitals.

Public bequests amounting to $240,000 are provided in the will of William B. Rice, of Quincy, Mass., a wealthy shoe manufacturer; $200,000 of this sum is for the establishment of some charitable institution to bear Mr. Rice's name, $20,000 to the Quincy City Hospital and $20,000 to the town of Hudson.

Mrs. Hester McGarren, of New York City (died June 28, 1909), directed that $200,000 should be divided equally between the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of New York.

Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick has contributed $200,000 toward the construction of a miniature Venice, in Lake Michigan, off Lake Forest, Ill. The City of Lake Forest is expected to appropriate a certain sum, Mrs. McCormick offering $1,000,000 if other citizens raise an equal amount.

John W. Gates has donated $150,000 for the erection of a hospital at Port Arthur, Tex., to be known as the Mary Gates Hospital, in memory of his mother.

By the will of Phoebe Anna Thorne, of New York City, who died August 25, 1909, $150,000 reverts to various hospitals of New York, the American Museum of Natural History and the New York Zoological Society.

Miss Helen Gould has given $150,000 to the American College for Girls at Constantinople, Turkey.

H. W. Carpentier, of New York City (Columbia University, class of 1848), added $112,500 to the J. St. Carpentier Fund of this university.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt is erecting as a memorial to his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, a magnificent new home for the Young Men's Christian Association at Newport, R. I. The amount given for this purpose is $110,000.

Elizabeth Plankington, of Milwaukee, Wis., has given $110,000 to that city; $100,000 is to be used by the Young Women's Christian Association and $10,000 for a new organ in the Milwaukee Auditorium.

William W. Smith, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., made a gift of $265,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mrs. Jothan Conant, of Newark, N. J., left to various institutions of her native city $105,000.

By the will of Alonzo B. Daggett the Central New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is benefited by a bequest of $101,000.

Frank J. Walgering, of New York City, willed his estate of $100,000 to various churches and hospitals of that city.

Rev. N. Hickey (Father Hickey), who died October 12, 1909, made his Church at Orange, N. J. (St. John's Roman Catholic Church), beneficiary of his estate of $100,000.

By the terms of the will of Sigismund Neustadt, father-in-law of Mortimer L. Schiff, $100,000 is left for benevolent purposes to be distributed by his widow, Mrs. Agnes Neustadt.

James J. Jarvie, the multi-millionaire of Montclair, N. J., celebrated the anniversary of his marriage by gifts of $100,000 to hospitals, schools and local charities of Montclair.

William H. Ewbanks, an aged philanthropist of Flushing, N. Y., finding the care of his property burdensome, has handed over his realty holdings, amounting to $100,000, to St. George's Church, Flushing, the church to give Mr. Ewbanks the interest therefrom.

An estate worth $100,000 passed to Harvard College under the will of Dr. Frank W. Draper, formerly medical examiner of Suffolk County, N. Y.

Princeton University is the beneficiary to the extent of $100,000 under the will of C. Cuyler, who died in Biarritz, France, July, 1909.

Joseph Wharton, the iron master of Philadelphia, Pa. (died January, 1909), directed that $100,000 should be given to Swarthmore College, for the completion of a dormitory already endowed by Mr. Wharton.

BENEFACTIONS OF 1909.—*Continued.*

Ex-Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey has donated $100,000 to the school of Industrial Arts, of Trenton, N. J., as a memorial to the late Mrs. Kelsey.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, of New York, has given $100,000 to Yale University, to establish a Morris K. Jesup professorship in the Yale Forestry School.

Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, left the city of Fair Haven, Mass., $100,000.

Judge E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, has given $100,000 to the city of Gary, Indiana, for the erection of a Young Men's Christian Association Building.

Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York, has made Princeton University the recipient of $100,000, to be used toward the endowment of Guyot Hall.

Gifts ranging from $10,000 to $100,000 are as follows:

Ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell has given $75,000 for a consumptive home at Newburgh, N. Y. Emma D. Cummings (deceased) left $75,000 to New York City charities; Frederick W. Vanderbilt donated $75,000 to the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale; Mrs. Maria C. Taylor (deceased) bequeathed $65,000 to various New York City hospitals; Charles R. Gregory of St. Louis, Mo., who died in France, March, 1909, left $60,000: $50,000 to the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts and $10,000 to the Public School Library; Frank G. Thompson contributed $50,000 to Harvard University for the Department of History; Wm. K. Vanderbilt subscribed $50,000 to the New Theatre, New York City; Dr. Huntington, ex-Rector of Grace Church, New York City, left $50,000 to funds of his church; Welcome G. Hitchcock (deceased) left by will $41,000 to erect a memorial church at Hartsdale, N. Y.; Mrs. Emily Gere bequeathed $40,000 to the St. Rose Home, New York City; Peter Quackenbush of Paterson, N. J., gave $40,000 for a nurses' home in conjunction with the General Hospital of Paterson, and Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard left $50,000 to the Clarke Institute for the Deaf at Northampton, Mass.

William V. Lawrence, of New York, donated $150,000 to Lawrence Hospital at Bronxville, N. Y.

Philip Lehman gave $40,000 for a home for poor children at Oakhurst, N. J.; James Patten (the Wheat King) contributed $40,000 for the Hospital at Evanstown, Ill.; Mrs. Keith Spalding, $40,000 for a sanitarium at Naperville, Ill.; Mrs. David Dowes (deceased) left $37,500 to New York City charities; Miss Jane Prindell (deceased), $37,500 for hospitals in Baltimore, New York City and Orange, N. J.; Rutherford Stuyvesant, of New York City, by will left $30,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and St. Mark's Episcopal Church of New York City.

Mrs. Sophia A. Brown (widow of John Nicholas Brown) enriched Newport, R. I. institutions by a bequest of $25,000; Mrs. Margaret E. Langdell left $25,000 for two scholarships in Harvard Law Schools; D. L. Einstein, of New York, (deceased), requested his widow to dispense $25,000 in charity as she thought best; Ernest Ehrmann willed $25,000 to four Hebrew charities of New York City; Mrs. Lucy Butters left by will $25,000 to Oakland, Cal., hospitals; Mrs. Lizzie Campbell (deceased) willed $25,000 to the New York City Foundling Hospitals; Miss Josephine Wolff, of Walla Walla, Wash., distributed at her death $25,000 to local institutions; Caleb Camp (deceased), of Winsted, Ct., directed that $25,000 be given to the needy women of Winsted; Mrs. Henrietta Bausch, of Rochester, N. Y., bequeathed $25,000 to hospitals in her native city; Charles Mayer (died in New York) left $25,000 to Jewish charities and his employees; Israel L. Prager also directed $20,000 to the same cause; Mrs. Harriet McDonough willed $20,000 to charity distribution; Isabel Fowler (deceased) left $15,000 to the Pillsbury Hospital of Concord, N.H.; Adolf Schefter, of New York City, at his death willed $15,000 to Jewish charities of New York; Mrs. Adeline Kent, of Kentfield, Cal., donated $12,500 to her home town for a club house; Dr. Martin H. Boyer willed $12,000 to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital; Louis Josephthal left $11,000 to New York City Hebrew charities; Mrs. Louisa Mulford, of New York, (deceased), willed $11,000 for a Church at Mulford, New Jersey; Robert Taller offered to Richfield Springs, N. Y., $10,000 for a local school; and an additional $50,000 was given in small sums to divers institutions and charities by a score of others.

Emanuel Einstein left $10,000 to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews; $10,000 to the United Hebrew Charities; $5,000 to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids; $10,000 to the Mount Sinai Hospital, and $5,000 to the Educational Alliance of New York.

Exclusive of the above amounts, various colleges announce gifts as follows: The University of California, $1,400,000 from the estate of the late Theodore Kearney; Princeton University, $1,169,410; Columbia University, $1,333,962; Washington, $1,000,000; Johns Hopkins, $1,000,000; Wesleyan, $1,000,000; Yale, $1,400,455; Bowdoin, $550,000; Worcester College, $500,000; Ohio Mechanics' Institute of Cincinnati, $500,000 (Gift of Mrs. Mary M. Emory); Grinnell College, $500,000; University of Virginia, $500,000; McAlester College, $450,000; Western Reserve College, $375,000; Bryn Mawr, $300,000; Morningside College, $250,000; Baptist College (Redlands, Cal.), $200,000; Lehigh, $200,000; Western Women's College, $200,000; Constant College, $200,000; Howard University, $162,000; University of Pittsburgh, $108,000; Andover College, $100,000; Amherst, $100,000; Chicago Theological Seminary, $100,000; Union College, $100,000; Roanoke College, $100,000; Greensboro, N. C., $100,000; Exeter, N. H., $100,000; Haverford, $100,000; Middlebury, Vt., $100,000; University of Minnesota, $30,000 from Thomas Shevlin; Wells, $60,000; Canton University, $50,000; Christian College, $50,000; Dartmouth, $50,000 (from Stephen M. Crosby); Wellesley, $50,000; Berea College, $50,000; the Telluride Co. (a Western corporation) is erecting a $50,000 dormitory on Cascadilla Creek, near Cornell University; Eastern College, Va., $40,000; Illinois Wesleyan, $30,000; Brown University, $28,000; Morris Brown University, $25,000; Northwestern, $25,000; Kirk Patrick College, $20,000; the Southern College of Idaho, $20,000; Eureka College, $20,000; the Wilberforce College, $18,000; University of Buffalo, $18,000; Lombard College, $12,000; St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, Iowa, $7,000; Seton Hall, N. J., $7,000, and the University of Vermont, $5,000, making a total of $14,843,827.

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The following additional gifts for the year are also reported: The Methodists have raised for the Methodist Episcopal Foundation Fund Association $2,000,000; the Baptists have contributed $1,500,000 for missionary work; the Academy of Rome has acquired $1,000,000 through the generosity of ten American millionaires; $901,131 was sent to Messina, Italy, by the American people for earthquake relief; the Disciples of Christ raised $700,000 for the endowment of Bethany College; $500,000 was contributed by Harvard Alumni as a testimonial gift to Dr. Eliot upon his retirement; $500,000 has been collected by the International Sunshine Society for a Blind Babies' Home at Summit, N. J.; Johns Hopkins University announces an additional $500,000 from Henry Phipps for the study of insanity; the Knights of Columbus have endowed the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., with a gift of $500,000; Young Men's Christian Association, at Oakland, Cal., valued at $225,000; Presbyterian churches in New York City collected $166,000 for mission; New Beth Israel Hospital, for New York City, $160,000; Sea Breeze Home, Coney Island, N. Y., $150,000; Newark, N. J., Young Men's Christian Association Building, $125,000; Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, $125,000; Young Men's Christian Association of Milwaukee, Wis., $110,000; Young Men's Christian Association at Birmingham, Alabama, $100,000; the Montefiore Home of New York City, $100,000; Neurological Hospital, New York City, $100,000; Jewish Maternity Hospital, New York, $80,000; Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York City, $75,000; Los Angeles Orphan Asylum, $75,000; Christian Alliance Missions, $64,000; Free Synagogue for New York City, $50,000; Brooklyn Central Labor Union for a Home for Consumptives, $50,000, and gifts in sums ranging from $100 to $10,000, aggregating $250,000.

Marriage and Divorce Laws.

(Revised to December 1, 1909.)

Marriage Licenses.—Required in all the States and Territories except Alaska, New Jersey (if residents, otherwise required), New Mexico and South Carolina. California requires man and woman to appear and be examined under oath.

Marriage, Prohibition of.—Marriages between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Arizona, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Carolina; and between whites and Chinese in Arizona, California, Mississippi, Oregon, and Utah.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, and in some of them is declared incestuous and void, and marriage with step-relatives is forbidden in all the States except Florida, Hawaiian Islands, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, Wisconsin.

Connecticut and Minnesota prohibit the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded woman under 45 years of age, or cohabitation by any male of this description with a woman under 45 years of age, and marriage of lunatics is void in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska; persons having sexual diseases in Michigan.

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.* *
Alabama. . .	1 year.	Abandonment two years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for two years for felony.
Arizona.....	1 year.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion one year, excesses, cruelty; neglect to provide one year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.
Arkansas.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity, permanent insanity.
California....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Colorado.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, former marriage existing.
Connecticut ..	3 years.	Fraudulent contract, wilful desertion three years with total neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, seven years' absence without being heard from.
Delaware.....	.....	Desertion three years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, felony—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide three years.
D.of Columbia	2 years.	Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity, and want of age at time of marriage.
Florida.....	2 years.	Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion one year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Georgia.....	1 year.	Mental and physical incapacity, desertion three years, felony, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Idaho.....	6 mos.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, insanity.
Illinois.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness two years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, divorced party cannot marry for two years.
Indiana.....	2 years.	Abandonment two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide two years, felony, physical incapacity.
Iowa.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, consanguinity.
Kansas.....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.
Kentucky....	1 year.	Separation five years, desertion one year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.
Louisiana.....	.....	Felony, habitual drunkenness, excesses, cruelty, public defamation of other party, abandonment, attempt on life of other party, fugitive from justice.
Maine.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion three years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium, or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.
Maryland	2 years.	Abandonment three years, unchastity of wife before marriage, physical incapacity, any cause which renders the marriage null and void *ab initio.*
Mass'chusetts	3-5 yrs.	Cruelty, desertion three years, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony, uniting for three years with religious sect believing marriage unlawful.
Michigan.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.

*Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.* *
Minnesota....	1 year.	Desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony.
Mississippi....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium, or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Missouri.....	1 year.	Felony, absence one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.
Montana.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, innocent party may not remarry within two years, and guilty party within three years of the divorce.
Nebraska.....	6 mos.	Abandonment two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support two years, cruelty.
Nevada.....	6 mos.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide one year.
N.Hampshire	1 year.	Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence three years, habitual drunkenness three years, failure to provide three years, treatment endangering health or reason, union with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wife separate without the State ten years, not claiming marital rights, husband absent from United States three years intending to become citizen of another country without making any provision for wife's support.
New Jersey..	2 years.	Desertion two years, cruelty. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy.
New Mexico.	1 year.	Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
New York....	(‡)	Adultery only. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.
N. Carolina...	.....	Pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity; husband and wife living apart for ten years and having no issue.
North Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.
Ohio.....	1 year.	Absence three years, cruelty, fraud, gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness three years, felony, former existing marriage; procurement of divorce without the State by one party, which continues marriage binding upon other party; physical incapacity.
Oklahoma....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Oregon.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness one year, physical incapacity, desertion one year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.
Pennsylvania	1 year.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity and lunacy.
Rhode Island.	2 years.	Cruelty, desertion five years, habitual drunkenness, excessive use of morphine, opium, or chloral, neglect to provide one year, gross misbehavior, living separate ten years, physical incapacity. Either party civilly dead for crime or prolonged absence. The marriage may be annulled for causes rendering the relationship originally void or voidable.
S. Carolina....	.....	No divorces granted.
South Dakota	6 mos.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Tennessee....	2 years.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment, or neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness.
Texas.....	6 mos.	Abandonment three years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess, or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony.
Utah.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.
Vermont.....	1 year.	Imprisonment three years, intolerable severity, desertion three years, neglect to provide, absence seven years without being heard from.
Virginia.....	1 year.	Insanity at marriage, felony, desertion three years, fugitive from justice two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.
Washington..	1 year.	Abandonment one year, fraud, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide, felony, physical incapacity, incurable insanity, cruelty or indignities rendering life burdensome, other cause deemed sufficient by the Court.
West Virginia	1 year.	Desertion three years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. ‡ Actual residence.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
West Virginia (cont.)		marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.
Wisconsin....	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage, where marriage was contracted with former marriage existing the second marriage is void without any divorce proceedings.
Wyoming....	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud. The marriage is void without divorce proceedings, consanguinity, insanity, former existing marriage.

*Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law.

(From Census Bulletin 96, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

THE Bureau of the Census has just completed a compilation of the statistics of marriage and divorce covering a period of twenty years from 1887 to 1906, inclusive. The total number of marriages recorded during the twenty years from 1887 to 1906, inclusive, was 12,832,044. The number annually reported increased from 483,069 in the year 1887 to 853,290 in the year 1906. The increase year by year was by no means uniform. The marriage rate is quickly responsive to changes in economic conditions. A small increase shown for 1893 and an actual decrease in the succeeding year reflect the influence of the panic of 1892, and normal conditions do not appear to have been restored in the matrimonial market until the year 1899. It is computed that if the average annual increase in marriages during the five years ending with 1892 had continued for the next six years, the aggregate number of marriages contracted during the latter period would have been greater than it was by 259,813. It is to be presumed that a considerable number of persons in this large total never contracted marriage.

The number of divorces reported for each State in each twenty-year period and the divorce rate in 1880 and 1900, based on a five-year average, were as follows:

State or Territory.	Total Divorces Granted. 1887 to 1906.	Total Divorces Granted. 1867 to 1886.	Divorce Rate Per 100,000 Population.* 1900.	Divorce Rate Per 100,000 Population.* 1880.
Continental United States	945,625	328,716	73	38
North Atlantic division	142,920	73,503	38	28
Maine	14,194	8,412	117	78
New Hampshire	8,617	4,979	112	85
Vermont	4,740	3,238	75	47
Massachusetts	22,940	9,853	47	30
Rhode Island	6,953	4,462	105	93
Connecticut	9,224	8,542	50	61
New York	29,125	15,355	23	16
New Jersey	7,441	2,642	23	13
Pennsylvania	39,686	16,020	35	21
South Atlantic division	58,603	16,357	33	13
Delaware	887	289	16	10
Maryland	7,920	2,185	40	12
Dist. of Columbia	2,325	1,105	58	31
Virginia	12,129	2,635	38	11
West Virginia	10,308	2,555	64	25
North Carolina	7,047	1,338	24	6
†South Carolina	....	163	..	1
Georgia	10,401	3,959	26	14
Florida	7,586	2,128	79	53
North Central division	434,476	162,830	96	55
Ohio	63,982	26,367	91	48
Indiana	60,721	25,193	142	70
Illinois	82,209	36,072	100	68
Michigan	42,371	18,433	104	72
Wisconsin	22,867	9,988	65	41
Minnesota	15,646	3,623	55	27
Iowa	34,874	16,564	93	60
Missouri	54,766	15,278	103	40
‡North Dakota	4,317	297	88	46
‡South Dakota	7,108	790	95	48
Nebraska	16,711	3,034	82	43
Kansas	28,904	7,191	100	44
South Central division	220,289	49,327	95	35
Kentucky	30,641	10,248	84	35
Tennessee	30,447	9,625	80	38
Alabama	22,807	5,204	69	27
Mississippi	19,993	5,040	74	30
Louisiana	9,785	1,697	41	10
Arkansas	29,541	6,041	136	53
Indian Territory	6,751	...	113	..
Oklahoma	7,669	...	129	..
Texas	62,655	11,472	131	49
Western division	89,337	26,699	129	89
Montana	6,454	822	167	125
Idaho	3,205	368	120	58
Wyoming	1,772	401	118	111
Colorado	15,844	3,687	158	138
New Mexico	2,437	255	73	12
Arizona	2,380	237	120	47
Utah	4,670	4,078	92	114
Nevada	1,045	1,128	111	106
Washington	16,215	906	184	75
Oregon	10,145	2,609	134	92
California	25,170	12,118	108	84

*Based on the annual average of divorce for the five-year period of which the census year is the median year. †All laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878.

‡Organized from part of Dakota Territory, November 2, 1889. Divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota Territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota, according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these States.

Wills.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

AGE at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Hawaiian Islands, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years is competent to make a will. In Colorado persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. WITNESSES—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

Acknowledgment of Deeds.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayor and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for another person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. FORMS are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. ONE WITNESS to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. TWO WITNESSES to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

Promissory Notes and Checks.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain.

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona-fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the

drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona-fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its inception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona-fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a similar Negotiable Instrument law: Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, New York, and Tennessee—and the same general rules apply in all the States.

Distribution of Intestate's Personal Estate.

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the personal estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to the widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some States, where the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased wife differ from those of a wife in the estate of her deceased husband, which will be shown in a separate table.

I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parent's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Louisiana, which, being founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other States, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wife during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiana are also not included, for the reason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which would occupy too much space for a statement here.

II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half. the residue being taken by the other relatives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow or descendants (given below): Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Virginia.

(c) In Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to $5,000 and one-half of the residue.

(d) In Connecticut and Vermont the widow takes the entire estate up to $2,000 and one-half the residue.

(e) In New York, in case deceased leaves a father surviving, the widow takes one-half; if no father surviving, the widow takes one-half and $2,000 in addition.

(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes $1,500, and, if the estate exceeds $3,000, one-half of the residue.

(g) In Wyoming the widow takes the entire estate up to $10,000 and three-fourths of the residue.

(h) In Nebraska the widow takes the use of the entire estate for her life.

(i) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to $3,000 and one-half of the residue.

III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and children, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio (one-half if less than $400), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: California, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah.

(c) In the following States the widow takes one-half and the children, or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE—*Continued.*

third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children.

(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(g) In Georgia, if there are less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(h) In New Mexico, the widow takes one-half of the estate acquired during marriage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example) and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marriage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the children or their descendants taking the residue.

IV. (a) When the deceased leaves no widow, children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-half and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.

In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and their descendants take the entire estate.

(b) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equally; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Nevada, North Carolina, and North Dakota.

(d) In the following States the parents, if living, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally. Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, and South Carolina.

(e) In Delaware and Ohio the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawful issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE'S ESTATE.

In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis.

(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.

(b) In New York, if there are no children or descendants of children, the husband takes the entire estate.

(c) In Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants, the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.

(d) In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.

(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants, taking the residue.

Law Examinations in New York State.

To entitle an applicant to an examination as an attorney and counsellor he shall pay to the examiners a fee of $15, and he must prove (15 days in advance) to the satisfaction of the State Board of Law Examiners: 1. That he is a citizen of the State, twenty-one years of age, and that his residence for six months prior to the examination is actual and not constructive, which proof must be made by his own affidavit. 2. That he has studied law in the manner and according to the conditions prescribed for a period of three years, except that if the applicant is a graduate of any college or university his period of study may be two years instead of three; and except also that persons who have been admitted as attorneys in the highest court of original jurisdiction of another State or country, and have remained therein as practicing attorneys for at least one year, may be admitted to such examination after a period of law study of one year within this State. 3. That the applicant has passed the regents' examination or its equivalent must be proved by the production of a certified copy of the regents' certificate filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Address communications concerning law examinations to F. M. Danaher, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWS.

THE following is a synopsis of several of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.

Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.

Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The time provided for accounting to the Court by executors and administrators on their administration.

(2) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States.

(3) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Alabama.....	Annual accounts. Final account in one year if condition of estate permits.	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages of servants or employees.
Arizona.....	As directed by the Court.	None.	No statutory provision.
Arkansas.....	Annual accounts. Final accounting in three years.	Five per cent. tax on property passing to collateral relatives (other than lineal descendants or ancestors).	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages of servants. 4. Judgments which are liens on land of deceased.
California.....	Must file account in ten months.	On estates less than $25,000 in value the tax rate varies from 1% to 5%, governed by the relationship to deceased, the nearer the relationship the smaller the rate of tax. On larger estates the above rate is increased from 1½ to 3 times. The tax exempt inheritances vary from $10,000 to a widow or minor child to $500 passing to remote relatives or strangers.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Wages due within sixty days. 5. Judgments, mortgages and other liens.
Colorado.....	First account in six months, further accounts every six months until estate is closed.	Property passing to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant, or adopted child, or child acknowledged as such for ten years, is taxable at 2%, except estates less than $10,000 are exempt to above persons. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece or their descendants tax of 3%, no exemption. To all others above $500: On $500 to $10,000, tax is 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	1. Moneys held by deceased as trustee or executor. 2. Expenses of funeral and last sickness. 3. All allowances to widow or orphans.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Connecticut...	Account in one year.	All estates exempt up to $10,000. Tax on excess as follows: To parents, husband or wife, or lineal descendants, ½%; to others 3%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Experses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Other preferred claims by State laws.
Delaware.....	Account in one year.	Property passing to parents, wife, children or descendants exempt. To others, tax of 5%; estates exempt up to $500.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages to servants and laborers. 4. Rent (not over one year). 5. Judgments. 6. Obligations of record. 7. Obligations under seal. 8. Contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.
District of Columbia....	Account in fifteen months.	None.	1. Judgments or decree of Court. 2. Other debts.
Florida.....	Annual accounts.	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Judgments and debts due to State.
Georgia.....	Annual accounts.	None.	1. Year's support of family. 2. Expenses of funeral and last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Taxes. 5. Fiduciary obligations. 6. Judgments, mortgages and other liens. 7. Rent. 8. Liquidated demands.
Idaho.....	First account in three months. Future accounts as directed by the Court.	Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: (a) To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of Class A, exempt $4,000. (b) To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt, $2,000. (c) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, $1,500. (d) To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt, $1,000. (e) To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Illinois.....	Inventory in three months. Accounts as directed by the Court.	On property passing to parents, husband or wife, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent, tax 1%; exempt up to $20,000.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children. 3. Expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Illinois—(Continued)..		To uncle, aunt, niece or nephew or descendants, 2%; exempt, $2,000. All other cases as follows: On less than $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%. All estates less than $500 exempt.	wages to servants. 4. Debts to common school or township funds. 5. Doctor's bill, last sickness. 6. Money owed in fiduciary capacity.
Indiana.....	Accounts as directed by Court.	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts secured by liens on real estate. 6. Wages, not over $50.
Iowa.....	First account in six months. Annually thereafter. Final account in three years.	Property passing to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child or issue thereof is exempt. To others 5% tax above $1,000. To alien non-residents of the State tax is 20%, unless alien is brother or sister, when tax is 10%.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Claims filed within six months after notice.
Kansas.....	Annual accounts.	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. Administration expenses. Wages of servants. 3. Debts due to State. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within one year after letters of administration. 6. Demands presented after one year and before two years. 7. Demands presented after two years and before three years
Kentucky.....	As directed by Court.	Tax of 5% on all estates over $500 except to parents, husband or wife, lawful issue, husband of daughter, wife or widow of son, lineal descendants or adopted child, which are exempt.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Moneys due in fiduciary capacity.
Louisiana.....	Annual accounts.	Exempt to $10,000 to parents or lineal ancestors, children or descendants; excess taxable at 2%; to others 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Legal expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Servants' wages within one year. 5. Debts for food and supplies within six months. 6. Salaries, clerks.
Maine.....	As directed by the Court.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or descendants, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter; to others, 4% above $500.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to husband, widow or children. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Maryland.....	Account in one year. Thereafter every six months till closed.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above $500.	1. Taxes. 2. Arrears of rent. 3. Judgments or decrees of Court.
Massachusetts.	Annual accounts.	(a) To husband or wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendants, adopted child or descendants thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, taxable as follows: Under $10,000, exempt; up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000,	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages, not over $100.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Massachusetts —(Continued)..		1½%; above $100,000, 2%. (b) To brother, sister, nephew or niece: Up to $25,000, 3%; $25,000 to $100,000, 4%; above $100,000, 5%. Exempt to $1,000. To all other persons. 5%.	
Michigan.....	Eighteen months allowed to close estate. More may be granted by Court up to four years.	Tax of 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, adopted child, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent, exempt to $2,000. To others, 5% over $100.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Minnesota.....	Eighteen months to settle estate, though further time may be allowed.	All inheritances above $10,000 are taxable as follows: $10,000 to $50,000, 1½%; $50,000 to $100,000, 3%; above $100,000, 5%. Estates below $10,000 exempt.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Mississippi....	Annual accounts.	None.	No statutory preference.
Missouri.....	Annual accounts. Final settlement after two years.	All inheritances taxable at 5% except to parents, husband or wife, or lineal descendants, which are exempt.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness; wages of servants. 3. Taxes and public debts. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within one year after letters. 6. All demands exhibited after one and before two years.
Montana.....	One year allowed for settlement of estate.	Tax of 1% to parents, husband or wife, lawful issue, brother or sister, or adopted child, exempt to $7,500. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Nebraska.....	Final account in three years.	Taxable at 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, or where deceased stood in relation of parent, and lineal descendants in lawful wedlock, exempt to $10,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, or descendants, 2%; exempt to $2,000. To others, above $500 as follows: $500 to $5,000, 2%; $5,000 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Nevada.....	First account after three months. Thereafter as directed by Court.	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
N. Hampshire..	Account in one year, subject to further direction by the Court.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, brother, sister, adopted child, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Allowance to widow. 4. Taxes and expenses of last sickness.
New Jersey....	Account in one year.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, lineal descendants, brother or sister, husband of daughter, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5%.	1. Expenses of last sickness. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Judgments and decrees.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
New Mexico...	First account in one year. Yearly thereafter.	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance for widow and minor children. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or territory laws. 5. Taxes.
New York.....	Account in one year.	(a) Taxable at 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, stepchild, brother, sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lawful issue and descendants, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parents; exempt to $10,000. (b). To others, 5% above $500.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 3. Taxes. 4. Judgments and decrees.
N. Carolina...	Annual accounts. Final account in two years.	Exempt to husband or wife. (1) To lineal ancestors, or descendants, brothers or sisters, or where mutual relation of parents and child existed ¾%; exempt to $2,000. (2) Descendants of brother or sister, 1½%. (3) Uncles or aunts, or descendants, 3%. (4) Great-uncles, great-aunts, or descendants, 4%. (5) To all others: $2,000 to $5,000, 5%; $5,000 to $10,000, 7½%; $10,000 to $25,000, 10%; $25,000 to $50,000, 12½%; above $50,000, 15%.	1. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Taxes. 4. Debts due U. S. or State. 5. Judgments. 6. Wages within one year. Medical attendance within one year.
N. Dakota.....	As directed by Court.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or descendants thereof. To others, 2% above $25,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance to family. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Ohio.....	First account in 18 months. Annually thereafter.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, brother, sister, nephew, niece, lineal descendant, adopted child, person legally designated as heir, and descendants thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To others, 5% above $200.	1. Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children for twelve months. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Public rates and taxes. 5. Wages, within a year. Not over $150 to one person.
Oklahoma.....	Accounts as required by the Court.	A graduated tax is imposed, determined by varying relationship to deceased and the amount of property passing to each person.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Support of family for ninety days. 4. Taxes to U. S. or State. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 6. Judgments or mortgages. 7. Other claims presented to administrator within six months.
Oregon.....	Semi-annual accounts.	Estates less than $10,000 are exempt. (a) Tax of 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, one to whom deceased	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Taxes due U. S. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Public rates and taxes.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Oregon—(Continued)..		bore relation of parent, or lineal descendant in lawful wedlock, upon the amount received by each person above $5,000. (b) Tax of 2% to uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or descendants on amount received by each above $2,000. In all other cases above $500: $500 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 7. Wages within ninety days.
Pennsylvania..	Account in one year.	Estates less than $250 exempt. Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants, stepchildren, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. Wages due household servants within one year. 2. Rent, within one year.
Rhode Island..	Estate to be settled in two years.	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts due to U. S. 4. Debts due to State, and State and town taxes. 5. Wages within six months, not exceeding $100 to one person. 6. Other claims presented within six months.
S. Carolina....	Annual accounts.	None.	1. Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses. 2. Debts due to public. 3. Judgments, mortgages and executions. 4. Rent. 5. Bonds, contract debts.
S. Dakota.....	Account in one year.	A tax is imposed, graduated by varying relationships to deceased and amounts of property passing to each person.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Wages for 60 days. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Tennessee.....	Estate to be settled in two years.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children and lineal descendants. To others, 5% over $250.	No priority.
Texas.....	Annual accounts.	None.	1. Expenses of funeral and last sickness if presented within sixty days. 2. Administration expenses, including allowance for support of widow and children for one year. 3. Debts secured by mortgage or other lien. 4. Other debts presented within twelve months.
Utah.....	First account in six months.	Tax of 5% on all estates over $10,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and administration.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Utah—(Continued)..			3. Wages, within sixty days, not over $100 to one person. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Debts secured by liens.
Vermont.....	Account in one year.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5% above $2,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Debts due to State. 5. Debts due to U. S.
Virginia.....	Account in 18 months. Annually thereafter.	Exempt to lineal ancestors or lineal descendants, husband or wife, brother or sister. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness, not exceeding $50, doctor or druggist. 3. Taxes. 4. Money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.
Washington...	Account in one year.	(a) Tax of 1% above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof. (b) To collaterals, including the third degree of relationship, 3% up to $50,000, 4½% from $50,000 to $100,000, and 6% from $100,000 upward. (c) To those further removed, 6% up to $50,000, 9% up to $100,000, 12% above $100,000. (d) On all sums to collaterals who are aliens not residing in U. S., tax of 25%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Wages, within ninety days. 5. Taxes. 6. Judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.
W. Virginia...	Account in 18 months. Annually thereafter.	Tax of 1% to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants, above $20,000. To brother or sister, 3%. To grandfather or grandmother, 5%. To all others, 7½%.	1. Debts due to U. S. 2. Taxes. 3. Moneys due as fiduciary. 4. Other claims not voluntary obligations.
Wisconsin.....	Accounts as required by Court.	(1) Tax of 1% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, one to whom deceased bore relationship of parent, and lineal issue thereof. (2) To brothers, sisters and descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%. (3) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts and descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times on excess; above $500,000, 3 times on excess.	1. Last sickness and funeral expenses. 2. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Wyoming.....	Accounts every six months.	Tax of 2% on amount above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, lineal descendants, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted or acknowledged child for ten years. Except that to husband, wife or child resident of the State $25,000 to each is exempt. To others than above, tax of 5%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and sixty days' wages. 3. Medicine and medical attendance of last sickness. 4. Judgments and mortgages. 5. All claims presented within six months. 6. All claims presented within one year.

A contract is an agreement of two or more parties, by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.

2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him, unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking thus to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary to the infant, and that he was not already supplied by his parents or guardians.

4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies, or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid, whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions, which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds,** vary in some of the States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be thus attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor, or administrator, to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain, the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy. Except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse, or contracts for the performance of work upon a specified object, when its destruction without the fault of the party sought to be held liable is a sufficient excuse.

Arrest in Civil Action.

WHILE imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing it in actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander or the like. Other States only allow arrest to prevent or punish the escape of a defendant from the State and the concealment or transfer of his property with intent to defraud creditors. Still other States combine these two theories or modify them in different ways.

The following synopsis shows a grouping of the States along lines of approximately similar legislation.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed: Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut; for fraud, libel, slander or violent injury to person or property, Delaware; for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff); only after judgment for fraud or personal injuries, New Mexico.

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer or remove his property to avoid plaintiff's claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State, or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, sheriffs or other officers of the Court for failure to pay over money collected, and in certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff.

In Wyoming and Ohio (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendant has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

Reciprocity Treaties and Agreements.

(List of reciprocity treaties between the United States and foreign countries since 1850.)

Countries with Which Reciprocity Treaties and Agreements Have Been Made.	Signed.	Took Effect.	Terminated.
British North American Possessions (treaty)	June 5, 1854	March 16, 1855	March 17, 1866.
Hawaiian Islands (treaty)	January 30, 1875	September 9, 1876	April 30, 1900.
Brazil (agreement)	January 31, 1891	April 1, 1891	August 27, 1894.
Santo Domingo (agreement)	June 4, 1891	September 1, 1891	
Great Britain:			
Barbados (agreement)	February 1, 1892	February 1, 1892	
Jamaica (agreement)	February 1, 1892	February 1, 1892	
Leeward Islands (agreement)	February 1, 1892	February 1, 1892	
Trinidad (including Tobago) (agreement)	February 1, 1892	February 1, 1892	
Windward Islands (excepting Grenada) (agreement)	February 1, 1892	February 1, 1892	
British Guiana (agreement)	February 1, 1892	April 1, 1892	
Salvador (agreement)	December 30, 1891	February 1, 1892 (provisional)	
Nicaragua (agreement)	March 11, 1892	March 12, 1892	
Honduras (agreement)	April 29, 1892	May 25, 1892 (provisional)	
Guatemala (agreement)	December 30, 1891	May 30, 1892	
Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico (agreement)	June 16, 1891	September 1, 1891 (provisional)	
Austria-Hungary (agreement)	May 25, 1892	May 26, 1892	
France (agreement)	May 28, 1898	June 1, 1898	Still in force
Germany (agreement)	January 30, 1892	February 1, 1892	August 24, 1894.
Portugal and Azores and Madeira Islands (agreement)	May 22, 1900	June 12, 1900	Still in force.
Italy (agreement)	February 8, 1900	July 18, 1900	Still in force.
Switzerland (treaty of 1850)	.....	June 1, 1898	March 23, 1900.
Switzerland	.....	January 1, 1906	Still in force.
Cuba (agreement)	December 17, 1903	December 27, 1903	Still in force.
Spain (agreement)	August 27, 1906	September 1, 1906	Still in force.
Bulgaria (agreement)	September 15, 1906	September 15, 1906	Still in force.
Germany (agreement)	April 22, 1907	July 1, 1907	Still in force.
Great Britain	November 19, 1907	December 5, 1907	Still in force.
France (additional articles)	January 28, 1908	January 28, 1908	Still in force.
Netherlands	May 16, 1907	August 12, 1908	Still in force.

Additional list of Reciprocity treaties—Argentine Republic, took effect April 9, 1855. Bolivia, took effect January 8, 1863. China, took effect January 13, 1904. Costa Rica, took effect May 26, 1852. Hayti, took effect July 6, 1865. Japan, took effect March 21, 1895. Liberia, took effect March 18, 1863. Paraguay, took effect March 12, 1860. Servia, took effect December 27, 1882. All the above treaties are still in force.

The treaty with Cuba, which went into operation December 27, 1903, gives a reduction of 20 per cent. duty on all dutiable articles from Cuba entering the United States, and a reduction ranging from 20 to 40 per cent. on articles from the United States entering Cuba.

Arbitration Treaties.

The United States Senate, Sixtieth Congress, ratified twelve arbitration Conventions, the countries being Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. An arbitration treaty between China and the United States was signed at the State Department, Washington, October 8, 1908, an arbitration treaty between Peru and the United States, December 5, 1908, and an arbitration treaty between Paraguay and the United States was signed at Asuncion, March 13, 1909.

The Senate on January 28, 1905, ratified a treaty with Guatemala, San Salvador, Peru and Honduras providing for the submission to arbitration at the Permanent Court of the Hague of "all claims for pecuniary loss or damage which may be presented by their respective citizens and which cannot be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels, and when said claims are of sufficient importance to warrant the expenses of arbitration," the treaty to remain in force five years from the date of its ratification by the last signatory government (the United States).

National Waterways Commission.

CREATED BY SECTION 7 OF CHAPTER 264 OF THE ACTS OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1909.

Section 7. That a commission be, and is hereby, created, to be known as the National Waterways Commission, to be composed of members of the Sixtieth Congress, who shall be members of the Sixty-first Congress as well, as follows: Five members of the Senate, to be appointed by the presiding officer thereof; seven members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker. It shall be the duty of this commission to investigate questions pertaining to water transportation and the improvement of waterways, and to recommend to Congress such action as it may deem best upon these subjects. Said commission shall be, and is hereby, authorized to employ experts to aid in the work of inquiry and examination, also to employ clerks, stenographers, and such other assistants as may be necessary, all such employees to be paid such compensation as the said commission may deem just and reasonable, upon a certificate to be issued by the chairman of the commission. The several departments and bureaus of the Government shall detail from time to time such officials and employees and furnish such information as may be requested by said commission in its investigations. For the purposes of its investigations said commission shall be authorized to pay the necessary travelling expenses of persons summoned before it for the giving of information upon matters pertaining to the subjects under consideration, and the said commission is authorized to sit during the recess of Congress. The members of said commission or of any subcommission, or subcommissions thereof, may make investigations of waterways and harbors in the United States and elsewhere, and shall be allowed actual necessary expenses for the same and the expenses of necessary employees. The term of the commission shall expire on March 4, 1911. The commission shall report from time to time to the Congress of the United States, and shall at the conclusion of its labors submit a final report: Provided, That a preliminary report shall be made not later than January 1, 1910, which report, with all other reports, shall embrace such material and information obtained in the course of the investigation as shall be of value; also the conclusions reached by said commission on the several subjects investigated.

The sum of $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to pay the necessary expenses of said commission.

Game Laws of the

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME

THE following table shows the close season for all game in the United States, with the exception of mountain sheep and goat and a few unimportant species. Where no dates are given kind of game does not exist, or close season at all times. Local laws, where operative, should be consulted.

		Mammals.				Birds.
		Deer.	Elk, Antelope, Moose, Caribou.	Squirrel.	Rabbit.	Quail.
1	Alabama	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (6)	.....	Jan. 1–Aug. 1 (22)	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
2	Alaska	Dec. 15–June. 1	Jan. 1–Aug. 20 (6)	.....	.....	.....
3	Arizona	Dec. 1–Sept. 15 (a)	At all times	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Oct. 15
4	Arkansas	Feb. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Dec. 1–May 1	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
5	California	Nov. 1–July 15 (a)	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Feb. 1–Oct. 1
6	Colorado	Oct. 11–Oct. 1 (a)	At all times	.....	.....	To Oct. 1, 1912
7	Connecticut	To June 1, 1911	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Jan. 15–Oct. 1 (27)	Dec. 1–Oct. 1
8	Delaware	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15
9	Dist. of Col.	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Mar. 15–Nov. 1
10	Florida	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
11	Georgia	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 15–Nov. 1
12	Idaho	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (1)	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 1
13	Illinois	To 1919 (11)	.....	Nov. 16–June 1	.....	Dec. 10–Nov. 11
14	Indiana	At all times (11)	.....	Oct. 1–July 1	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 10
15	Long Island	Nov. 3, 5, 10, 12	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1
16	Iowa	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Dec. 15–Nov. 1
17	Kansas	At all times	At all times	At all times	.....	Dec. 15–Nov. 15
18	Kentucky	Mar. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 15 (23)	Sept. 15–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15
19	Louisiana	Local Seasons (6)	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
20	Maine	Dec. 16–Oct. 1 (12)	Dec. 1–Oct. 15 (2)	To May 1, 1911	April 1–Sept. 1	At all times
21	Maryland	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	Dec. 25–Nov. 1	Dec. 25–Nov. 1
22	Massachusetts	To Nov. 1, 1910	.....	To Oct. 1, 1910	Mar. 1–Oct. 15	Nov. 15–Oct. 15
23	Michigan	Dec. 1–Nov. 10 (12)	To 1913	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	.....	At all times
24	Minnesota	Dec. 1–Nov. 10	Dec. 1–Nov. 10 (a)	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1
25	Mississippi	Mar. 1–Nov. 15	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
26	Missouri	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (6)	.....	Dec. 22–July 1	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1
27	Montana	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1 (3)	.....	.....	At all times
28	Nebraska	At all times	At all times	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	.....	At all times
29	Nevada	Oct. 15–Sept. 15	At all times	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 15
30	New Hampshire	Dec. 15–Dec. 1 (12)	At all times	To Oct. 1, 1913	Apr. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1
31	New Jersey	Nov. 3, 10, 17, 24 (6)	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 15 (24)	Dec. 31–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15 (24)
32	New Mexico	Nov. 16–Oct. 15 (b)	At all times	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 1
33	*New York	Nov. 1–Sept. 16*	At all times	Dec. 1–Oct. 1*	Feb. 16–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Nov. 1
34	North Carolina	Feb. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Local laws	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
35	North Dakota	Dec. 1–Nov. 10	At all times	.....	.....	At all times
36	Ohio	.....	.....	Oct. 31–Oct. 1	Dec. 5–Nov. 15	Dec. 5–Nov. 15
37	Oklahoma	Dec. 1–Nov. 1 (6)	At all times	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 15
38	Oregon	Nov. 1–Aug. 1 (6)(12)	At all times	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Nov. 15–Oct. 15 (12)
39	Pennsylvania	Dec. 1–Nov. 15 (b)	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 15–Nov. 1	Nov. 15–Oct. 15
40	Rhode Island	At all times (9)	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1
41	South Carolina	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 15 (12)
42	South Dakota	Dec. 1–Nov. 1	To Jan. 1, 1911	.....	.....	.....
43	Tennessee	To Oct. 1, 1911 (14)	.....	Mar. 1–June 1 (12)	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 15
44	Texas	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	To July 1, 1912	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 1
45	Utah	Nov. 15–Oct. 15 (b)	At all times	.....	.....	At all times (12)
46	Vermont	Oct. 31–Oct. 25 (9)	At all times	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	May 1–Sept. 15	To Sept. 15, 1911
47	Virginia	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Local laws	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)
48	Washington	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Nov. 1–Sept. 15 (7)	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 1 (12)
49	West Virginia	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	Dec. 20–Nov. 2 (12)	Dec. 1–Nov. 1
50	Wisconsin	Dec. 1–Nov. 11 (12)	At all times	Feb. 1–Oct. 10 (12)	Feb. 1–Oct. 10 (12)	To Oct. 1, 1915
51	Wyoming	Dec. 1–Sept. 25	At all times	.....	.....	At all times

1 Elk only. 2 Cow and calf moose and caribou, all year. 3 Moose, caribou, bison or Buffalo, all the year. 4 Prairie chicken, closed season all year. Oklahoma, Nov. 1–Sept. 1; Oregon, Oct. 15–Sept. 1. 5 Snipe—California, April 1–Oct. 1; New Hampshire, Dec. 1–Oct. 1. 6 West Virginia, Mar. 1–Oct. 15, female protected all the year. 7 Moose and antelope, males only. 8 Ruff—Connecticut, Jan. 1–Sept. 12. 9 Deer raised in private preserves may be killed at any time. 10 Certain species. 11 Deer raised in inclosure for market may be killed Oct. 1–Feb. 1. 12 Local exceptions. 14 Except Fentress County, Dec. 1–Jan. 1. 15 In Suffolk County. 16 Plover—Missouri, Jan. 1–Sept. 1; Nebraska, Sept. 1–July 15; 18 Except July. 19 Except Mar. 1–April 21; Sundays and Mondays are also closed seasons for ducks and other waterfowl. 20 Female deer, Nov. 1–Sept. 1. 21 Swan, all year; Duck, Jan. 1–Sept. 1. 22 Except May 15–June 15. 23 Except June 15–Sept. 15. 24 Southern Section, Northern Section, Dec. 2–Oct. 15. 25 Southern Section, Northern Section, Jan. 2–Oct. 15. 26 April 16–March 1. 27 Between Dec. 1 and Jan. 15 hunting with dog and ferret only. Prohibitory laws against hunting doves and robins exist in nearly all States. Sale of game during close season is prohibited in most States. License fees from non-residents required in some States.

(a) Female deer and elk and deer without horns protected at all times. (b) Except deer without horns. Non-resident not permitted to kill.

* NEW YORK. Dates for deer hunting apply to Adirondack region and Dutchess county only; rest of State no open season. (Exceptions). Orange and Sullivan counties, Nov. 1–Oct. 16. Fawns at all times. Hunting with dogs, traps, or devices of any kind prohibited.

SQUIRREL—Exceptions. Richmond and Steuben counties all the year.

WILD BIRDS—Catching, killing, or the possession of live or dead, and robbing of nests prohibited at all times—except English sparrow, crane, hawk, crow, owl, and blackbird.

Hunting and shooting on Sunday prohibited.

Export of game or birds taken in the State is prohibited.

FISH LAWS, NEW YORK STATE, OPEN SEASON.

Trout (Brook, Brown and Rainbow)—April 16 to August 31. Exceptions: Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Lewis, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington,

Several States, 1910.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first date of the close season and the first date of the open season are given. Open season may be found by reversing the dates.

Compiled and corrected to October 1, 1909.

BIRDS.

Grouse and Prairie Chicken.	Wild Turkey.	Pheasant.	Woodcock.	Duck, Goose, Swan.	Plover, Snipe, Rail.	
To Dec. 1, 1912	Apr. 1–Dec. 1 (6)	To Dec. 1, 1912	Mar. 15–Sept. 1	Mar. 15–Sept. 1	May 1–Nov. 1	1
Mar. 2–Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 2–Sept. 1	Mar. 2–Sept. 1	2
Feb. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	Feb. 1–Oct. 15	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Oct. 15	3
Dec. 1–Oct. 31	May 1–Sept. 1	To Mar. 14, 1913	.....	.....	.....	4
To Sept. 1, 1911	At all times	At all times	.....	Feb. 15–Oct. 1	Feb. 15–Oct. 1 (5)	5
Oct. 21–Oct. 1	At all times	At all times	.....	April 16–Sept. 10	Dec. 1–Aug. 1 (26)	6
Dec. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (8)	7
.....	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	.....	Apr. 16–Oct. 1	Feb. 2–Sept. 1	8
Mar. 15–Sept. 1	Dec. 26–Nov. 1	Dec. 26–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–July 1	Apr. 1–Sept. 1	April 1–Sept. 1	9
.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1	At all times	.....	April 1–Oct. 1	.....	10
.....	Mar. 15–Nov. 1	Mar. 15–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Sept. 1	Feb. 1–Sept. 1 (10)	Mar. 15–July 15	11
Dec. 1–Aug. 15	.....	At all times	.....	Mar. 1–Sept. 1	Mar. 1–Sept. 1	12
To July 1, 1911	To July 1, 1913	To July 1, 1913	Dec. 1–Aug. 1	April 16–Sept. 1	May 2–Sept. 1	13
Jan. 1–Nov. 10 (4)	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1–July 1	April 15–Sept. 1	April 15–Sept. 1	14
Jan. 1–Nov. 1	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (15)	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	Jan. 1–July 16	15
Dec. 1–Sept. 1	Dec. 15–Nov. 1	Dec. 15–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–July 10	April 15–Sept. 1	April 15–Sept. 1	16
Oct. 15–Sept. 15 (12)	.....	To 1913	.....	April 15–Sept. 1	Sept. 15–July 15	17
.....	Feb. 1–Sept. 1	At all times	Feb. 1–June 20	April 1–Aug. 15	.....	18
To Dec. 1, 1910	Apr. 15–Nov. 1 (6)	.....	To Dec. 1, 1910	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	19
Dec. 1–Sept. 15	.....	To 1913	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (10)	May 1–Aug. 1	20
Dec. 25–Nov. 1	Dec. 25–Nov. 1	.....	Dec. 25–Nov. 1 (18)	April 10–Nov. 1	May 1–Aug. 15	21
Nov. 15–Oct. 15 (4)	.....	At all times	Nov. 15–Oct. 15	Jan. 1–Sept. 15 (10)	Jan. 1–Aug. 1	22
Dec. 1–Oct. 15 (4)	.....	.....	Jan. 2–Sept. 1	Jan. 2–Sept. 1	Jan. 2–Sept. 1	23
Nov. 7–Sept. 7	.....	.....	Nov. 7–Sept. 7	Dec. 1–Sept. 7	Nov. 7–Sept. 7	24
.....	May 1–Jan. 1 (6)	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Sept. 1	Mar. 1–Sept. 1	25
At all times	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	At all times	At all times	May 1–Sept. 15	May 1–Sept. 15 (16)	26
Nov. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Nov. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	27
Dec. 1–Oct. 1	At all times	At all times	.....	April 6–Sept. 15	May 2–Sept. 15 (16)	28
Jan. 1–Oct. 1	.....	.....	Mar. 15–Sept. 15	Mar. 15–Sept. 15	Mar. 15–Sept. 15	29
Dec. 1–Oct. 1	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Feb. 1–Oct. 1	Feb. 1–Oct. 1 (5)	30
Jan. 1–Nov. 15 (24)	Jan. 1–Nov. 15 (24)	Jan. 1–Nov. 15 (24)	Jan. 1–Nov. 15 (24)	Mar. 16–Nov. 1 (25)	Jan. 1–May 1	31
Jan. 1–Oct. 1 (4)	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	At all times	.....	.....	Mar. 2–Sept. 15	32
Dec. 1–Oct. 1	.....	At all times (12)	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Jan. 1–Sept. 16	Jan. 1–Sept. 16	33
.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1	.....	Local laws	Local laws	.....	34
Nov. 2–Sept. 7	.....	At all times	Nov. 2–Sept. 7	Dec. 16–Sept. 7	.....	35
To Nov. 10, 1913	.....	To Nov., 1913	Dec. 5–Sept. 1	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (19)	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (19)	36
At all times (4)	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	To Nov., 1914	.....	May 1–Aug. 15	May 1–Aug. 15	37
Nov. 15–Oct. 15 (4) (12)	.....	Oct. 15–Sep. 1	.....	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	38
Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Nov. 15–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	April 10–Sept. 1	Dec. 1–July 15	39
Jan. 1–Nov. 1	.....	To Oct. 15, 1910	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	April 1–Aug. 15	Jan. 1–Aug. 1	40
.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 15 (12)	Mar. 1–Nov. 15 (12)	Mar. 1–Nov. 15 (12)	.....	.....	41
To Sept. 10, 1911	.....	.....	Oct. 10–Sept. 10	April 10–Sept. 10	Oct. 10–Sept. 10	42
Mar. 1–Nov. 1	Mar. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Jan. 1–Dec. 1	April 15–Oct. 1	April 15–Oct. 1	April 15–Oct. 1	43
To July 1, 1912	April 1–Dec. 1	To July 1, 1912	.....	.....	.....	44
At all times (12)	.....	At all times (12)	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	45
Nov. 15–Sept. 15	.....	To Oct. 1, 1913	Nov. 1–Sept. 15	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	46
Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 1–Nov. 15 (12)	May 1–Oct. 15 (10)	Jan. 1–July 20	47
Jan. 1–Oct. 1 (12)	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 1 (12)	.....	Feb. 1–Oct. 1 (12)	Feb. 1–Oct. 1 (12)	48
Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 20–July 15	April 20–Sept. 1	Dec. 20–July 15 (5)	49
Oct. 1–Sept. 10 (12)	.....	To Oct. 1, 1915	Dec. 1–Sept. 10	May 1–Sept. 10 (21)	Dec. 1–Sept. 10	50
Dec. 1–Sept. 25 (12)	.....	To Sept. 1, 1912	.....	May 1–Sept. 1	May 1–Sept. 1	51

and that portion of Herkimer County north of the Mohawk River, May 1 to August 31; counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Cortland, Delaware, Livingston and Wyoming, April 16 to July 15; County of Chenango, April 16 to July 31; Genesee River in the County of Allegany, and Spring Brook in the County of Livingston, April 16 to August 31. Minimum length, six inches. Trout must not be sold. Not more than ten pounds of trout may be taken or transported by one person at one time. Trout must not be taken by any other method than angling.

Lake Trout and Whitefish.—May 1 to August 31. Exceptions: Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and Otsego Lake, January 1 to October 31; counties of Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland, Westchester and Richmond (lake trout only), May 1 June 30; Lake Keuka (lake trout only), April 16 to August 31. Lake trout, minimum length, fifteen inches. Whitefish, minimum weight, two pounds in the round. Not more than twenty-five pounds of lake trout may be taken or transported by one person at one time.

Black Bass and Oswego Bass.—June 16 to December 31. Exceptions: Glen Lake, August 1 to October 31; Lake George and Schroon Lake, August 1 to December 15; town of Horicon and Trout Lake in the town of Bolton in Warren County, July 11 to December 31; Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, June 16 to October 15. Minimum length, ten inches. Limit per day to one person, twenty-four; to a boat, two or more persons, thirty-six; St. Lawrence River limit, twelve black bass to one person or twenty-four to one boat. Bass must not be taken by any other method than angling.

Pickerel and Pike.—May 1 to last day of February. Exceptions: Lake George, June 16 to December 31; Glen Lake, June 16 to October 31. Pike, minimum length, ten inches. Pickerel, minimum length) St. Lawrence River), twenty inches.

Mascalonge.—June 1 to last day of February. Exceptions: Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, June 16 to October 15. Minimum length, twenty-four inches.

Salmon.—March 1 to August 15.

(Long Island, Open Season.)

Trout.—Last Friday in March to August 30.

Lake Trout and Rainbow Trout.—April 1 to September 30.

Black Bass.—May 30 to December 31.

NOTE.—The State Fish and Game Laws apply where not in conflict with the Long Island provisions.

Rowing.

YALE VS. HARVARD—'VARSITY EIGHTS.

YALE and Harvard eights have rowed forty-three races, beginning in 1852 on Lake Winnipiseogee at two miles. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonsall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass., when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Ct. The records:

Date.	Won By.	Time.		Date.	Won By.	Time.	
		Winner.	Loser.			Winner.	Loser.
Aug. 3, 1852...	Harvard..	....	....	July 2, 1886....	Yale.....	20.41¼	21.05
July 21, 1855....	Harvard..	....	....	July 1, 1887....	Yale.....	22.56	23.10¾
July 26, 1857....	Harvard..	19.18	20.18	June 29, 1888....	Yale.....	20.10	21.24½
July 27, 1859....	Yale.....	19.14	19.16	June 29, 1889 ...	Yale.....	21.30	21.55
July 24, 1860 ...	Harvard..	18.53	19.05	June 27, 1890....	Yale.....	21.29	21.40
July 29, 1864....	Yale.....	19.01	19.43½	June 26, 1891...	Harvard..	21.23	21.57
July 28, 1865....	Yale.....	17.42½	18.09	July 1, 1892....	Yale.....	20.48	21.42½
July 27, 1866....	Harvard..	18.43	19.10	June 3, 1893....	Yale.....	25.01½	25.15
July 19, 1867....	Harvard..	18.13	19.25½	June 28, 1894....	Yale.....	22.47	24.40
July 24, 1868....	Harvard..	17.48½	18.3½	June 28, 1895....	Yale.....	21.30	22.05
July 23, 1869....	Harvard..	18.02	18.11	June 29, 1899....	Harvard..	20.52½	21.13
July 22, 1870...	Harvard..	Foul.	Disq.	June 28, 1900....	Yale.....	21.12 4-5	21.37 2-5
July 30, 1876....	Yale.....	22.02	22.33	June 27, 1901....	Yale.....	23.37	23.45
June 30, 1877....	Harvard..	24.36	24.44	June 26, 1902....	Yale.....	20.20	20.33
June 28, 1878....	Harvard..	20.44¾	21.29	June 25, 1903 ...	Yale.....	20 19 4-5	20.29 3-5
June 27, 1879....	Harvard..	22.15	23.58	June 30, 1904 ...	Yale.....	21.40½	22.10
July 1, 1880....	Yale.....	24.27	25.09	June 29, 1905 ...	Yale.....	22.33	22.36
July 1, 1881....	Yale.....	22.13	22.19	June 28, 1906.....	Harvard..	23.02	23.11
June 30, 1882....	Harvard..	20.47	20.50½	June 27, 1907...	Yale.....	21.10	21.13
June 28, 1883....	Harvard..	24.26	25.59	June 25, 1908...	Harvard..	24.10	27.45
June 26, 1884 ...	Yale.....	20.31	20.46	July 1, 1909....	Harvard..	21.50	22.10
June 26, 1885....	Harvard..	25.15½	26.30				

Harvard crew: Stroke, R. Cutler; 7, J. Waid; 6, D. Withington; 5, L. Withington; 4, C. Bacon; 3, Faulkner; 2, Lunt; bow, E. Cutler; coxswain, F. M. Blagden. Average weight, 177 1-2; height, 6 ft. 1-2 in. Yale: Stroke, B. F. B. Wallis; 7, D. Van Blarcom; 6, H. A. Howe; 5, F. A. Baker; 4, J. R. Hyde; 3, D. A. Wodell; 2, B. B. Glenny, Jr.; bow, W. K. Rice; coxswain, F. C. Fearing. Average weight, 174 1-2; height, 5 ft. 7 1-2 in.

'VARSITY FOUR-OARED—TWO MILES.

Harvard, 13m. 14s.; Yale, 13m., 23s. Harvard crew: Stroke, Sargent, Jr.; 3, Severance; 2, Forster; bow, Whitney; coxswain, King. Average weight, 167 1-4; height, 5 ft. 11 1-2 in. Yale crew: Stroke, Frost; 3, Brainerd; 2, Colburn; bow, Thorne; coxswain, Cass. Average weight, 161 1-2; height, 5 ft. 10 3-4 in.

FRESHMAN EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Harvard, 11m. 32s.; Yale, 12m. 09s. Harvard crew: Stroke, Newton, Jr.; 7, Metcalf; 6, Strong; 5, Higginson, Jr.; 4, Leslie; 3, Balch; 2, Richardson; bow, Wiggins; coxswain, Faxon. Average weight, 172 1-8; height, 5 ft. 11 1-2 in. Yale crew: Stroke, Dilworth; 7, Maitland; 6, Buckingham, Jr.; 5, Baker; 4, Paul; 3, Kerr; 2, Stout; bow, Emmett; coxswain, Wood, Jr. Average weight, 165; height, 6 ft.

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

'Varsity eight-oared, four-mile races rowed at Poughkeepsie since 1900 have resulted as follows:

June 30, 1900.—Pennsylvania, 19m. 44 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 46 2-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 04 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 08 1-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 19 1-5s.

July 2, 1901.—Cornell, 18m. 53 1-5s. (record); Columbia, 18m. 58s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 06 4-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 21s.; Syracuse, 19m. 49s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 58 1-5s.

June 21, 1902.—Cornell, 19m. 05 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 13 3-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 18 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 26s.; Syracuse, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 32s.

June 26, 1903.—Cornell, 18m. 57s.; Georgetown, 19m. 27s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 29 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 36 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 54 4-5s.

June 28, 1904.—Syracuse, 20m. 22 3-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 31 1-2s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 42s.; Columbia, 20m. 45 2-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 52 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 01 1-5s.

June 29, 1905.—Cornell, 20m. 29 2-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 47 2-5s.; Georgetown, 21m. 49s.; Columbia, 21m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 21m. 59 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 22m. 06 1-5s.

June 23, 1906.—Cornell, 19m. 36 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 43 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 45 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 18 3-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 36s.

June 26, 1907.—Cornell, 20m. 02 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 04s.; Annapolis, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33 2-5s. Wisconsin, Georgetown, Syracuse.

June 28, 1908.—Syracuse, 19m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 35 1-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 39s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 52 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 43 4-5s.

July 2, 1909.—Cornell, 19m. 02s.; Columbia, 19m. 04 2-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 15 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 24 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 32 1-5s. Winning crew: Bow, C. N. Seagrave; 2, L. D. Simson; 3, F. B. Kelley; 4, W. M. Atchison; 5, S. H. Sutton; 6, P. L. Day; 7, S. Names; stroke, R. W. Weed, Jr.; coxswain, H. J. Kimball. Averages: 23 years; 5 ft. 11 7-8 in.; 167 1-4 lbs.

'VARSITY FOUR-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners.—1900, Pennsylvania, 10m. 31 1-5s.; 1901, Cornell, 11m. 39 3-5s.; 1902, Cornell, 10m. 43 3-5s.; 1903, Cornell, 10m. 34s.; 1904, Cornell, 10m. 53 3-5s.; 1905, Syracuse, 10m. 15 2-5s.; 1906, Cornell, 10m. 35 1-5s.; 1907, Syracuse, 10m. 37 1-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 40s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 49s.; Columbia, 10m. 59 3-5s.; 1908, Syracuse, 10m. 52 4-5s.;

Columbia, 11m. 06 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 57 4-5s.; 1909, Cornell, 10m. 01s.; Syracuse, 10m. 10s.; Columbia, 10m. 12s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 27 2-5s.

FRESHMAN EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners.—1900, Wisconsin, 9m. 45 2-5s.; 1901, Pennsylvania, 10m. 20 1-5s.; 1902, Cornell, 9m. 39 4-5s.; 1903, Cornell, 9m. 18s.; 1904, Syracuse, 10m. 01s.; 1905, Cornell, 9m. 35 2-5s.; 1906, Syracuse, 9m. 51 3-5s.; 1907, Wisconsin, 9m. 58s.; Syracuse, 10m. 03s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 04s.; Columbia, 10m. 05 2-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 07 4-5s.; 1908, Cornell, 9m. 20 2-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 38 3-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 43s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 55 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 42s.; 1909, Cornell, 9m. 11 3-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 14 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 9m. 21s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 22 1-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 26s.

BEST INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

'Varsity eight-oared, four-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1901, 18m. 53 1-5s. 'Varsity four-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1909, 10m. 01s. Freshman eight-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1909, 9m. 11 3-5s.

DUAL COLLEGE REGATTAS.

April 10.—Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight defeated Yale 'Varsity eight over 1 1-2 mile course on Schuylkill River at Philadelphia by one length. Time—Pennsylvania, 8m. 05s.; Yale, 8m. 14s. Second crews over same course, Yale, 8m. 18 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 8m. 25s.

April 17.—Harvard 'Varsity eight defeated Columbia 'Varsity crew over 1 7-8 mile course on Charles River, at Boston, by 5 1-2 lengths. Time—Harvard, 9m. 54s.; Columbia, 10m. 13s.

April 17.—Stanford University eight-oared crew defeated University of California 'Varsity eight in third annual dual regatta over a 3-mile course in Oakland Estuary of San Francisco. Rough water caused the swamping of California shell near the mile and a half mark. Stanford lead at time of accident by 4 lengths.

April 24.—United States Naval Academy crew defeated New York University eight over 1 1-2 mile course at Annapolis by 10 lengths. Time—Navy, 9m. 01 2-5s.; New York., 9m. 39s.

May 8.—United States Naval Academy crew defeated Columbia University crew one length in a two-mile race at Annapolis. Time—Navy, 9m. 56 3-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 01 1-5s.

May 15.—United States Naval Academy eight defeated Potomac B. C. crew over a 1 1-2 mile course in harbor at Annapolis. Time—Navy, 8m. 44 3-5s.; Potomac not taken.

May 22.—Syracuse University crew defeated United States Naval Academy eight over a two-mile course in Annapolis harbor by 3 lengths. Time—Syracuse, 10m. 20s.; Navy, 10m. 34s.

May 31.—Cornell University crew defeated Harvard 'Varsity eight in a two-mile race on Lake Cayuga course at Ithaca by 1 1-2 lengths. Time—Cornell, 10m. 41s.; Harvard, 10m. 47s.

May 31.—Leland Stanford, Jr., University crew defeated University of Washington eight in a three-mile race on Washington Lake course at Seattle, by 3 lengths. Time—19m. 40s.

June 11.—Princeton Inter-class regatta held on Carnegie Lake June 11 over a two-mile course, won by Sophomore class crew; second, Juniors; third, Freshmen, fourth, Seniors. Time—10m. 52 3-5s.

IMPORTANT REGATTAS IN 1909.

American Henley—Seventh Annual N. R. A. regatta, held over Schuylkill River, 1 mile 550 yards course, Philadelphia, May 22. The results follow: First four-oared shells—Won by Arundel B. C., Baltimore, Hoos, Stoll, Oehrl and Parker; New York A. C., second; University B. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—7m. 05 2-5s. (new record). Intercollegiate race—Won by Cornell; Harvard, second; University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—6m. 26 4-5s. Cornell's time broke the record of 6m. 27s. made by Yale in the association's regatta held last year. Cornell's crew was as follows: Seagrave, bow; Aitchison, Simson, Kelley, Names, Day, Sutton, Weed, stroke; Wurst, coxswain. Second race, quadruple sculls—Won by New York A. C., Rivas, Tracy, Gibbons and Quinn; Manayunk B. C., Philadelphia, second, Smith, Gillespie, Kelley and Santman. Time—7m. 22s. First single sculls—Won by Durando Miller, New York A. C.; Walter Stokes, University B. C., Philadelphia, second. Only two starters. Time—8m. 04 2-5s. This breaks the record of 8m. 05s. made by Miller in 1908, and Jesse Williamson, second, Philadelphia, in 1905. Second four-oared shells—Won by Harlem R. C., New York, Fuessel, McLaughlin, Shepherd and Steenkamp; Ariel R. C., Baltimore, second. Time—7m. 14 2-5s. Only two starters. Second eight-oared shells—Won by University of Pennsylvania freshmen, Bell, Delong, Mulford, Barrett, Pryor, Shoemaker, Alexander and Reath; Williams, coxswain; Georgetown freshmen, second. Only two starters. Time—6m. 42 3-5s. Second single sculls—Won by J. A. Miller III., New York A. C.; Hayward, Nassau B. C., New York, second; Hoffman, University B. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—8m. 04s. Former record of 8m. 27 2-5s., made by William Mehrhoff, New York, in 1908. Second octopedes—Won by Metropolitan B. C., New York; Crescent B. C., Philadelphia, second. Time—6m. 45s. Only two starters. Interscholastic eight-oared shells—Won by Central High School, Philadelphia; City College, Baltimore, second; Georgetown Preparatory School, Washington, D. C., third. Time—6m. 52 2-5s. First pair-oared shells—Won by Nonpareil R. C., New York; Undine B. C., Philadelphia, second. Time—8m. 07s. First eight-oared shells—Won by Harvard University Junior eight; Malto B. C., Philadelphia, second. Time—6m. 36 3-5s. First double sculls—Won by Harlem R. C., New York; New York A. C., second; University B. C., Philadelphia, third; Dunham R. C., New Haven, fourth. Time—7m. 14s. Former record 7m. 28 4-5s., made by New York A. C., in 1908.

Forty-ninth annual regatta of Harlem Regatta Association, held May 31, at New York. Results: Junior single sculls—Won by Richard B. Mann, New York A. C. No time taken. Junior centipede sculls—Won by Nonpareil R. C., with A. Bakner, bow; George Ronelle, 2; N. Roberg, 3; H. Steinkamp, stroke. Time—6m. 28s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by Columbia University R. C., with S. Pitt, bow; E. Miller, 2; E. Phillips, 3; N. Gatch, stroke, and W. B. Edison, coxswain. Time—6m. 37s. Senior double sculls—Won by Harlem R. C., with Fred Fuessel, bow; Fred H. Shepheard, stroke. Time—6m.

25 3-5s. Intermediate double sculls—Won by First Bohemian B. C., with Louis Major, bow; Rudolph Vrtacek, stroke. Time—6m. 41 2-5s. Junior eight-oared shell—Won by New York A. C., with J. Clark, bow; T. A. Brady, 2; J. O'Donnell, 3; W. H. N. Whiting, 4; Stacy Sullivan, 5; C. C. Brang, 6; J. Munn, 7; J. P. McKenna, stroke, and W. W. Swan, coxswain. Time—6m. 9 3-5s. Junior double sculls—Won by Dunham B. C., with Henry H. Livingston, bow; Edmund P. Livingston, stroke. Time—6m. 35 1-5s. Association singles—Won by R. H. Krap, Nonpareil R. C. Time—6m. 59 2-5s. Senior four shell—Won by New York A. C., with F. M. Hooper, bow; F. Morrow, 2; W. L. Brown, 3, and J. N. Bayle, stroke. Time—6m. 6 3-5s. Senior single sculls for diamond sculls—Won by Durando Miller, New York A. C. Time—6m. 56s. Interscholastic eight-oared shell; one mile; for H. H. Roger's Medal—Won by De Witt Clinton High School.

Peoples' Day Regatta, held at Philadelphia, July 5, on Schuylkill course: Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Malta B. C., Philadelphia. Time—7m. 32s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by G. W. Allison, West Philadelphia B. C. Time—7m. 58s. Senior double sculls—Won by Harlem R. C., New York. Time—7m. 22s. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by West Philadelphia B. C. Time—6m. 52s. Junior single sculls—Won by G. L. Belcher, Malta B. C., Philadelphia. Time—8m. 22s. Senior single sculls—Won by Durando Miller, New York A. C. Time—8m. 14s. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by Manyuank B. C., Philadelphia. Time—7m. 06s. Intermediate double sculls—Won by West Philadelphia B. C. Time—8m. 06s. Senior four-oared shells—Won by New York A. C. Time—7m. 04s. Senior centipede—Won by Nassau B. C., New York. Time—6m. 49 4-5s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by Pennsylvania B. C., Philadelphia. No time taken. Junior double sculls—Won by Arundel B. C., Baltimore. Time—7m. 33s. Senior eight-oared shells—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time—6m. 45s.

Annual New England Amateur Rowing Association Regatta, held at Boston, July 5, on Charles River course. Novice single—Won by E. Kelly, Springfield B. C. Time—11m. 20s. Singles, intermediate—Won by John Buckley, Jr., Farragut B. C. Time—12m. 12s. Junior singles—Won by J. Keenan, West Lynn B. C. Time—13m. 30s. Match eight-oared race—Won by Riverside B. C. Time—8m. 35s. Four-oared shells, senior—Won by Metropolitan Club, New York, J. J. Emery, R. A. Wetzler, J. T. P. Callahan, J. J. Spencer. Time not taken. Senior singles—Won by Carey Faulkner, Riverside B. C. Time—12m. 17s. Club four canoes—Won by Dedham B. C. No. 1. Time—6m. 49s. Four-oared junior—Won by Metropolitan R. C., New York. Time—9m. 55s. Eight-oared junior—Won by Jeffries Point Rowing Association. Time not taken. War canoe race—Won by Dedham B. C. Time—4m. 53s.

Henley Regatta, England, July 7-8.—Grand Challenge Cup won by Royal Club Nautique de Gand Belgium, defeating Jesus College eight. Cambridge, by one length. Time—7m. 08s. Diamond challenge sculls won by A. A. Stuart, Kingston R. C., defeating R. Lucas, Mayence R. C., Germany. Time—8m. 30s. Thames challenge cup won by Wadham College, Oxford, defeating Oriel College, Oxford. Time—7m. 21s. Silver goblets won by Leander Club, defeating Thames R. C. Time—8m. 30s. Visitors' challenge cup won by Christ Church, Oxford, defeating St. John's College, Oxford. Time—7m. 55s.

Long Island Rowing Association, twenty-fourth annual regatta, July 10 and 17. Both days were stormy and official time was not taken. Junior double sculls—Won by Wahnetah B. C., Edward Stapleton, bow; Richard Stapleton, stroke. Junior four shell (Eagle cups)—Won by Wahnetah B. C., J. Stapleton, bow; J. Woods, 2; W. Halleran, 3; F. Rix, stroke. Senior double sculls—Won by Ravenswood B. C., G. Korwan, bow, and J. Fortune, stroke. Junior single sculls, quarter mile dash—Won by James J. Connell, Wahnetah B. C., with Charles P. Early, Ravenswood B. C., second. Intermediate four gigs—Won by Wahnetah B. C., crew: E. Johnson, bow; H. Wirth, A. Methoven, W. Methoven, stroke; McCleary, coxswain; Ravenswood B. C. second. Junior single sculls—Won by C. P. Early, Ravenswood B. C., with B. Schwanda, Seawanhaka B. C., second. Junior four gigs—Won by Nonpareil R. C., crew: H. Pearse, A. Palmer, C. Schwartz, H. Steinkamp and F. Haight, bow; Ravenswood B. C. second.

Hudson River Rowing Association, fourth annual regatta, on Riverside course. Junior single gig—Won by H. A. Herisse, Metropolitan R. C. Time—8m. 30 2-5s. Junior double gig—Won by Staten Island B. C., with H. Daly, bow; L. Stone, stroke. Time—7m. 3s. Junior four-oared barge—Won by Metropolitan R. C., with G. C. Berner, bow; G. J. Froehlich, 2; P. O. Miller, 3; H. T. Rogers, stroke; A. Johnson, coxswain. Time—6m. 20s. Senior single gig—Won by J. Stivers, Nassau B. C. Time—6m. 45s. Junior four-oared gig—Won by Palisade B. C., with W. H. Trausneck, bow; Heinze Wilhe, 2; W. H. Fitzgerald, 3; W. T. Russell, stroke, and W. D. Sutton, coxswain. Time—5m. 45s. Senior four-oared barge—Won by Hudson B. C., with W. Dewitt, bow; G. Kunz, Jr., 2; G. Manley, 3; B. Greenhut, stroke; G. Kunz, coxswain. Time—5m. 26s.

Canadian Henley regatta, held at St. Catherines, Ont., July 30-31.—Intermediate singles—J. F. Cosgrave, Argonaut R. C. Time—10m. 28s. Junior fours, 140-lbs.—Dons R. C., Toronto. Time—8m. 15s. Junior fours, working boats—Hamilton B. C. Time—9m. 41s. The record for the course. Junior eights—Argonaut R. C. Time—7m. 20s. Senior doubles, final—Harlem B. C., New York. Time—7m. 59s. Intermediate fours—Ottawa R. C. Time—7m. 39s. Senior eights—Detroit B. C. Time—7m. 21s. Senior fours—Ottawa R. C. Time—9m. 52s. Senior singles—Argonaut R. C., J. F. Cosgrave. Time—8m. 57s.

National Association Amateur Oarsmen, thirty-seventh annual championship regatta, held on Detroit River, Detroit, Mich., August 6-7.—International senior four-oared shells—Won by New York Athletic Club, New York; Arundel B. C., Baltimore, Md., second, Ottawa R. C., Ottawa, Ontario, third. Time—6m. 27 2-5s. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by Argonaut R. C., Toronto; Detroit B. C., Detroit, second; Wyandotte Athletic Association, Wyandotte, Mich., third. Time—6m. 15s. Intermediate four-oared shells—Won by Hamilton R. C., Hamilton, Ontario; Detroit B. C., Detroit, second. Time—6m. 47 2-5s. Senior double sculls shells—Won by Harlem R. C., New York; Western R. C., St. Louis, Mo., second. Time—6m. 53s. Intermediate double scull shells—Won by Arundel B. C., Baltimore, Md.; Springfield B. C., Springfield, Mass., second; Grand Rapids B. C., Grand Rapids, Mich., third; Wahnetah B. C., Flushing, N. Y., fourth. Time—7m. 52s. Association single sculls, senior, final—William Merhoff, Nassau B. C., New York, first; Samuel Gordon, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, second; A. Warnock, Springfield B. C., Springfield, Mass., third. Time—7m. 19s. Quadruple shells, senior—Nassau B. C., New York, first; picked crew, second. Time—6m. 23s. Senior single scull shells, quarter mile

ROWING—*Continued.*

dash—Fred Fuessel, Harlem R. C., New York, first; John W. O'Neil, St. Mary's A. A. and A. Club, Halifax, second; Frank Shea, Sheepshead R. C., Brooklyn, third. Time—1m. 16s. Senior four-oared shells—Ottawa R. C., Ottawa, Ont., first; Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, second; Arundel B. C., Baltimore, third. Time—6m. 29s. Intermediate single sculls—E. B. Butler, Argonaut R. C., Toronto, Ont., first; R. D. Mann, New York A. C., New York, second; Carlton Wilby, Detroit B. C., Detroit, third. Time—7m. 24s. Championship senior single sculls—John W. O'Neil, St. Mary's A. A. and A. Club, Halifax, N. S., first; Durando Miller, New York A. C., New York, second; Fred Shepheard, Harlem R. C., New York, third. Time—7m. 19s. Senior eight-oared shells—New York A. C., New York, first; Argonaut R. C., Toronto, Ont., second; Detroit B. C., Detroit, Mich., third. Time—6m. 05s.

At Wellington, New Zealand, June 22.—R. Arnst, champion sculler of the world, defeated W. Webb, challenger, in three and a quarter mile race. Time—18m. 14 3-5s.

At Nelson, B. C., Lou Scholes defeated T. D. Desbrisay, Pacific Coast sculling champion, in one and a half mile race for title.

Twentieth Annual Regatta of Middle States Rowing Association was held on Speedway Course, Harlem River, N. Y., September 6. Results:

Junior four-oared gig—Won by Fairmount R. A., with F. Smith, bow; W. J. Clay, 2; Norman Hannings, 3; R. J. McBride, stroke, and F. S. Rose coxswain. Time—5m. 21 1-5s. Senior double sculls—Won by Harlem R. C., with Fred Fuessel, bow; Fred Shepheard, stroke. Time—4m. 53 4-5s. Junior double sculls—Won by Ariel R. C., with C. Howard, bow; H. Kroneberger, stroke. Time—5m. 18s. Junior centipede—Won by Wahnetah B. C., with Grover Munson, bow; B. Ahrens, 2; J. Atkinson, 3; J. Mathews, Jr., stroke. Time—5m. 3 3-5s. Intermediate double sculls—Won by Wahnetah B. C., with Edward Stapleton, bow; R. Stapleton, stroke. Time—6m. 8 4-5s. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Ariel R. C., with B. Templeman, bow; C. Gilbert, 2; C. W. Schneiderith, 3; H. Steele, 4; W. Steele, 5; J. Collinson, 6; L. E. Lusborn, 7; C. Fooks, stroke, and J. B. Stockett, coxswain. Time—6m. 2s. Intermediate centipede—Won by Nassau B. C., with F. J. Hagan, bow; E. G. Tonk, 2; J. C. Herbert, 3; W. A. Kohler, stroke. Time—5m. 5s. Association singles—Won by Frank Shea, Sheepshead Bay R. C. Time—5m. 23s. Junior singles—Won by G. Lewis, Ariel R. C. Time—5m. 22s. Quarter-mile dash, senior—Won by Fred Fuessel, Harlem R. C. No time taken. Intermediate single sculls—Won by Richard B. Mann, New York A. C. No time taken. Junior octopede—Won by Atalanta B. C., with G. W. Demarest, bow; H. S. O'Brien, Jr., 2; A. B. Carter, 3; F. Bamman, 4; C. Bamman, 5; P. Haeneck, 6; W. F. Hinrichs, 7; J. A. Sullivan, stroke, and T. J. Scannell, coxswain. Time—4m. 30 4-5s. Intermediate four-oared gig—Won by Wahnetah B. C., with J. H. Connell, bow; J. Woods, 2; W. Halleran, 3; J. Stapleton, stroke, and E. J. Johnson, coxswain. No time taken. Senior single sculls—Won by Fred Shepheard, Harlem R. C. No time taken. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by New Rochelle R. C., with W. Kobbe, bow; J. Anderson, 2; E. V. Hiscox, 3; C. P. Potts, 4; F. H. Gilfing, 5; C. de Got, 6; V. Anderson, 7; C. H. Barton, stroke, and Carey Walradt, coxswain. Time—4m. 37 4-5s.

Battenberg Cup Race—During the Hudson-Fulton Celebration at New York, September 25-October 2, the fifth contest for the Battenberg Cup for cutter crews was held. The trophy was won by the U. S. S. Minnesota twelve-oared crew, with the U. S. S. Louisiana crew second and British cruiser Drake crew third. The race, which is an international classic, was rowed for three miles along a course parallel with the line of the international fleet anchored in the Hudson for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. It was a close struggle between the two American crews, the tars of the Minnesota beating the crew of the Louisiana by a bare half length. The Drake's crew finished nine lengths behind. These three were the only contestants. This was the fifth contest for the Battenberg Cup since it was presented to the enlisted men of the American Atlantic fleet by the enlisted men of the British cruisers Drake, Cornwall, Berwick, Essex, Bedford and Cumberland, which comprised the squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, which visited the United States in 1905. It was won twice by the battleship Illinois, once by the British cruiser Argyll and once by the Louisiana.

The Oxford-Cambridge Boat Races.

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time. M.	Time. S.	Won by.
1898	March 26	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22	15	12 lengths.
1899	March 25	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	21	4	3¼ lengths.
1900	March 31	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	18	47	Won easily.
1901	March 30	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22	31	2-5 lengths.
1902	March 23	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	19	9	Won easily.
1903	April 1	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	19	32½	6 lengths.
1904	March 26	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	21	34	4½ lengths.
1905	April 1	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20	35	3 lengths.
1906	April 7	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	19	24	.....
1907	March 16	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	20	26	4½ lengths.
1908	April 4	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	19	19	3 lengths.
1909	April 3	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	19	50	3 lengths.

The above table covers but the last 12 annual dual regattas between the two universities. Oxford and Cambridge have rowed 66 regattas, Oxford winning 35, Cambridge 30 and one (1877) resulted in a dead heat. Distance about four miles. Best record, 18m. 47s., made by Oxford in 1893 and Cambridge in 1900.

Ice Yachting.

THE open Winter afforded few opportunities for ice yachting and several events were abandoned The races held under the auspices of the Hudson River and Hyde Park Ice Yacht clubs follow:

Feb. 9, 1909—Race for club colors, Hyde Park Ice Yacht Club, 10 miles, won by Shatemuc.

Feb. 9, 1909—Sixth class, won by Meteor.

Feb. 9, 1909—Rupert Cups; Hyde Park versus Hudson River; fifth and sixth classes all starting together. Hudson River Ice Yacht won in both classes, Shatemuc, sailed by A. Rogers, winning fifth class and Mink, sailed by S. K. Rogers, winning sixth class.

Feb. 9, 1909.—Race for sixth class, Hudson River Ice Yacht Club, Mink winner.

Feb. 12, 1909.—Hyde Park Club, fourth and final heat race in sixth class; distance 10 miles; won by Comet; sailed by E. P. Rogers. Time, 30m. 10s.

Feb. 12, 1909.—Sixth class; Club Cup; distance, 10 miles; won by Mink; sailed by A. Rogers. Time, 32m. 15s.

Feb. 12, 1909.—Final race for the A. De Groff Point Cup, awarded yacht making the most points for the season.

Open Class—Distance, 10 miles. Twelve yachts started in this race, which was by far the best and most closely contested race sailed in years. Race won by Mink, sailed by A. Rogers. Time, 33m. 17s.; Comet sailed by E. P. Rogers, second. Time, 33m. 40s.; Norseman, sailed by R. P. Huntington, third. Time, 34m.

No races were sailed under the auspices of the Shrewsbury Iceboat and Yacht Club owing to lack of suitable ice. A lengthy programme and numerous prizes were offered but events were carried over until 1910.

RECORD OF RACES FOR THE ICE YACHT CHALLENGE PENNANT OF AMERICA.

Date.	Winner.	Owner.	Competitors.	Place.	Condition of		Course in Miles	Time.
					Wind.	Ice.		H. M. S.
1881, Mar. 5	Phantom.....	Wm. VanWyck.	P.I.Y.C. vs. N.H.I.Y.C.	New Hamburgh	Puffy, S. W.	Soft	12	0.57.14
1883, Feb. 6	Avalanche.....	E. H. Sanford ..	P.I.Y.C. vs. N.H.I.Y.C.	New Hamburgh		Hard	20	0.57.00
1883, Feb. 23	Jack Frost. ...	Arch'd Rogers...	N.S.I.Y.C. vs. P.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Strong, N. W.	Hard	20	1.14.35
1884, Feb. 9	Haze	Aaron Innis	N.S.I.Y.C. vs. P.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Steady, S. S. E.	Hard	20	1.05.30
1885, Feb. 14	Haze	Aaron Innis.....	N.H.I.Y.C. vs. P.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Sailed in fog and drizzle. Strong, N. W.	Hard	20	1.01.15
1885, Feb. 18	Northern Light.	J. C. Barron	N.S.I.Y.C. vs. P.I.Y.C.	New Hamburgh	Steady.	Hard	20	1.08.42
1887, Feb. 14	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers...	H.R.I.Y.C. vs. P.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Steady.	Hard	16	0.43.40
1888, Mar. 8	Icicle.....	J. A. Roosevelt..	N.S.I.Y.C. vs. H.R.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Strong, N. W.	Soft	12	0.36.50
1889, Feb. 25	Icicle.....	J. A. Roosevelt..	N.S.I.Y.C. vs. H.R.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Steady, N. W.	Hard	16	0.51.41
†1892, Feb. 5	Icicle.....	J. A. Roosevelt..	N.S.I.Y.C. vs. H.R.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	N. W. Gale.	Rough	14.6	0.46.19
1893, Feb. 9	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers...	O.L.I.Y.C. vs. H.R.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Moderate, S. W.	Hard	20	0.49.30
†1899, Jan. 21	Icicle	J. A. Roosevelt..	C.I.Y.C. vs. H.R.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Steady, S. W.	Soft	20	1.09.37
†1902, Feb. 7	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers...	H.R.I.Y.C. vs. N.S.I.Y.C.	Hyde Park	S. to W. squally.	Hard	20	1.02.21
†1902, Feb. 13	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers ..	H.R.I.Y.C. vs. N.S.I.Y.C.	Hyde Park	Northerly.	Hard	20	0.5 .24

† Surveyed course; others approximate.

Abbreviations Explained.—P.I.Y.C., Poughkeepsie Ice Yacht Club; N.H.I.Y.C., New Hamburgh Ice Yacht Club; N.S.I.Y.C., North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club of Red Bank, N.J.; O.L.I.Y.C., Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club of Newburgh, N.Y.; H.R.I.Y.C., Hudson River Ice Yacht Club; C.I.Y.C., Carthage Ice Yacht Club.

In the races at Gull Lake, Kalamazoo, Mich., in March, 1904, the Wolverine, owned by Commodore D. C. Olin, of the Kalamazoo Club, won the Stuart International Trophy. In the last heat over a 20-mile two-point course, the time of the Wolverine was 42 minutes.

At Kalamazoo, Mich., February 24, 1907, the Wolverine, owned by the Kalamazoo Ice Yacht Club, broke all world's records for a two-point course, sailing 20 miles in 39m. 50s. The boat was required to turn every two miles.

Racquet and Court Tennis.

INTERCITY Doubles Racquet Match, New York vs. Philadelphia, January 31 and February 6—First half at New York. Messrs. Douglas and Stackpole, New York, defeated Potter and Miskey, Philadelphia, 4 games to 2; Waterbury and Barger, New York, defeated Brooks and Spencer, Philadelphia, 4 games to 1. Second half at Philadelphia—Waterbury and Whitney, New York, defeated Brooke and Cassatt, Philadelphia, 4 games to 1; Miskey and Potter, Philadelphia, defeated Douglas and Stackpole, New York, 3 games to 2. In the ten years of play, New York has won nine matches.

National Amateur Racquet Championship, New York, February 15-21—Final round, singles—H. F. McCormick, Chicago, defeated G. F. Brooke, Philadelphia, 15—6, 10—15, 18—17, 15—5. Doubles, Boston, January 22-24, semi-final round—H. Hereford and P. D. Haughton defeated H. Duval and M. S. Barger, 15—3, 15—7, 15—4, 15—12. Final round—Hereford and Haughton defeated G. R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott, 18—17, 15—5, 15—6, 15—3.

Gold Racquet Championship—H. F. McCormick, Chicago, defeated E. Hewitt in final round of play at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., February 13. Score: 17—14, 15—2, 15—7.

National Amateur Court Tennis Championship, Boston, April 5-10—C. S. Derby defeated J. A. L. Blake, 6—1, 4—6, 6—5, 6—5; Joshua Crane defeated Foxhall Keene, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1. Final round, Joshua Crane defeated C. S. Derby, 6—1, 6—0, 6—0. Challenge round, Jay Gould, title holder, defeated J. Crane, challenger, 6—5, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Oxford vs. Cambridge Racquet Match in singles won by H. Brougham, Oxford, who defeated C. C. T. Watson, Cambridge, 15—5, 15—5, 15—4. Doubles won by H. Brougham and R. O. Lagden, Oxford, defeating C. C. T. Watson and L. C. Crockford, Cambridge, 15—3, 14—17, 15—6, 15—6, 15—10.

English Amateur Court Tennis Championships—Singles won by E. H. Miles, who defeated N. S. Lytton, 6—2, 6—1, 6—5. Jay Gould, 1908 champion, did not defend title.

English Amateur Racquet Championships—Singles won by E. M. Baerlein, defeating H. Brougham, 15—7, 15—1, 7—15, 15—2. Doubles—E. M. Baerlein and P. Ashworth defeated O. S. Fleischmann and C. Browning, 15—1, 15—12, 15—13, 15—6.

Lawn Tennis.

THE Ranking Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, composed of P. B. Hawk, chairman; E. F. Torrey and E. F. Watson, submitted the following ranking of players for the season of 1908, the same being accepted unanimously by the Executive Committee at a meeting in January, 1909:

SINGLES.

Class 1—Owe 2-6 of 15—W. A. Larned. Class 2 (scratch)—B. C. Wright, F. B. Alexander. Class 3—1-6 of 15—W. J. Clothier, R. D. Little. Class 4—2-6 of 15—Robert LeRoy, Nat Emerson, N. W. Niles, W. P. Johnson, R. H. Palmer. Class 5—3-6 of 15—H. Mollenhauer, T. R. Pell, G. F. Touchard, E. B. Dewhurst, I. C. Wright, H. L. Westfall, J. D. E. Jones. Class 6—4-6 of 15—C. M. Bull, Jr., F. G. Anderson, C. B. Doyle, F. R. Sulloway, L. H. Waidner, J. C. Ames, Hugh Tallant. Class 7—3-6 of 15—Nat Thornton, F. G. Inman, Calhoun Cragin, G. S. Peters, Dean Mathey, A. S. Dabney, H. M. Tilden, C. F. Watson, Jr. Class 8—15—H. J. Rendall, P. B. Hawk, N. C. Stevens, G. H. Nettleson, O. H. Hinck, H. Torrance, Jr., J. A. C. Colston, J. R. Carpenter, Jr. Class 9—15.1—L. M. Burt, E. T. Gross, W. T. Hayes, C. D. Jones, N. H. Bundy, G. M. Church, L. D. Woodbury, W. M. Hall, J. A. Ross, Paul Gardner, R. A. Holden, Jr., K. F. Little, H. C. Martin, E. H. Whitney, T. N. Jayne, A. L. Hoskins, R. L. James, F. W. Cole, G. C. Wagner, H. E. Doyle, C. G. Plimpton.

DOUBLES.

Class 1—Owe 2-6 of 15—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett. Class 2 (scratch)—Beals C. Wright and R. D. Little, W. A. Larned and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., Holcombe Ward and R. D. Little, R. D. Wrenn and W. A. Larned. Class 3—2-6 of 15—Nat Emerson and L. H. Waidner, W. J. Clothier and E. W. Leonard, Rex Fincke and C. F. Watson, Jr. Class 4—3-6 of 15—W. F. Johnson and H. J. Rendall, I. C. Wright and H. Torrance, Jr., T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice. Class 5—5-6 of 15—R. H. Palmer and G. F. Touchard, C. B. Doyle and H. E. Doyle, H. G. Whitehead and J. H. Winston, H. M. Tilden and Alex. Thayer.

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS OF 1909.

United States Lawn Tennis Association's annual Championship Tournament held at Casino Courts, Newport, R. I., August 19-26. W. J. Clothier defeated Maurice F. McLoughlin 7—5, 6—4, 9—11, 6—3 in the final round of the all-comers, and was defeated in turn by W. A. Larned, the national champion, 6—1, 6—2, 5—7, 1—6, 6—1, in the challenge match. In the national doubles match F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett, the title holders, successfully defended the championship for the third consecutive year, defeating Geo. J. Janes and M. F. McLoughlin, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0, in the challenge round. The National Interscholastic Championship singles was won by M. F. McLoughlin, University of California, who defeated E. H. Whitney, Harvard University, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2, in the final round.

National Champions for Past Ten Years—Singles—1899, M. D. Whitman; 1900, M. D. Whitman; 1901, W. A. Larned; 1902, W. A. Larned; 1903, H. L. Doherty; 1904, H. Ward; 1905, B. C. Wright; 1906, W. J. Clothier; 1907, W. A. Larned; 1908, W. A. Larned. Doubles—1899, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; 1900, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; 1901, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; 1902, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1903, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1904, H. Ward and B. C. Wright; 1905, H. Ward and B. C. Wright; 1906, H. Ward and B. C. Wright, 1907, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1908, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.

Women's National Championship Tourney at Philadelphia Cricket Club's Courts, June 26. Singles, Challenge Round—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, California (challenger), beat Mrs. Barger-Wallach, New York (holder), 6—0, 6—1. Women's Doubles, Final Round—Miss Hotchkiss and Miss Rotch, Boston, beat Miss Green, Philadelphia, and Miss Moyes, Canadian champion, 6—1, 6—1. Mixed Doubles, Final Round—Miss Hotchkiss and Wallace F. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania, beat Miss Louise Hammond, New York, and R. D. Little, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Woman's National Indoor Championships, New York, Feb. 12, final round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Louise Hammond 6—4, 6—4. Doubles—The Misses Marcus and Moore defeated Misses Wagner and Hammond, 3—6, 6—4, 12—10. Previous winners: 1907—Champion, Miss E. H. Moore; runner-up, Miss M. Wagner. 1908—Champion, Miss M. Wagner; runner-up, Mrs. F. Schmitz.

National Indoor Championship, New York, Feb. 20-27. Singles—Theodore R. Pell defeated G. C. Shaffer, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4. Doubles—Theodore R. Pell and Wylie C. Grant defeated W. B. Cragin, Jr., and M. S. Charlock, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5. Winners to date.

Men's Doubles—(Champions)—1900, J. P. Paret, Calhoun Cragin. 1901, O. M. Bostwick, Calhoun Cragin. 1902, W. C. Grant, Robert LeRoy. 1903, W. C. Grant, Robert LeRoy. 1904, W. C. Grant, Robert LeRoy. 1905, T. R. Pell, H. F. Allen. 1906, F. B. Alexander, H. H. Hackett. 1907, F. B. Alexander, H. H. Hackett. 1908, F. B. Alexander, H. H. Hackett. 1909, T. R. Pell, W. C. Grant. (Runners-up)—1900, H. H. Hackett, J. A. Allen. 1901, Holcombe Ward, G. H. Miles. 1902, Calhoun Cragin, O. M. Bostwick. 1903, Calhoun Cragin, A. S. Cragin. 1904, Beals C. Wright, R. D. Little. 1905, Calhoun Cragin, C. C. Kelley. 1906, W. C. Grant, Irving C. Wright. 1907, W. C. Grant, H. L. Westfall. 1908, W. B. Cragin, Jr., Miles S. Charlock. 1909, W. B. Cragin, Jr., Miles S. Charlock.

Men's Singles—(Champions)—1900, J. A. Allen. 1901, Holcombe Ward. 1902, J. P. Paret. 1903, W. C. Grant. 1904, W. C. Grant. 1905, E. B. Dewhurst. 1906, W. C. Grant. 1907, T. R. Pell. 1908, W. C. Grant. 1909, T. R. Pell. (Runners-up)—1900, Calhoun Cragin. 1901, Calhoun Cragin. 1902, W. C. Grant. 1903, Calhoun Cragin. 1904, C. Carleton Kelley. 1905, W. C. Grant. 1906, E. P. Fischer. 1907, W. C. Grant. 1908, Gustav F. Touchard. 1909, G. C. Shaffer.

DAVIS CUP PRELIMINARIES.

The American and English Lawn Tennis teams met on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim, Pa., near Philadelphia, September 11, to decide the challenging country for the Davis trophy, now held by Australia. The series resulted in a clean sweep for America and a team from this country will play in Australia for the cup during December, 1909. The American team in the preliminaries was composed of W. A. Larned, W. J. Clothier, H. H. Hackett and R. D. Little. The English players were J. C. Dixon, J. C. Parke and W. C. Crawley. The results in the five matches follow: Singles—Larned defeated Dixon, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0; Clothier defeated Parke, 6—4, 6—3, 8—6; Larned defeated

Parke, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3; Clothier defeated Dixon, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4. Doubles—Hackett and Little defeated Parke and Crawley, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

STATE AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New England Championships—Singles—T. R. Pell defeated G. F. Touchard 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1. Doubles—Pell and Grant defeated Perry and Nettleton, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Long Island Championships—Singles—W. H. Cragin defeated H. Mollenhauer 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3. Doubles—C. M. Bull, Jr., and H. C. Martin defeated H. J. Mollenhauer and J. T. McMahon, 1—6, 11—9, 6—2, 6—4.

Metropolitan Championships—Men's Championship Singles—Final Round—F. C. Inman, Rockaway Hunt Club, defeated Richard H. Palmer, Bedford Park T. C., 2—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3. Men's Championship Doubles—Final Round—Hal Torrance and Otto Hinck, West Side T. C., defeated Hugh Tallant and Lyle E. Mahan, West Side T. C., 6—4, 6—3, 6—0. Mixed Doubles—Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Henry Mollenhauer defeated Miss Louise E. Hammond and Raymond D. Little, 6—4, 6—3. Women's Singles—Miss Hammond defeated Miss Wagner, 6—0, 6—0.

Pennsylvania and Eastern States—Singles—W. F. Johnson defeated H. J. Rendall, 6—4, 6—3, 8—6. Doubles—Johnson and Rendall were defeated by E. B. Dewhurst and J. R. Carpenter, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Middle States Championships—Women's Doubles—Final Round—Miss Louise S. Hammond and Mrs. G. L. Chapman defeated Miss Edna Wildey and Miss Souther, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4. Women's Singles—Miss Louise Hammond defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely, holder, by default. Men's Singles—E. P. Larned defeated Wallace F. Johnson, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. Men's Doubles—W. A. Larned and G. L. Wrenn defeated N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Jr., 3—6, 0—6, 14—12, 6—3, 6—4.

Southern Championships—Singles—T. R. Pell defeated N. Thornton, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0. Doubles—W. C. Grant and T. R. Pell defeated C. B. and H. F. Doyle, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4 Miss H. Turle defeated Mrs. Monroe, 9—7, 6—2, for the women's singles.

Kansas State Titles—Singles—R. Bradford defeated G. Parker, 6—2, 7—5, 6—1. Doubles—Bradford and Dubach defeated Penley and Uncapper, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

North Dakota Singles—B. Lamb defeated W. H. Bates, 5—7, 0—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1. Doubles—B. Lamb and H. Phelps defeated Dr. Thing and G. Sunberg, 5—7, 8—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Ohio Championships—Men's Singles—C. N. Beard, of Cleveland, defeated Fred Carr, Youngstown, 3—6, 2—6, 6—2, 9—7, default. Men's Doubles—H. F. Pettee and Charles Benton, Cleveland, defeated Phil Collins and Henry Wick, Cleveland, 7—5, 5—5, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2. Women's Doubles—Mrs. T. F. Hannam and Miss Lois Meyers, both of Toronto, defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard, Cleveland, and Miss Miriam Steever, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0. Mixed Doubles—Miss Hayes and H. C. Wick defeated Miss Steever and C. N. Beard, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2. Women's Singles—Mrs. Hannam defeated Miss Moyes, 6—1, 6—0.

Southern Ohio—R. A. Holden, Jr., defeated F. Garrison in singles, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—Holden and Lockhorn defeated Barnett and Marty, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Western Championships—Singles—M. H. Long defeated N. Emerson, 9—7, 7—5, 6—0. Doubles—R. A. Holden, Jr., and T. Emerson defeated H. and P. McQuestin, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. Women's Singles—Miss Neely defeated Mrs. C. N. Barnes, 6—1, 7—5. Women's Doubles—Misses Hoyt and Neely defeated Miss Steever and Mrs. Barnes, 6—3, 7—5. Mixed Doubles—Miss Neely and J. Neely defeated Miss Hoyt and M. Johnson, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

New York State—Singles—R. D. Little defeated R. LeRoy, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6. Doubles—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett defeated K. H. Behr and R. D. Little, 9—7, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2.

Georgia—Singles—E. Carter defeated E. Taylor, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5. Doubles—Mansfield and Carter defeated Taylor and Bridges, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

Massachusetts—Singles—R. C. Seaver defeated F. J. Sulloway, 9—7, 6—0, 6—1. Doubles—Wright and Sulloway defeated Johnson Brothers, 7—5, 7—5, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4.

Maine—Singles—H. Pearson defeated C. Biddle, 2—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5. Doubles—E. and F. Pearson defeated M. T. Pyne, Jr., and H. Kawnsaki, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Middle Western—Singles—W. Hayes defeated R. Branson, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. Doubles—W. Hayes and P. Gardner defeated R. Branson and J. Barton, 6—4, 10—12, 6—3, 6—4.

New Jersey—Men's Singles—R. H. Palmer defeated Neal Stevens, 8—6, 1—6, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4. Men's Doubles—R. H. Palmer and H. C. Martin defeated G. Thomas and S. Raleigh, 6—0, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2. Women's Singles—Miss M. Wagner defeated Mrs. W. H. Pouch, 6—1, 7—5. Women's Doubles—Misses M. Wagner and E. Bounce defeated Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss E. Wildey, 11—9, 6—8, 10—8. Mixed Doubles—Miss A. L. Day and C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated Mrs. W. H. Pouch and W. C. Grant, 6—4, 6—4.

Tri-State Championship—Men's Singles—Robert LeRoy defeated N. Emerson, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0, 1—6, 6—3. Men's Doubles—C. R. Gardner and R. H. Palmer defeated T. Emerson and R. H. Holden, Jr., 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0. Mixed Doubles—Mrs. Hannam and L. Mitchell defeated Miss L. Root and N. Thornton, 6—3, 6—2.

Illinois—Men's Singles—W. T. Hayes defeated C. S. Peters, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2. Women's Singles—Miss M. Steever defeated Miss C. B. Neely, 6—8, 6—1, 6—4.

Connecticut—Dr. P. B. Hawk won permanent possession of Connecticut State Singles Cup, defeating F. W. Cole, 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 3—6, 8—6.

OTHER IMPORTANT TOURNAMENTS.

Second Annual Mexican International Championship Tourney Finals—Singles—C. M. Butlin, Mexico City (champion), defeated P. McQuestin, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2. Women's Singles—Miss May Sutton, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Florence Sutton, 6—1, 6—4. Men's Doubles—Paul and Harry McQuestin, Mexico City, defeated S. M. Sinsabaugh and N. Brown, California, 7—5, 4—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Miss M. Sutton and S. M. Sinsabaugh, California, defeated Patricia and Claude Butlin, Mexico City, 6—3, 6—4.

International Tournament at Niagara-on-the-Lake—Women's Championship Doubles—Mrs. Hannam, Toronto, and Miss Steever, Chicago, beat Miss Sutton, California, and Miss Neely, Chicago, 6—1, 6—4. Men's Championship Singles—Niles beat Janes, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. Mixed Doubles Championship Mrs. Hannam and Baird, of Toronto, beat Miss Sutton and Sinsabaugh, both of California, 6—2, 6—2. Ladies' All-Canadian Championship—Miss Louise Moyes defeated Miss Fairbairn, Toronto, 6—2, 6—4. Men's Championship Doubles—Wright and Little beat Janes and Sinsabaugh, 6—3, 7—5.

Longwood Cricket Club Tournament—Singles—W. A. Larned defeated W. J. Clothier,

LAWN TENNIS—*Continued.*

6—3, 6—3, 6—8, 0—6, 6—2. Doubles—N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Jr., defeated R. D. Little and E. P. Larned, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Meadow Club, Southampton, L. I., Tournament—Men's Championship singles, final and cup round—Wallace F. Johnson defeated Edward P. Larned, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, 6—0. Men's Doubles—Final Round—Richard H. Palmer and J. D. E. Jones defeated Dean Mathey and J. A. C. Colston, 6—2, 6—3, 8—6. Mixed Doubles—Final Round—Miss Marion Fenno and William A. Larned defeated Mrs. H. B. Barnes and Rex. Fincke, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Hudson River Championships—Men's Singles—Homer Guernsey, Poughkeepsie Lawn Tennis Club, defeated J. P. Paret, Dunwoodie Country Club, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4. Men's Doubles—T. R. Parks and A. D. Britton, Bronxville Athletic Association, defeated Ross Burchard and E. A. Jova, Powelson Club, 6—4, 6—1, 1—6, 6—2. Mixed Doubles—Miss Anna Martin and A. S. Runyon, Park Hill Country Club, defeated Miss Juliet Leech and Dr. B. F. Drake, New Rochelle Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2. Women's Doubles—Miss Anna Martin and Mrs. Henry H. Burdick, Park Hill Country Club, defeated Miss Elizabeth C. Bunce and Miss E. A. Taylor, Poughkeepsie Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—3. Women's Singles—Mrs. George L. Chapman, Nyack Country Club (holder), defeated Miss Elizabeth C. Bunce, Poughkeepsie Lawn Tennis Club, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5.

INTERCITY TENNIS.

Teams representing New York and Philadelphia played a series of matches during the Summer. New York won the men's contests, 13 matches to 2, but the Philadelphia women defeated their New York rivals, 8 to 7 matches. Results: Men's Singles—W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated R. H. Palmer, New York, 6—4, 6—4; T. R. Pell, New York, defeated Rev. H. J. Rendall, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1; C. M. Bull, Jr., New York, defeated S. G. Thomson, Philadelphia, 8—6, 4—6, 6—1; H. J. Mollenhauer, New York, defeated G. H. Brooke, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4; H. L. Westfall, New York, defeated P. B. Hawk, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1; O. H. Hinck, New York, defeated W. H. Trotter, Philadelphia, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3; C. Cragin, New York, defeated J. K. Willing, Philadelphia, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4; L. E. Mahan, New York, defeated R. J. Cozier, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; W. M. Hall, New York, defeated W. Jordan, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3; H. M. Tilden, Philadelphia, defeated G. L. Wyeth, New York, 2—6, 6—3, 6—0. Men's Doubles—T. R. Pell and L. E. Mahan, New York, defeated W. F. Johnson and Rev. H. J. Rendall, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3; H. J. Mollenhauer and H. L. Westfall, New York, defeated G. H. Brooke and J. K. Willing, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4; C. M. Bull, Jr., and E. P. Fisher, New York, defeated S. G. Thomson and R. J. Cozier, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4; R. H. Palmer and O. H. Hinck, New York, defeated W. H. Trotter and P. B. Hawk, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—1; C. Pate and W. M. Hall, New York, defeated H. M. Tilden and W. Jordan, Philadelphia, 6—4, 4—6, 10—8. Women's Singles—Miss Hammond, New York, defeated Miss Rachel Harlan, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—3; Mrs. Chapman, New York, defeated Miss E. G. Ostheimer, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Clara T. Chase, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Whitney, New York, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Anna Wallace, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Emily Scott, New York, 3—6, 6—1, 7—5; Mrs. W. H. Pouch, New York, defeated Miss May Sayres, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Donald, New York, defeated Mrs. K. S. Green, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Dorothy Green, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Hanby, New York, 7—5, 6—4; Miss M. Creswell, Mrs. F. B. Gilbert, Jr., Miss Beatrice Morgan and Miss E. Fox, Philadelphia, won by default. Women's Doubles—Miss Hammond and Mrs. Chapman, New York, defeated Miss May Sayres and Miss Wallace, Philadelphia, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1; Miss E. Scott and Mrs. W. H. Pouch, New York, defeated Mrs. K. S. Green and Miss Dorothy Green, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—4; Miss Hadley and Miss Donald, New York, defeated Miss Morgan and Miss Fox, Philadelphia, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3; Miss R. Harlan and Mrs. F. B. Gilbert, Jr., Philadelphia, won by default.

FOREIGN TOURNAMENTS.

Monte Carlo—(Final Round Singles)—F. B. Alexander, America, defeated H. L. Doherty, England, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1.

Riviera—(Final Round Singles)—F. B. Alexander, America, defeated M. J. G. Ritchie, England, 6—4, 6—2, 3—0.

Nice—Alexander defeated Ritchie, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—Ritchie and Alexander defeated Simond and Gwynee Evans, 6—2, 7—5, 7—5.

Cannes—Ritchie defeated F. W. Rahe, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2. Doubles—Lowe and Powell defeated Storms and Holmes, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

French Covered Court Championships at Paris—Gentlemen's Singles—Final Round—Max Decugis beat A. H. Lowe, 6—0, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. Gentlemen's Doubles—Final Round—Max Decugis and A. Canet beat E. Micard and R. Williams, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6. Ladies' Singles—Final Round—Mlle. A. Masson (holder) beat Mlle. J. Matthey, 6—3, 6—2.

English Covered Court Championships at London—Singles—Challenge Round—M. J. G. Ritchie (challenger) beat A. W. Gore (holder) 7—5, 8—6, 6—3. Doubles Championship—Final Round—A. W. Gore and "O. N. F. Leave" beat A. H. Lowe and F. G. Lowe, 6—1, 7—9, 6—1, 6—2. The holders, A. F. Wilding and M. J. G. Ritchie, retire. Ladies' Championship—Final Round—Miss D. Boothby beat Mrs. O'Neill, 6—1, 6—3. The holder, Mrs. Lambert Chambers, retires. Mixed doubles, F. W. Rahe and Miss E. L. Bosworth defeated D. P. Rhodes and Miss B. Tulloch, 10—8, 6—1.

All-England National Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon—A. W. Gore, champion, defeated M. J. G. Ritchie, challenger, 6—8, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2. H. R. Barrett and A. W. Gore defeated S. N. Doust and H. A. Parker, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4, in the final round. The title holders, A. F. Wilding and M. J. G. Ritchie, defaulted, having retired. H. R. Barrett and Miss Morton defeated A. D. Prebble and Miss Boothby for mixed doubles title, 6—2, 7—5.

Canadian Lawn Tennis Championships—Singles—Capt. Foulkes, Ottawa, defeated A. Veysey, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1. Doubles—Foulkes and Roby defeated Suckling and Dunlap, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Mr. Greentree and Mrs. Hannam defeated Mr. Suckling and Miss P. McIvor, 6—3, 6—2. Ladies' Singles—Mrs. Hannam defeated Miss Clay, 6—1, 6—1.

During the months of November and December, 1908, and January, 1909, the All-England Lawn Tennis Team, composed of R. F. Doherty, G. W. Hillyard, Dr. W. Eaves, and L. H. Escombe, played a long series of matches in South Africa, the principal tourneys being at Capetown, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and Durban. The summary of the play versus South African team, follows: First Test—Durban, November, 1908, England won

LAWN TENNIS—*Continued.*

16 matches to 2. Second Test—Johannesburg, December, 1908, drawn. Third Test—Bloemfontein, January, 1909, England won 17 matches to 1. Fourth Test—Capetown, January, 1909, England won 11 matches to 9.

South African Championships—Men's Singles—R. F. Doherty, England, beat L. H. Escombe, England, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1. Ladies' Singles—Mrs. George Washington, Transvaal, beat Miss Edwards, Cape Colony, 6—2, 7—9, 6—4. Men's Doubles—Hillyard and Doherty, England, beat Rowan and Scholtz, Cape Colony, 6—4, 5—7, 8—6, 6—4. Ladies' Doubles—Mrs. Washington and Miss Kelly beat Mrs. Steel and Miss Kuys, 6—0, 6—1. Mixed Doubles—Miss Kelly and Rowan beat Miss Kuys and Scholtz, 6—4, 6—4.

COLLEGE TENNIS.

Intercollegiate Championships. The annual Intercollegiate Tennis Championship Tournament was played on the courts of Merion Cricket Club, September 6-14. Results: Singles, Final Round—W. F. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania, defeated M. H. Long, University of California, 6—4, 3—6, 5—7, 8—6, 6—4. Doubles, Final Round—W. F. Johnson and A. D. Thayer, University of Pennsylvania, defeated G. P. Gardner, Jr., and R. Sweetzer, Harvard, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3.

Harvard defeated Princeton, May 3, at Princeton, 6 matches to 4, three of which were Harvard defaults.

Yale defeated Cornell at New Haven, May 8, 6 matches to 0.

Princeton defeated U. S. Naval Academy, May 8, at Annapolis, 6 matches to 0.

Harvard Interscholastic Tournament, May 8, won by Exeter; Wellesley H. S., second; Melrose H. S., third.

Princeton Interscholastic Tournament, May 8, won by Adelphia Academy; Delancey School, second.

Pennsylvania defeated Cornell, May 10, at Philadelphia, 5 matches to 1. Cornell and Princeton tied at Princeton, May 9, 3 to 3. Yale defeated Princeton at New Haven, May 11, 6 to 0. Columbia defeated Stevens at Hoboken, May 11, 6 to 0. Amherst defeated Wesleyan at Middleton, May 15, 4 to 2. Michigan defeated Hamilton at Clinton, May 20, 6 to 0. Michigan defeated Syracuse at Syracuse, May 19, 6 to 0. Swarthmore defeated U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, May 20, 3 to 1. Michigan defeated Cornell at Ithaca, May 22, 5 to 1. Union and Trinity tied at Schenectady, May 22, 3 to 3. Michigan defeated Hamilton, May 20, 6 to 0.

New England Intercollegiate Championships. Championship Singles. Final Round—F. H. Harris, Dartmouth, defeated S. D. Smith, Dartmouth, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3. Championship Doubles. Final Round—S. B. Smith and H. A. Wolff, Dartmouth, defeated P. A. Pfeiffer and W. B. Holton, Wesleyan, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0.

Harvard defeated Yale in annual dual meet 7 to 2 at Longwood Cricket Club, May 29. Scores: Singles—N. W. Niles, Harvard, beat N. C. Stevens, Yale, 6—4, 6—4; A. Sweetser, Harvard, beat H. H. Bundy, Yale, 6—4, 6—1; R. A. Holden, Yale, beat H. Nickerson, Harvard, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2; F. M. Watrous, Yale, beat F. Burr, Harvard, 6—3, 7—5; G. C. Adams, Harvard, beat DeK. Bowen, Yale, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; R. H. Eggleston, Harvard, beat H. B. Bretz, Yale, 6—3, 7—9, 6—3. Doubles—Niles and Sweetser, Harvard, beat Bundy and Holden, Yale, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2; Burr and Adams, Harvard, beat Stevens and Converse, Yale, 6—0, 6—4.

Wesleyan defeated Trinity at Middletown June 2, 5 to 1.

Hamilton defeated Syracuse at Syracuse 3 to 1 on June 3.

Western Intercollegiate Championships were won on June 12 at Chicago by Minnesota. Adams, of Minnesota, defeated Gardner, University of Chicago in the singles, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4. In the doubles Adams and Muir, of Minnesota, defeated Washburn and Musselman, of Illinois, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

Curling.

ANNUAL events held under the auspices of the Grand National Curling Club of America, with date and place during 1909, follow:

For Dalrymple Medal, Hoagland Flag and Kirkpatrick Medal. North vs. South of Scotland, Van Cortlandt Lake, January 2. North—H. Archibald, skip, 11; John Watt, skip, 8; George Grieve, skip, 14; John Leslie, skip, 13; Thomas J. Watt, skip, 4. Total, 50. South—William Stewart, skip, 13; Thomas Nicholson, skip, 15; Robert Boyd, skip, 18; W. D. Edwards, skip, 11; William Archibald, skip, 21. Total, 78. Match won by South. William Stewart, second vice-president, received Dalrymple Medal, William Archibald received the Hoagland Flag and Thomas Nicholson received the Kirkpatrick Medal.

Gordon Medal Match, Van Cortlandt Lake, January 20—St. Andrew's, Thomas Nicholson, skip, 13 vs. Jersey City, W. D. Edwards, skip, 19. Caledonian, John Stalker, skip, 10 vs. Thistle, Robert Lauder, skip, 17. Terrace City, Thomas Wigley, skip, Bye. 2d Tie.—Terrace City, 16 vs. Thistle, 9; Jersey City Bye. Final—Terrace City, 13 vs. Jersey City, 12. Medal won by Terrace City.

Utica Cup Match, Van Cortlandt Lake, February 3—St. Andrew's, No. 1, Thomas Nicholson, skip, 13 vs. Caledonian No. 1, John Stalker, skip, 8; St. Andrew's, No. 2, R. Boyd, skip, 12 vs. Caledonian, No. 2, I. Frazier, skip, 17; Terrace City, John Kellock, skip, 12 vs. Caledonian, No. 3, T. T. Archibald, skip, 19; Thistle, Thomas J. Watt, skip, 10 vs. Dinwoodie Golf Club, S. A. Peine, skip, 9. 2d Tie.—Caledonian, No. 3, 13 vs. St. Andrew's, No. 1, 9; Caledonian, No. 2, 15 vs. Thistle, 14. Final Tie—Caledonian No. 3, 10 vs. Caledonian, No. 2, 14. Won by Caledonian, No. 2, Iziah Frazier, skip. J. F. Conley, Umpire.

The bonspiel held at Utica, N. Y., February 8-12, was in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the donation of the Gordon International Medal by Sir Robert Gordon and also in commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Utica Curling Club. The Utica Club offered many handsome prizes for the winners in the different events and representatives were present from all the leading clubs in the United States and Canada. Results:

Crawford Cup Match, with the understanding that the score between Utica and Yonkers, and Utica and Thistles should be counted as deciding for district medal matches. First Game—Yonkers, George Grieve, skip, 12 vs. Utica, H. I. Johnson, skip, 16; Thistles,

CURLING—*Continued.*

Robert Lauder, skip, 11 vs. Utica, A. S. Brinckerhoff, skip, 26; Thistles, Tom Watt, skip, 11 vs. Utica, George B. Allen, skip, 17. Second Game—St. Andrew's, New York, Thomas Nicholson, skip, 4 vs. Utica, F. J. Bowne, skip, 15; St. Andrew's, John Leslie, skip, 12 vs. Utica, F. K. Baxter, skip, 13; Terrace City, Yonkers, T. Wigley, skip, 3 vs. Utica, T. H. Farrell, skip, 16. In the first game, Utica won both district medal matches, and on total games, Utica won the Crawford Cup by a score of 103 to 53.

Mitchell Championship Medal—1st Tie.—St. Andrew's, New York, John Leslie, skip, 10 vs. Thistles, New York, Robert Lauder, skip, 11; St. Andrew's, New York, Robert Boyd, skip, 10 vs. Utica, A. S. Brinckerhoff, skip, 19; Boston, Mass., John McGaw, skip, 14 vs. Utica, S. S. Curran, skip, 12; Brookline Country Club, H. Jaques, skip, 21 vs. Terrace City, T. Wigley, skip, 19; Yonkers, J. Sloane, skip, 11 vs. Caledonian, New York, T. Archibald, skip, 19; Jersey City, W. D. Edwards, skip, 15 vs. Thistles, New York, A. Dickson, skip, 18. 2d Tie.—Brookline, H. Jaques, skip, 11 vs. Utica, A. S. Brinckerhoff, skip, 14; Caledonians, T. Archibald, skip, 11 vs. Thistles, R. Lauder, skip, 18; Boston, John McGaw, skip, 19 vs. Thistles, A. Dickson, skip, 20. Semi-Finals—Thistles, R. Lauder, skip, 3 vs. Utica, A. S. Brinckerhoff, skip, 20. Finals—Thistles, A. Dickson, skip, 13 vs. Utica, A. S. Brinckerhoff, skip, 15. Utica winning the Mitchell Medal in final round.

All-Comers Match—1st Tie.—Thistles, R. Lauder, skip, 11 vs. Utica, A. M. Johnston, skip, 10; St. Andrew's, T. Nicholson, skip, 28 vs. Yonkers, George Grieve, skip, 8; Jersey City, W. D. Edwards, skip, 12 vs. Caledonian, T. Archibald, skip, 8; Schenectady, N. Y., R. S. Emmett, skip, 11 vs. Brookline, H. Jaques, skip, 13; Thistles, Tom Watt, skip, 5 vs. Utica, W. McLeod, skip, 12; Boston, John McGaw, skip, 12 vs. Utica, J. B. Brady, skip, 5; Paris, Ontario, R. Thomson, skip, 12 vs. St. Andrew's, A. P. Roth, skip, 11. 2d Tie.—St. Andrew's, T. Nicholson, skip, 7, vs. Boston, John McGaw, skip, 10; Brookline, H. Jaques, skip, 9 vs. Paris, R. Thompson, skip, 12; Thistle, R. Lauder, skip, 11 vs. Utica, W. McLeod, skip, 8. Semi-Finals—Jersey City, W. D. Edwards, skip, 10 vs. Thistles, R. Lauder, skip, 8; Boston, John McGaw, skip, 8 vs. Paris, R. Thomson, skip, 16. Finals—Paris, R. Thomson, skip, 10 vs. Jersey City, W. D. Edwards, skip, 7. All-Comers Medal won by Paris, Ontario.

All-Comers Consolation Medal—1st Tie.—Thistles, T. Watt, skip, 11 vs. St. Andrew's, James Conley, skip, 4; Thistles, R. Lauder, skip, 15 vs. Utica, A. M. Johnston, skip, 13; Caledonian, T. Archibald, skip, 16 vs. Boston, John McGaw, skip, 8; St. Andrew's, John Leslie, skip, 10 vs. Utica, J. B. Brady, skip, 8. 2d Tie.—Caledonian, T. Archibald, skip, 13 vs. Utica, W. McLeod, skip, 9; St. Andrew's, John Leslie, skip, 13 vs. Thistles, R. Lauder, skip, 16. Semi-Final—Thistles, Tom Watt, skip, 13 vs. Caledonian, T. Archibald, skip, 7. This left the final tie between Rink No. 1, of the Thistle Club of New York City, skipped by Tom Watt, president of the Grand National Curling Club, and Rink No. 2, skipped by Robert Lauder, of the same club. They decided to draw for winner and Tom Watt was successful.

Gordon International Medal—Two rinks from the Montreal Caledonian Club, and one rink from Lachine, contesting against one rink each from Boston, Utica and Thistle, New York, with the following score: United States—Utica, J. R. Baxter, A. M. Johnston, H. L. Ridings, J. H. Brown, skip, 32; Thistle, A. Fraser, A. Dickson, R. Lauder, Tom Watt, skip, 14; Boston, E. A. Daniels, G. H. Phelps, J. Gould, John McGaw, skip, 13. Canada—Caledonian, No. 1, G. J. Sheppard, G. W. Sadler, James Simpson, W. P. Scott, skip, 4; Caledonian, No. 2, C. P. O'Connor, T. P. Lyall, J. H. Robertson, W. R. J. Hughes, skip, 22; Lachine, A. McLean, F. J. Craig, R. Lucas, W. O. Ryde, skip, 19. United States won the medal by 14 shots.

A feature of the Curling season was the invasion of Scotland, the home of the game, by a Canadian team composed of players from the four associations of Quebec, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia. Twenty-seven games were played, beginning January 22 and ending February 23. Of these all but four were won by the Canadians, a most remarkable record. The results were as follows: January 22-23, Ice Rink beat Canadians by 8 shots; January 25, Canadians beat Scoto-Canadians by 67 shots; January 26, Canadians beat Mid-Lothian Province by 64 shots; January 27, Canadians beat Glasgow Province by 36 shots; January 28, Canadians beat Royal Caledonian Club by 42 shots; January 29, Canadians beat West Lothian Province by 44 shots; January 30, Canadians beat East Lothian Province by 64 shots; February 1, Canadians beat Royal Caledonian Club by 29 shots; February 2, Canadians beat Stirlingshire by 56 shots; February 3, Canadians beat Upper Strathearn by 33 shots; February 3, Scottish Central beat Canadians by 2 shots; February 4, Canadians beat Dundee and Perth by 46 shots; February 8, Canadians beat Royal Caledonian Club by 30 shots (Aggregate Canadian majority 101 shots); February 9, Canadians beat Peebles by 5 shots; February 9, Biggar Province beat Canadians by 6 shots; February 10, Canadians beat Lanarkshire by 47 shots; February 11, Canadians beat Lachleven by 52 shots; February 12, Canadians beat Inverness by 25 shots; February 13, Canadians beat North-East Province by 18 shots; February 15, Canadians beat Balmoral, &c., by 9 shots; February 17, Canadians beat Dumfries by 14 shots; February 17, Canadians beat Galloway by 3 shots; February, 18, Canadians beat English Province by 31 shots; February 19, Canadians beat Renfrewshire by 44 shots; February 20, Canadians beat Border Province by 33 shots; February 21, Coupar Angus beat Canadians by 7 shots; February 23, Canadians beat Dumbartonshire by 91 shots.

Skating.

NATIONAL Indoor Championships at Elysium Rink, Cleveland, January 26. Quarter-mile—Phil Kearney, Brooklyn, won; Lot Roe, Toronto, Ont., second; Fred Robson, Toronto, third; O. Sutphen, Saratoga, N. Y., fourth. Time—0m. 41 2-5s. Mile—Won by E. Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; O. B. Bush, Edmonton, second; W. Granger, New York City, third; Lot Roe, Toronto, fourth. Time—2m. 51 3-5s. Two Miles—Won by E. Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; W. Granger, New York City, second; Phil Kearney, Brooklyn, third; Lot Roe, Toronto, fourth. Time—6m. 32s. 880 Yards—Won by E. Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; O. B. Bush, Edmonton, second; J. Miller, third. Time—1m. 22 2-5s. One and One-Half Miles—Won by E. Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Harold Granger, New York, second; A. Anderson, third. Time—4m. 35s.

International Outdoor Championships at Saranac Lake, N. Y., February 4. 220 Yards—Won by O. B. Bush, Edmonton, Canada; W. H. Jackson, Montreal, second; Edmund Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y., third. Time—0m. 19 1-5s. 220 Yards Hurdles—Won by F. K. Robinson, Toronto; Bulmer, Montreal, second; Charles Fisher, Chicago, third. Time—

SKATING—*Continued.*

0m. 27 2-5s. 880 Yards Dash—Won by Edmund Lamy; O. B. Bush, second; Joe Miller, third. Time—1m. 23 3-5s. Backward Skating, 880 Yards—Won by A. Mason, Montreal; R. Wheeler, Montreal, second; A. Bulmer, Montreal, third. Time—1m. 45 2-5s. One Mile—Won by Edmund Lamy; O. B. Bush, second; A. Anderson, third. Time—2m. 53 3-5s. Three Miles—Won by Edmund Lamy; Joe Miller, second; C. Fisher, third. Time—9m. 31s.

Canadian Amateur Championships at Montreal, February 6. 220 Yards—Won by O. B. Bush, Edmonton; E. Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y., second. Time—0m. 22 1-5s. 880 Yards (Backward)—Won by R. Wheeler, Montreal; W. Holgate, Montreal, second. Time—1m. 44s. 880 Yards—Won by E. Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; O. B. Bush, Edmonton, second; J. Miller, New York, third. Time—1m. 25s. One Mile—Won by E. Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; A. Anderson, Chicago, second; W. Sutphen, third. Time—3m. 25 2-5s. 220 Yards Hurdles—Won by Fred Robson, Toronto; W. G. Finlayson, second; Carbray, Montreal, third. Time—0m. 30s. Three Miles—Won by E. Lamy; A. Anderson, second; J. Miller, third. Time—10m. 19 4-5s.

Eastern Amateur Championships at New York, February 8. 880 Yards—Won by Phil Kearney, New York; Clarence Granger, New York, second; Fred Robson, Toronto, third. Time—1m. 25 2-5s. One Mile—Won by Phil Kearney, New York; Clarence Granger, New York, second; P. Bruche, Nova Scotia, third. Time—3m. 03s.

International Amateur Indoor Championship at Duquesne Gardens, Pittsburgh, January 29-30. 880 Yards—Won by O. B. Bush, Edmonton; P. Kearney, New York, second; Lot Roe, Montreal, third. Time—1m. 17 2-5s. Two Miles—Won by E. Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; O. B. Bush, second; P. Kearney, New York, third. Time—5m. 56s. One Mile—Won by O. B. Bush; L. Roe, second; W. Sutphen, New York, third. Time—2m. 52 2-5s. Five Miles—Won by E. Lamy; H. Granger, second; F. Robson, third. Time—15m. 55s.

Professional Race Meet, Elysium Rink, Cleveland, March 11. Baptie, Wood, Nilsson, Skinner and Rankin competing. Quarter Mile Dash—Won by Wood; Baptie, second; Nilsson, third. Time—0m. 40 1-4s. Mile—Won by Baptie; Wood, second; Nilsson, third. Time—2m. 54 4-5s. 50 Yards Dash—Won by Rankin; Wood, second; Nilsson, third. Time—0m. 05 2-5s. At Hippodrome Rink, St. Paul, February 14. 880 Yards Match Race—Baptie defeated Nilsson, 1m. 17 1-5s. Nilsson won the mile event in 2m. 39 2-5s. At Minneapolis, February 26—Baptie defeated Nilsson in 880 yards and mile races. Times—1m. 15s. and 2m. 35 1-5s.

Skating Records.—Revised, 1906, by a committee appointed by the National Amateur Skating Association, consisting of F. M. Clark, S. J. Montgomery and J. C. Hemment. 50 yards—6s., S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, Dec. 28, 1885. 75 yards—8 3-5s., S. D. See, Dec. 30, 1883. 100 yards—9 4-5s., J. S. Johnson, March 1, 1893. 150 yards—15⅞s., G. D. Phillips, Jan. 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, Dec. 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, Jan. 24, 1895. 220 yards—19 4-5s., LeRoy A. See, Feb. 2, 1900. 300 yards—31 2-5s., G. D. Phillips, Dec. 30, 1883. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, Jan. 1, 1896. 600 yards—55¼s., O. Rudd, March 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m. 20 2-5s., J. Neilson, Feb. 1, 1896. 1,320 yards—2m. 13s., J. S. Johnson, Feb. 26, 1894. 1 mile—2m. 36s., J. Neilson, Feb. 2, 1895. 1 mile (straightaway, with wind)—2m. 12 3-5s., Tim Donoghue, February, 1887. 2 miles—5m. 42 3-5s., O. Rudd, Jan. 25, 1895. 3 miles—8m. 23s., J. F. Donoghue, Feb. 4, 1897. 4 miles—12m. ½s., J. Nilssen and A. Schiebe, Feb. 13, 1894. 5 miles—14m. 24s., O. Rudd, Feb. 20, 1896. 10 miles—31m. 11 1-5s., J. S. Johnson, Feb. 26, 1894. 30 miles—1h. 53m. 20s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 40 miles—2h. 34m. 46s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 50 miles—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 60 miles—4h. 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 70 miles—4h. 55m. 15 3-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 80 miles—5h. 41m. 55s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 90 miles—6h. 25m. 57 3-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. Best metric records.—500 metres (546.8 yards)—41 4-5s., J. S. Johnson, Jan. 24, 1895. 600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Feb. 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 10, 1897.

Roller Skating.

EASTERN Professional Championship—One-mile—Won by Frank Goldie, St. Louis; second, H. McDonald; third, E. Burke. Time—3m. 16 2-5s. Metropolitan Rink, N. Y. Two-mile—Won by Frank Goldie, St. Louis; second, E. Burke; third, H. McDonald. Time—6m. 23s.

Greater New York Professional Championships—One-mile—Won by W. Blackburn; second, T. Galla; third, W. Barker. Time—3m. 11 2-5s. Two-mile—Won by W. Blackburn; second, T. Galla; third, J. Mason. Time—6m. 40s. Three-miles—Won by W. Blackburn; second, T. Galla; third, W. Doxsey. Time—10m. 12 1-5s.

Greater New York Amateur Championships—One-mile—Won by W. Doxsey; second, J. Heacock; third, W. Burke. Time—3m. 20 2-5s. Two-mile—Won by W. Doxsey; second, W. Burke; third, J. Heacock. Time—6m. 34s. Three-mile—Won by W. Doxsey; second, H. Smith; third, J. Sullivan. Time—10m. 00 1-5s. Four-Mile—Won by W. Doxsey; second, H. Smith; third, W. Burke. Time—16m. 25s. Five-mile—Won by H. Smith; second, W. Doxsey; third, J. Burton. Time—18m. 10s. Two-mile relay—Won by H. Smith and W. Heacock; second, W. Doxsey and J. Ferguson; third, T. Neal and J. Nealson. Time—6m. 34 4-5s.

P. S. A. L. Greater New York Championships—440-yard—Won by H. Herman, DeWitt Clinton H. S. Time—1m. 13 4-5s. Brooklyn Division—Won by D. Schneck, Far Rockaway H. S. Time—1m. 21s. 880-yard—Won by H. Herman. Time—2m. 09 1-5s. One-mile—Won by H. Herman. Time—4m. 21s. Brooklyn Division—Won by D. Schneck. Time—4 m.20s.

Y. M. C. A. Championship—One-mile—Won by H. Herman, W. S. Y. M. C. A. Time—3m. 58s. Two-mile—Won by E. Brandt, W. S. Y. M. C. A. Time—7m. 42s.

Figure Skating—National Championship—Won by A. Williams, 67 points; second, E. Dunn, 44 points; third, S. Maloney, 43 points.

Hockey.

HOCKEY continued to gain in popularity as a Winter sport during 1908-09 season. New artificial ice rinks were opened in several cities in the United States and the game was played by more club and college sevens than in any previous year. The New York Athletic Club won the American Amateur Hockey League Championship without a defeat. The same team also defeated the Victorias, of Montreal, claimants of the Canadian Amateur Championship. Harvard won the Intercollegiate League title and defeated several Canadian college and A. A. H. L. sevens in addition to the regular scheduled games of the league. During the Winter the Montreal Wanderers, holders of the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the World's Hockey Championship, defeated the all-star Edmonton team, but later lost cup and title to the Ottawa professional seven by an 8 to 3 score. The new Sir Allen trophy, emblematic of the Canadian amateur championship, was won by Queen's College seven.

Final standing:

AMERICAN AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
New York A. C.	8	8	0	1,000
St. Nicholas	8	5	3	.625
Crescent A. C.	8	3	5	.375
Wanderers	8	3	5	.375
Hockey Club of N. Y.	8	2	6	.250

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Harvard	4	4	0	1,000
Dartmouth	4	3	1	.750
*Princeton	4	1	2	.333
*Yale	4	1	2	.333
Columbia	4	0	4	.000

*One tie game did not count in final standing.

INTERSCHOLASTIC.

Groff School won the Interscholastic Championship of the Interscholastic Hockey League of Greater New York, in a game against Polytechnic Preparatory School on March 8 by a 4 to 2 score. The final standing of the teams was as follows: Groff School, Polytechnic Preparatory, Cutler, Berkeley, Boys' High School, Trinity.

FINAL STANDING CANADIAN LEAGUES.

E. C. H. L. (Professional).

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.
Ottawa	12	10	2
Wanderers	12	9	3
Quebec	12	3	9
Shamrocks	12	2	10

INTERPROVINCIAL UNION (Amateur).

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.
Cliffsides	6	5	1
Victoria	6	4	2
Montreal	6	3	3
Toronto	6	0	6

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.
Renfern	6	6	0
Senators	6	3	3
Smith Falls	6	2	4
Cornwall	6	1	5

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY UNION.

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Queen's University	6	5	1	0
Toronto University	6	3	2	1
McGill University	6	2	4	0
Laval University	6	1	4	1

INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY LEAGUE (Amateur)—Western Series.

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Westmount	8	6	1	1
Shamrocks	8	5	2	1
Victoria	8	3	4	1
Montreal	8	2	4	2
Wanderers	8	1	6	1

EASTERN SERIES.

Section A.

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.
Sherbrooke	3	3	0
Quebec	4	1	3
St. Patrick's	4	1	3

Section B.

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.
Grand Mere	6	5	1
Volligeurs	6	3	3
Three Rivers	4	0	4

Semi-Finals—Grand Mere defeated Sherbrooke 18 goals to 15 in two games. Finals—Grand Mere defeated Westmount 15 goals to 13, winning league championship.

JUNIOR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA (Amateur)—Section A.

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.
Westmount	5	4	1
Montreal	5	3	2
Stirling	4	0	4

Victorias won Section B series and Huntington Section C. The play-off brought together Westmount, Victorias and Huntington, and Victorias won league championship.

IMPORTANT (NON-LEAGUE) GAMES.

December 28-30, at Montreal for Stanley Cup—Wanderers, defenders, 7; Edmonton, challengers, 3; Edmonton, 7; Wanderers, 6. Final scores—Wanderers, 13; Edmonton, 10.
December 31, at Pittsburgh—Princeton, 2; Yale, 0.
December 31, at Cleveland—Pennsylvania, 2; Cornell, 2.
January 1, at Pittsburgh—Princeton, 1; Yale, 0.
January 1, at Cleveland—Cornell, 3; Pennsylvania, 1.
January 2, at Cleveland—Cornell, 6; Pennsylvania, 0.
January 2, at Pittsburgh—Princeton, 4; Yale, 0.
January 2, at New York—St. Nicholas, 6; Montreal A. A. A., 4.
January 25, at Cambridge—Harvard, 1; St. Francis' Xavier (Nova Scotia), 0.
January 27, at Cambridge—Harvard, 3; Laval (Montreal), 0.
January 30, at New York—Yale, 6; Cornell, 3.
March 3, at Ottawa—Stanley Cup Match—Ottawa, challengers, 8; Wanderers, defenders, 3.
March 6, at New York—New York Athletic Club, 8; Victorias (Montreal), 6.
March 12, at New York—For $1,000 purse, total scores to count, Wanderers, 4; Ottawas, 6.
March 13, at New York—Wanderers, 8; Ottawas, 8. Final scores—Ottawas, 14; Wanderers, 12.
March 15, at Ottawa—For Sir Allen Cup—Queen's University, 5; Ottawa Cliffsides, 4.

Basket Ball.

THE disbanding of the Eastern Intercollegiate League left the championship of 1909 undecided. Both Columbia and Pennsylvania claimed the honor. Columbia won every game but one on her schedule, breaking even in two games with Pennsylvania. The latter team won 18 out of 24 games played. The University of Chicago five, winner of the conference title, refused to play either team for the National Intercollegiate title, claiming that there was question as to which should represent the East. The New England Intercollegiate League championship was won by the Williams College team, with Brown and Wesleyan tied for second place. The records of the leading college teams follow, the scores of the college classified coming first:

PENNSYLVANIA 43, Annapolis 19; 30, Penn State 23; 55, Princeton 10; 37, Carnegie Tech. 26; 18, Detroit A. C. 27; 30, Buchtel 22; 37, Princeton 11; 17, Cornell 16; 20, Syracuse 14; 24, Colgate 16; 10, Rochester 17; 21, Swarthmore 31; 34, Wesleyan 9; 30, Indians 9; 15, Yale 22; 28, Brown 14; 40, Holy Cross 23; 32, Fordham 17; 52, Gettysburg 19; 9, Columbia 34; 15, West Point 25; 31, Yale 15; 27, Colgate 23; 34, Cornell 21; 28, Columbia 14.

YALE 16, College City of New York 32; 28, Manhattan 22; 35, Fordham 13; 16, Wesleyan 18; 12, Princeton 34; 13, Dartmouth 11; 44, Alumni 20; 28, Princeton 40; 18, Brooklyn Polytechnic 28; 22, Pennsylvania 15; 13, Pratt Institute 5; 22, West Point 15; 22, Harvard 8; 17, Brown 26; 13, Columbia 19; 15, Pennsylvania 31; 11, Columbia 19; 25, Harvard 4.

CORNELL 31, Brooklyn Polytechnic 17; 15, Rochester 24; 25, C. C. N. Y. 23; 26, Rochester 34; 25, Niagara 23; 50, Oswego Normal 17; 29, Binghamton Y. M. C. A. 21; 31, Springfield Y. M. C. A. 24; 19, Orange Y. M. C. A. 31; 31, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. 29; 25, St. Lawrence University 21; 16, Pennsylvania 17; 45, Union College 14; 26, Niagara 24; 20, Columbia 47; 22, Tufts 6; 13, Notre Dame 32; 12, Columbia 29; 27, Pratt Institute 30; 22, Georgetown University 21; 20, St. Lawrence University 19; 11, Rochester 24.

CHICAGO 18, Indiana 12; 31, Purdue 11; 29, Iowa 10; 28, Northwestern 4; 18, Wisconsin 15; 27, Minnesota 2; 17, Illinois 15; 17, Indiana 10; 32, Purdue 13; 23, Illinois 11; 18, Wisconsin 4; 20, Minnesota 15.

BROWN 18, Tufts 37; 12, Tufts 16; 17, Harvard 23; 14, Pennsylvania 28; 37, Harvard 14; 14, M. I. T. 18; 26, Yale 17; 52, Syracuse 25; 16, Wesleyan 29; 22, College City of New York 33; 18, Williams 30; 36, Holy Cross 24; 30, Troy Polytechnic 36; 13, Williams 41; 38, Wesleyan 17.

DARTMOUTH 22, M. I. T. 26; 49, Worcester Polytechnic Institute 15; 50, Springfield Training School 13; 22, New Hampshire State 8; 11, Yale 13; 16, Williams 25; 40, M. A. C. 11; 27, Holy Cross 17; 36, Syracuse 11; 27, Holy Cross 23; 28, M. I. T. 17; 31, Harvard 13; 15, Wesleyan 26; 25, Wesleyan 7; 15, Williams 38; 25, Syracuse 22.

HARVARD 12, M. I. T. 19; 20, Princeton 23; 23, Brown 17; 10, Tufts 15; 14, Brown 37; 8, Yale 22; 13, Dartmouth 31; 4, Yale 25.

MINNESOTA 41, Ripon College 7; 18, Illinois 17; 13, Wisconsin 14; 21, Illinois 20; 2, Chicago 27; 21, Northwestern 16; 24, Nebraska 17; 39, Nebraska 21; 16, Iowa 37; 28, Nebraska 26; 29, Nebraska 21; 23, Iowa 18; 14, Wisconsin 37; 25, Chicago 20.

WEST POINT 24, Pratt 20; 12, Trinity 0; 45, Fordham 28; 18, Columbia 34; 23, Wesleyan 9; 53, Newburgh Y. M. C. A. 15; 15, Yale 22; 24, University of Pennsylvania 15; 37, Penn State 16; 44, Brooklyn P. I. 14.

ILLINOIS 30, Indiana 2; 28, Wisconsin 19; 17, Minnesota 18; 10, Wisconsin 20; 21, Minnesota 20; 15, Chicago 17; 24, Purdue 18; 10, Chicago 23; 35, Northwestern 4; 20, Purdue 26; 13, Indiana 24.

NAVY 19, Pennsylvania 43; 33, Georgetown 32; 29, Princeton 28; 24, Georgetown 26; 62, Corcoran Cadets 8; 38, Baltimore City College 9; 23, Georgetown 26; 48, Delaware College 9; 37, Baltimore M. C. 12; 42, Friends' School 8; 34, Fordham 16.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP.

The teams competing were divided into two classes, the maximum weight limit being fixed at 120 and 135 pounds, respectively. Five teams entered the 135-pound class and four the 120-pound class. Final standing:

130-Pound Class—Midgets, won 3, lost 0; Clark House, won 2, lost 1; University Settlement, won 1, lost 2; Mohawks, won 0, lost 3.

135-Pound Class—University Settlement, won 4, lost 0; Clark House, won 3, lost 1; West Side Neighborhood House, won 2, lost 2; Loughlin Lyceum, won 1, lost 3; Atlas Athletic Club, won 0, lost 4.

GREATER NEW YORK Y. M. C. A. LEAGUE.

Four branches each entered four teams in the four classes, the total number of games won to count. The final standing of the teams follows:

East Side, won 38, lost 10; Eastern District, won 29, lost 19; Central, won 16, lost 3; Greenpoint, won 12, lost 35.

HANS WAGNER'S TEAM.

Hans Wagner, the famous Pittsburgh shortstop, is also a very fast basketball player and takes part in a number of games each Winter. Last season his team won 22 out of 26 games played. The records:

WAGNER'S 31, Wilkinsburg 18; 29, Leechburgh, 24; 43, Evans City 30; 31, Jeannette A. C. 17; 43, Leetsdale 20; 31, Ambridge 15; 90, Tarentum 30; 33, Butler 32; 24, Freedom 30; 55, Freedom 15; 22, East Palestine, O. 23; 40, Artz Club 20; 38, Triton 22; 30, Jeannette 35; 41, Mars, Pa. 17; 30, Crafton, 12; 28, South Side 27; 20, Young Americans 28; 15, South Side 23; 30, Pittsburgh Lyceum 12; 40, Superior A. C. 14; 60, Knoxville, Pa. 10; 110, Washington, Pa. 7; 60, Waynesburgh College 20; 35, Bellevue A. C. 9; 40, Ambridge 10.

Squash Racquets.

INDIVIDUAL Championship Tournament U. S. S. R. Association, at Philadelphia, February 15-19, won by Dr. J. A. Miskey, who defeated C. B. Jenning, in final round, 15—3, 15—4. The 1908 title holder, W. L. Freeland, was defeated in the third round by H. Hains, 4—15, 15—13, 18-15.

Intercity matches at Boston February 12-13 won by Massachusetts team No. 1, Boston, which defeated Philadelphia three games to two. Philadelphia won second place, defeating Baltimore five games to none.

LIBRARY

Bowling.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

The ninth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress was held at Pittsburgh during the month of March. Next tournament at Detroit, February 26 to March 14, 1910. The first five winners in all four events follow:

Five-Men Events—Lipmans, Chicago, 2,962; Brunswick, New York, 2,860; Brooklyn, New York, 2,844; Duffy, St. Louis, 2,843; Melrose, Chicago, 2,836. Two-Men Events—Schwoegler Brothers, Madison, Wis., 1,304; Dean-Turner, St. Louis, 1,259; Jarrett-Pump, Jr., New York, 1,249; Steinmueller-Lippert, Chicago, 1,209; Stiegelmeier-Kappler, Cleveland, 1,205. Individuals—*L. Sutton, Rochester, N. Y., 691; *F. Bruggeman, Sioux Falls, Ia., 691; R. Lee, Columbus, 674; E. Peterson, Chicago, 672; J. A. Reader, Cleveland, 665. *Tie decided in one game roll off. Score, Sutton, 215; Bruggeman, 179. All Events (nine games)—James Blouin, Cleveland, 1,885; E. Peterson, Chicago, 1,874; Frank Bartsch, Chicago, 1,820; C. B. Trucks, Philadelphia, 1,818; C. F. Hinderer, St. Paul, 1,814.

Winners in previous years: All Events (nine games)—1908, R. Crabe, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1,910; 1907, Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids, 1,767; 1906, J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis, 1,794; 1905, J. G. Reilly, Chicago, 1,791; 1904, Martin Kern, St. Louis, 1,804; 1903, Fred Strong, Chicago, 1,896; 1902, John Koster, New York, 1,841; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, 1,736. Individual—1908, A. Wingler, Chicago, 699; 1907, Marshall B. Levy, Indianapolis, and R. F. Matak, St. Louis, tied on 624. In the roll-off Levy won—582 to 385. 1906, F. J. Favour, Oshkosh, Wis., 669; 1905, C. M. Anderson, St. Paul, 651; 1904, M. Kern, St. Louis, 647; 1903, D. A. Jones, Milwaukee, 683; 1902, Fred H. Strong, Chicago, 649; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, 648. Two-Men Teams—1908, Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago, 1,254; 1907, E. C. Richter-E. M. Bigley, Louisville, 1,164; 1906, J. N. Reed-E. Dresbach, Columbus, 1,247; 1905, R. Rolfe-E. Stretch, Chicago, 1,213; 1904, H. Krauss-C. H. Spiess, Washington, 1,184; 1903, A. Selbach-H. Collin, Columbus, 1,227; 1902, J. McClean-H. Steers, Chicago, 1,237; 1901, J. Voorheis-C. K. Starr, New York, 1,203. Five-Men Teams—1908, Bonds, Columbus, 2,927; 1907, and tournament cities, Furniture Cities, Grand Rapids (St. Louis), 2,775; 1906, Centurys, Chicago (Louisville), 2,794; 1905, Gunthers No. 2, Chicago (Milwaukee), 2,795; 1904, Ansons, Chicago (Cleveland), 2,737; 1903, O'Learys, Chicago (Indianapolis), 2,819; 1902, Fidelias, New York (Buffalo), 2,792; 1901, Standards, (Chicago), 2,720.

NATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The third annual tournament of the National Bowling Association was held at Madison Square Garden, New York, May 24 to June 12, under auspices of New York Bowling Association. Next tournament at Baltimore, April 9-30, 1910. The results follow:

Five-Men Teams—Corinthian No. 8, New York, 2,899; Metropolitan, Baltimore, 2,863; Cleveland, Cleveland, 2,835; Sunset No. 2, Brooklyn, 2,831; All Chicago, Chicago, 2,830. Two-Men Teams—Satterthwaite-Rodgers, Philadelphia, 1,298; Wood-Lockwood, Manhattan, 1,275; Vanderbeck-Copeland, Brooklyn, 1,244; Bowis-Windheim, Utica, N. Y., 1,243; Larkin-Morris, Baldwinsville, N. Y., 1,241. Individuals—E. Thompson, Brooklyn, 699; C. Schaeder, Brooklyn, 676; C. Buonomo, Rochester, 671; F. Hegeman, Brooklyn, 670; G. Hendler, Buffalo, 664. Women's Tournament—Miss Blanch Littlefield, 552; Miss Nellie Ried, 514; Miss May Friel, 512; Mrs. F. Freund, 511; Mrs. P. J. Riddell, 497.

PREVIOUS NATIONAL BOWLING CHAMPIONS OF THE N. B. A.

Individual—1907, G. F. Sauer, New York, 657; 1908, Frederick Schwartje, Brooklyn, 697. Two-Men—1907, John Nelson-Walter Tuthill, Brooklyn, 1,220; 1908, John McGuirk-John Grady, Paterson, N. J., 1,318. Five-Men—1907, Corinthians, New York, 2,814; 1908, Brunswicks, New York, 2,893. All Around—1907, John J. Voorheis, Brooklyn, 1,956 (9 games); 1908, W. L. Erdmann, Brooklyn, 1,793 (9 games).

N. B. A. TOURNAMENT RECORDS.

Individual High Score—George Dagner, New York (Rochester), 279. Individual Total Three Games—Fred Schwartje, Brooklyn (Rochester), 697. Two-Men, Single Game—McGuirk-Grady, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 523. Two-Men, Three Game Total—Same team and place, 1,318. Five-Men, Single Game—Keller Five, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 1,060. Five-Men, Total Three Games—Brunswicks, New York (Rochester), 2,893. High Individual Average, all Events—John J. Voorheis, Brooklyn (Atlantic City), 218 4-9.

WORLD'S RECORDS MADE IN NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS.

High Individual Score—George Dagner, New York, 279 in N. B. A. Tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 1908. High Individual Total for Three Games—Arthur Wengler, Chicago, Ill., 699 in A. B. C. Tournament, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1908; E. Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y., 699 in N. B. A. Tournament, New York, 1909. High Two-Men Single Game—John McGuirk-John Grady, Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. Tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 1908, 523. High Two-Men, Three Game Total—McGuirk-Grady, same time and place, 1,318. High Five-Men Single Game—Bonds, Columbus, Ohio, in A. B. C. Tournament, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1,066, 1908. High Five-Men, Three Game Total—Lipmans, Chicago, Ill., 2,962 in A. B. C. Tournament, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1909. High Individual Average in All Events—John J. Voorheis, Brooklyn, 1,956 for 9 games (218 4-9 average) in N. B. A. Tournament, Atlantic City, N. J., 1907.

OTHER WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games—William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269, total, 869; average, 289 2-3, 1906. Six Games—Maurice C. Wyman, Columbia Alleys, New York, 245, 278, 257, 280, 257, 226, total, 1,543; average, 257 1-6, 1904. Head Pin—Oscar Steinquest, Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909. Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271 1-3, 1907. Six Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, 255, 267, 279, 263, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907. Seventy-five Games—Fred B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906. Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster, of New York, 12. Highest Women's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909. Two-Men, Open—M. C. Wyman-F. L. Diederick, Columbia Alleys, New York, 535, 1904. Three Games—McLean-Schultz, Allentown, Pa., 1,398, 1909. Tournament—McGuirk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. Tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908. Three Games—McGuirk-Grady, same place and time, 1,318. Three-Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908. Tournament—Harlem Circle Trio, Harlem Circle Alleys, New York, 735, 1906. Five-Men, Open, All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906. Three Games—Brooklyn Interstate Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Four Games—Same team and place, average, 1,124. Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig & Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo.,

1,207, 1909. Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average 1,124, 1906. Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., 545, 1909.

EASTERN LADIES' CONGRESS.

Fourth annual tournament of Eastern Ladies' Congress closed March 15, 1909. Results showing games won, lost and high scores of each team: Monarch, won 34, lost 2, high score, 867; Liberty, won 33, lost 3, high score, 910; Bayonne Independent, won 27, lost 7, high score, 848; Original Amphion, won 28, lost 8, high score, 787; Crescent, won 27, lost 9, high score, 753; West Side Independent, won 25, lost 11, high score, 763; Tuxedo, won 22, lost 14, high score, 747; Wednesday Afternoon, won 22, lost 14, high score, 702; Golden Link, won 20, lost 16, high score, 708; Pleasure, won 19, lost 17, high score, 693; Harlem Central, won 16, lost 20, high score, 807; Social Hour, won 14, lost 22, high score, 734; New York City Schuetzen, won 14, lost 22, high score, 661; Loreley, won 12, lost 24, high score, 703; Independent Progress, won 8 lost 28, high score, 654; Pastime, won 6, lost 30, high score, 635; Daisy, won 5, lost 31, high score, 601; Mystery, won 4, lost 32, high score, 541; Belvidere, won 2, lost 34, high score, 590. Individual Averages—Englehardt, Liberty, 169; Lester, Monarch, 168; Connolly, Monarch, 158; Georgi, Original Amphion, 158; Frees, Monarch, 157; Dempsey, Liberty, 153. High Scores—Spofford, Independent Bayonne, 224; Benninger, West Side Independent, 219; Lester, Monarch, 215; Englehardt, Liberty, 211; Littlefield, Liberty, 211; Kessell, Liberty, 211; Lynch, Monarch, 207.

EAST VS. WEST, INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

James Smith, of New York, and Louis Franz, of Cleveland, played a home and home series of thirty games for a purse of $2,000, to decide the championship. Fifteen games were rolled in New York, the scores being Smith, 3,431; Franz, 2,797, and fifteen games in Cleveland, the scores being Smith, 2,953; Franz, 3,020. Totals, Smith, 6,384; Franz, 5,817. Averages, Smith, 212 6-30; Franz, 193 9-30.

Wrestling.

February 5, at Omaha—Yussif Mahmout defeated Raoul De Rouen in two straight falls.

February 14, at Indianapolis—Yussif Mahmout defeated Leo Pardello in two straight falls.

March 2, at Cleveland—John Trembley and John Billeter wrestled four hours without a fall. Stopped by referee.

March 6, at New York—A. A. U. Metropolitan Championships—Winners: 105-pound class—E. Lauer, B. C. 115-pound class—G. Bauers, N. T. V. 125-pound class—L. Ruggens, G. A. C. 135-pound class—L. A. Dole, New York A. C. 145-pound class—D. Wortman, German-American A. C. 158-pound class—Fred Narganes, New York A. C. Heavyweight class—J. Gunderson, National A. C.

March 25, at Chicago—Frank Gotch defeated Raoul De Rouen in two straight falls.

March 26, at Montreal—Yussif Mahmout defeated Fred Beell in two straight falls.

March 30, at Indianapolis—Yussif Mahmout defeated Charles Olsen in two straight falls.

April 10, National A. A. U. Wrestling Championships, held at Brown's A. A., New York. Final bouts: 105-pound class—George Taylor, Newark, defeated J. Brownstein, New York. Time—55 3-5s. 115-pound class—Gus Bauers, Newark, defeated Arthur Lee, New York. Time—46 1-5s. 125-pound class—Louis Ruggerio, New York, defeated Peter Mandello, New York. Time—41 3-5s. 135-pound class—D. Fleisher, New York, defeated Gus Peterson, New York. Time—3m. 21s. 145-pound class—C. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., defeated B. Mendelson, New York. Time—2m. 27 4-5s. 158-pound class—Fred Narganes, New York, defeated Charles Frieland, Brooklyn. Time—4m. 50 4-5s. Heavyweight class—Emery N. Payne, New York, defeated Lee Talbot, Irish-American A. C. Time—1m. 21 3-5s.

April 15, American Championship Jiu Jitsu, held at Minneapolis, won by Leo McLaglen over Yea Yamagata in two straight falls, in 36 and 20 minutes respectively.

April 14, World's Championship Heavyweight match, held at Dexter Park Pavilion, Chicago, Frank Gotch vs. Yussif Mahmout for title and $10,000 purse. Won by Gotch in two straight falls. Time—8m. and 9m. 8s. respectively.

April 20, at Waterloo, Iowa—Frank Gotch defeated Dan McLeod in two straight falls.

April 24, Canadian Amateur Wrestling Championships at Montreal. The winners of the different championships were: 115-pound class—A. Cote, Montreal A. A. A. 125-pound class—A. Beauchamp, Cercle Paroisial. 135-pound class—A. D. Bain, Montreal A. A. A. 145-pound class—H. R. Hingston, Montreal A. A. A. 158-pound class—F. Narganes, New York A. C. Heavyweight class—C. Blouin, Cercle Paroisial.

April 26, at Chicago—Lightweight Professional Championship Tournament. Won by Max Luttberg, Kansas City; second, Albert Wassen, St. Louis; third, Ernest Lindberg.

April 27, at Kansas City—Frank Gotch defeated Dr. B. F. Roller in two straight falls. Time—7m. 35s. and 18m. 29s.

April 28, at Cleveland—Henry Gehring defeated Charles Conkie in two falls for middleweight championship.

June 15, at Des Moines—Frank Gotch defeated Tom Jenkins in two straight falls. Time—14m. 28s. and 7m. 53s.

June 19, at Seattle—Dr. B. F. Roller defeated "Big" Yussif (Ed. Managoff) in two straight falls. Time—15m. 57s. and 27m. 53s.

July 10, at Portland, Ore.—John Berg defeated "Big" Yussif two out of three falls. Time—59s. and 1m. respectively. Yousif won second round in 35s.

July 17, at Seattle—Charles Olsen defeated Yussif Mahmout in two straight falls. Time—32m. 44s. and 15m. 6s.

July 24, at Seattle—Dr. B. F. Roller defeated Charles Olsen in two straight falls. Time—42m. and 26m. 20s.

September 2, at Portland, Ore.—Dr. B. F. Roller defeated Charles Olsen in two straight falls. Time—53m. and 25m.

COLLEGE WRESTLING.

March 19—Yale University wrestling team won the sixth annual intercollegiate wrestling tournament held at New Haven. Yale has won the intercollegiate title every year since the formation of the league. The score by points follows: Yale, 13; Princeton, 8, Cornell, 6; Pennsylvania, 1; Columbia, 0. Individual champions—Bantamweight, R. W. Chase, Cornell; special weight, E. A. Phillips, Cornell; lightweight, E. S. Sweeney, Yale; welterweight, H. W. Ralph, Princeton; middleweight, H. H. Livingston, Yale; light heavyweight, R. R. King, Princeton; heavyweight, W. Goebel, Yale.

Important Dual Meets—Princeton defeated Yale, 4 bouts to 3; Yale defeated Cornell, 4 bouts to 3; United States Naval Academy defeated Pennsylvania, 5 bouts to 2; Princeton defeated Pennsylvania, 6 bouts to 1.

Track and Field Athletics.

THE year witnessed a continuation of the athletic boom which was started by the Olympic games of 1908. Many important meets were held in all parts of the country and a number of new records were established. Results in the principal amateur meets of the year follow:

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual junior and senior title meet of the A. A. U. was held at Seattle, August 13-14.

Junior Championships—100-yard dash—Won by J. Nelson, Seattle A. C.; I. Courtney, Seattle A. C., second; W. L. Dawbarn, New York A. C., third. Time—0m. 10 1-5s. 880-yard run—Won by C. C. Cooil, Seattle A. C.; W. Miller, Multnomah A. C., second. Time—2m. 1 3-5s. 16-pound shot put—Won by R. J. Lawrence, New York A. C.; H. McKinney, Multnomah A. C., second. Distance, 47 ft. 6 in. Pole vault—Won by Holdman; Humes second, Paulding third. Height, 11 ft. 120-yard high hurdle—Won by W. Donald, Seattle A. C.; J. Edwards, Seattle A. C., second; H. Hawkins, Multnomah A. C., third. Time—15 3-5s. Mile run—Won by J. Ballard, Boston A. A.; D. V. Noble, New York A. C., second; H. Risden, Seattle A. C., third. Time—4m. 24 3-5s. (new A. A. U. record). 440-yard run—Won by J. J. McEntee, New York A. C.; W. Stoll, Seattle A. C., second; C. Warren, Seattle A. C., third. Time—0m. 51s. 12-pound hammer throw—Won by M. McKinney, Multnomah A. C.; C. Hug, Seattle A. C., second; C. Anderson, Seattle A. C. third. Distance, 129 ft. 6 in. Running high jump—Won by Egan Erickson, Mott Haven A. C. New York; John Nicholson, Missouri A. C., second; A. K. Chapman, Multnomah A. C., third. Height, 5 ft. 11 in. 220-yard run, final—Won by W. Martin, Seattle A. C.; C. Forlem, Missouri A. C., second; McConnell, Vancouver, (B. C.) A. C., third. Time—0m. 22 2-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by J. Malcolmson, Seattle A. C.; W. Edwards, Seattle A. C., second; W. Coyle, Seattle A. C., third. Time—0m. 25 3-5s. Discus throw—Won by B. Bantz, Seattle A. C.; C. Hug, Seattle A. C., second. No other entries. Distance, 122 ft. 9 in. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by C. Hug, Seattle A. C. Distance, 20 ft. 9 in. Other entries disqualified for having previously won first places in junior events. Running broad jump—Won by N. McConnell, Vancouver A. C.; G. Brokaw, Seattle A. C., second; B. J. Gish, Seattle A. C., third. Distance, 21 ft. ¾ in. Running hop, step, and jump—Won by John Nicholson, Missouri A. C.; B. J. Gish, Seattle A. C., second; J. Huber, Seattle A. C., third. Distance, 40 ft. 11¾ in. Throwing the Javelin—Won by B. J. Gish, Seattle A. C.; N. B. Robertson, unattached, second; B. W. King, N. Y. A. C., third. Distance, 144 ft. (new American record.) Five-mile run—Won by Asa Smith, unattached; C. Hubert, Swedish-American A. C., second. Time—35m. 22 2-5s. (Only two entries.) The team scores follow: Seattle Athletic Club, 81; New York Athletic Club, 14; Multnomah Athletic Club, Portland, Ore., 13; Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, 11; Vancouver Athletic Club, 6; Boston Athletic Club, 5; Mott Haven Athletic Club, New York, 5; Swedish-American Athletic Club, San Francisco, 4; unattached, 8.

Senior Championships—880-yard run—Won by C. Edmundson, Seattle A. C.; H. Gissing, New York A. C., second; J. O. Miller, Olympic A. C., third. Time—1m. 55 1-5s. 100-yard run—Won by W. Martin, Seattle A. C.; J. Nelson, Seattle A. C., second; J. Courtney, Seattle A. C., third. Time—10 1-5s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Ralph Rose, Olympic A. C., with a put of 50 ft. 3 in. (new record); R. J. Lawrence, New York A. C., second, with a put of 47 ft. 3 in; L. J. Talbot, Kansas City A. C., third, with a put of 40 ft. 5 in. Pole vault—Won by R. Paulding, Seattle A. C., with a vault of 11 feet; J. Humes, Seattle A. C., second, with 10 ft. 6 in.; John Nicholson, Missouri A. C., third, with 10 ft. 120-yard hurdles—Won by Forrest Smithson, Multnomah A. C.; A. B. Shaw, Chicago A. C., second; W. Edwards, Seattle A. C., third. Time—15 1-5s. One-mile run—Won by Joseph Ballard, Boston A. A.; E. P. Craig, Olympic A. C., second; C. Cooil, Seattle A. C., third. Time—4m. 30 1-5s. 440-yard run—Won by E. F. J. Lindberg, Chicago A. A.; B. J. Gish, Seattle A. C., second; J. J. McEntee, New York A. C., third. Time—50 2-5s. Running high jump—Won by Egan Erickson, Mott Haven A. C., with a jump of 5 ft. 11¾ in.; D. Martin, Olympic A. C., second, with a jump of 5 ft. 10⅞ in.; J. L. Miller, Chicago A. A., third, with a jump of 5 ft. 9⅞ in. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by L. J. Talbot, Kansas City A. C., with a throw of 165 ft. 8 in.; Ralph Rose, Olympic A. C., second, with a throw of 161 ft. 8 in.; Alfred Plaw, Olympic A. C., third, with a throw of 155 ft. 1 in. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Joe Malcomson, Seattle A. C.; F. Waller, Chicago A. A., second; A. B. Shaw, Chicago A. A., third. Time—25s. Running broad jump—Won by F. C. Irons, Chicago, with a jump of 22 ft. 5 in.; B. J. Gish, Seattle A. C., second, with a jump of 21 ft. ⅝ in.; F. Brokaw, Seattle A. C., third, with a jump of 18 ft. 8⅝ in. Running hop, step and jump—Won by F. C. Irons, Chicago A. A., with a jump of 44 ft. 9 in.; B. J. Gish, Seattle A. C., second, with a jump of 42 ft. 10⅝ in.; J. Nicholson, Missouri A. C., third, with a jump of 40 ft. 8 in. 220-yard run—Won by W. L. Dawbarn, N. Y. A. C.; W. Martin, Seattle A. C., second; P. C. Gerhardt, Olympic A. C., third. Time—22 1-5s. Throwing the discus—Won by Ralph Rose, Olympic A. C., with a throw of 131 ft. 1⅛ in.; J. Homer, Chicago A. A., second, with a throw of 122 ft. 1 in.; L. J. Talbot, Kansas City A. C., third, with a throw of 117 ft. Five mile run—Won by H. McLean, unattached; F. J. Bellars, New York A. C., second; F. Jackson, Seattle A. C., third. Time—26m. 9 3-5s. Throwing the javelin—Won by Ralph Rose, Olympic A. C., with a throw of 141 ft. 6½ in.; B. J. Gish, Seattle A. C., second, with a throw of 138 feet 6 inches; R. J. Lawrence, New York A. C., third, with a throw of 133 ft. 4 in. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by L. J. Talbot, Kansas City A. C., with a throw of 33 ft. 4 in.; Ralph Rose, Olympic A. C., second, with a throw of 31 ft. 2 in.; James S. Mitchel, New York A. C., third, with a throw of 30 ft. 4 in. Mile relay—Won by Seattle A. C.; Chicago A. C., second; New York A. C., third. Team scores: Seattle A. C., 45 points; Olympic A. C., San Francisco, 30 points; Chicago A. A., 26 points; New York A. C., 17 points.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION, A. A. U.

The Metropolitan Association championship meets were held as follow: Junior, July 10, at Travers Island. Senior, September 18, at Travers Island.

Junior—Putting 12-pound shot—Won by R. J. Lawrence, New York A. C., with a put of 53 ft. 11 in. Pole vault—Won by T. S. Babcock, New York A. C., with a vault of 10 ft. 9 in. 100-yard run—Won by W. L. Dawbarn, New York A. C. Time—10 1-5s. One mile

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

run—Won by Frank N. Riley, Irish-American A. C. Time—4m. 26 4-5s. 880-yard run—Won by A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C. Time—1m. 59 2-5s. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by W. F. Ross, New York A. C., with a throw of 107 ft. 1 in. Running high jump—Won by E. Erickson, Mott Haven A. C., with a jump of 5 ft. 11 in. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by E. M. Pritchard, New York A. C. Time—17 1-5s. Running broad jump—Won by P. B. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., with a jump of 21 ft. 6 in. Throwing the discus—Won by J. H. Duncan, Mohawk A. C., with a throw of 108 ft. 4 in. 440-yard run—Won by R. T. Edwards, New York A. C. Time—50 4-5s. One-mile walk—Won by B. Mann, Pastime A. C. Time—7m. 23 1-5s. Three-mile run—Won by George G. Obermeyer, National A. C. Time—15m. 21 2-5s. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by H. G. Corell, New York A. C., with a throw of 28 ft. 6 in. Running hop, step and jump—Won by Charles Doherty, St. Mary's T. A. C., with a jump of 44 ft. 220-yard run—Won by W. J. Cooke, Mohawk A. C. Time—23s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by O. F. Langan, Irish-American A. C. Time—26 2-5s. Point score: New York A. C., 55; Irish-American A. C., 36.

Senior—100-yard run—Won by J. M. Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C. Time—10 1-5s. 880-yard run—Won by H. Gissing, New York A. C. Time—1m. 56 2-5s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C. Time—16 1-5s. One-mile run—Won by A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C. Time—4m. 26 2-5s. 440-yard run—Won by W. C. Robbins, Irish-American A. C. Time—49 4-5s. One-mile walk—Won by B. Mann, Pastime A. C. Time—7m. 34 1-5s. Five-mile run—Won by J. J. Daly, Irish-American A. C. Time—25m. 29 3-5s. 220-yard run—Won by J. M. Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C. Time—22 4-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C. Time—26s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by R. J. Lawrence, New York A. C., with a put of 47 ft. 6 in. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by J. J. Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., with a throw of 175 ft. 10 in. Pole vault—Won by A. C. Gilbert, New York A. C., with a vault of 11 ft. 9 in. Throwing discus—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., with a throw of 138 ft. 4 in. Running broad jump—Won by D. F. Ahearn, Irish-American A. C., with a jump of 22 ft. 2¼ in. Throwing 56-pound weight for distance—Won by J. J. Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., with a throw of 38 ft. 6 in. Running high jump—Won by H. F. Porter, Irish-American A. C., with a jump of 6 ft. Running hop, step and jump—Won by D. F. Ahearn, Irish-American A. C., with a jump of 46 ft. 10¾ in.

A. A. U. ALL-ROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

The A. A. U. All-Round Championship, held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on July 5, was won by Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C. His total pointage was 7,385, a new record for the event. But two athletes competed. The results:

100-yard run—Won by M. J. Sheridan; time—10 3-5s. 832 points; Theodore L. Matsukes, second, 672 points. Running high jump—Won by M. J. Sheridan, with a jump of 5 ft. 7 in., 704 points; T. L. Matsukes, second, with a jump of 4 ft. 9 in., 384 points. 880-yard walk—Won by M. J. Sheridan, time—3m. 43s., 797 points; T. L. Matsukes, second; time—3m. 44s., 792 points. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by M. J. Sheridan, with a put of 43 ft. 1¼ in., 813 points; T. L. Matsukes, second, with a put of 34 ft. 4 in., 392 points. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by M. J. Sheridan, with a throw of 125 ft. 10 in., 769 points; T. L. Matsukes, second, with a throw of 74 ft. 3½ in., 150½ points. Pole vault—Won by M. J. Sheridan, with a vault of 10 ft. 9 in., 808 points. T. L. Matsukes did not try. 120-yard hurdle—Won by M. J. Sheridan; time—17 1-5s., 760 points T. L. Matsukes, second; time—19 3-5s., 385 points. Running high jump—Won by M. J. Sheridan, with a jump of 5 ft. 7 in., 704 points; T. L. Matsukes, second, with a jump of 4 ft. 9 in., 384 points. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by M. J. Sheridan, with a throw of 29 ft. 11½ in., 718 points; T. L. Matsukes, second, with a throw of 17 ft. 1 in., 100 points. Running broad jump—Won by M. J. Sheridan, 20 ft. 7½ in., 720 points; T. L. Matsukes, second, with a jump of 16 ft. 11½ in., 364 points. One-mile run—Won by T. L. Matsukes; time—5m. 46s., 559 points; M. J. Sheridan, second; time—6m. 5s., 464 points. Grand total—Sheridan, 7,385 points; Matsukes, 3,798½ points.

QUADRANGULAR MEET.

The Quadrangular meet between the New York A. C., Boston A. A., Chicago A. A. and San Francisco Olympic Club, was held at San Francisco, August 21. Results:

100-yard run—Won by W. E. May, Chicago A. A. Time—10s. 880-yard run—Won by J. O. Miller Olympic Club. Time—2m. 2s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Ralph Rose, Olympic Club, with a put of 51 ft. 120-yard hurdle—Won by A. B. Shaw, Chicago A. A. Time—15 3-5s. 440-yard run—Won by E. T. Lindberg, Chicago A. A. Time—51 3-5s. One-mile run—Won by Joseph Ballard, Boston A. A. Time—4m. 50 2-5s. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by James S. Mitchel, New York A. C., with a throw of 31 ft. 9½ in. Running hop, skip and jump—Won by Con Leahy, New York A. C., with a jump of 43 ft. 5 in. Throwing the javelin—Won by Joe Horner, Chicago A. A., with a throw of 149 ft. 9 in. Three-mile run—Won by Joseph Ballard, Boston A. A. Time—15m. 48 3-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Frank, Chicago A. A. Time—24 4-5s. 220-yard run—Won by W. W. May, Chicago A. A. Time—21 3-5s. Running broad jump—Won by O. F. Snedigar, Olympic Club, with a jump of 22 ft. 8½ in. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by Alfred Plaw, Olympic Club, with a throw of 166 ft. Running high jump—Won by Dave Marten, Olympic Club, with a jump of 6 ft. ½ in. Throwing the discus—Won by Joe Horner, Chicago A. A., with a throw of 131 ft. 8 in. One-mile relay—Won by New York A. C., with D. V. Noble, H. Gissing, W. L. Dawbarn and J. J. McEntee; Chicago A. A., second; Olympic Club third. Time—3m. 30 3-5s. Points: Chicago A. A., 53 points; Olympic Club, 49 points; New York A. C., 32 points; Boston A. A., 10 points.

A. A. U. SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Middle Atlantic Association games, held at Philadelphia, June 12. Results:

100-yard dash—Won by Ramsdell, University of Pennsylvania. Time—10 3-5s. 120-yard hurdle—Won by Thorpe, Carlisle. Time—16 2-5s. One-mile run—Won by Beck, University of Pennsylvania. Time—4m. 40 4-5s. 440-yard run—Won by Hayes, St. Gregory. Time—52 4-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by Ramsdell, University of Pennsylvania. Time—24 3-5s. 880-yard run—Won by Beck, University of Pennsylvania. Time—2m. 5 3-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Thorpe, Carlisle. Time—28s. High jump—Won by Thorpe, Carlisle. Height, 5 ft. 10 in. Shot put—Won by Thorpe, Carlisle. Distance, 42 ft. Broad jump—Won by Thorpe, Carlisle. Distance, 23 ft. 6 in. Pole vault—Won by Blakeley, University of Pennsylvania. Height, 10 ft. 10 in. Five-mile run—Won by Lafunda, Shanahan. Time—27m. 18 4-5s.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

New England Association meet, Boston, June 12. Results:

100-yard dash—Won by G. P. Gardner, Jr., Harvard. Time—10 2-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by L. Watson, Harvard. Time—22 4-5s. 440-yard run—Won by E. K. Merrihew, Harvard. Time—52 3-5s. 880-yard run—Won by Oscar Hedlund, Brookline Gymnasium A. A. Time—1m. 59 1-5s. One mile run—Won by J. Ballard, Boston A. A. Time—4m. 27 3-5s. Five-mile run—Won by M. T. Norris, Brookline Gymnasium A. A. Time—27m. 42 4-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Final heat won by R. G. Leavitt, Boston A. A.—Time—16 3-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by G. P. Gardner, Jr., Harvard. Time—24 3-5s. (new record). Running high jump—Won by Roy E. Crane, unattached. Height, 6 ft. Running broad jump—Won by E. L. Farrell, South Boston A. C. Distance, 22 ft. 10 in. Pole vault—Won by E. L. Parker, Brookline Gymnasium A. A. Height, 11 ft. 6 in. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by B. F. Sherman, unattached. Distance, 147 ft. 5½ in. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by C. C. Little, Brookline Gymnasium A. A. Distance, 42 ft. 11¾ in. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by W. Lynch, South Boston A. C. Distance, 30 ft. 3¼ in.

Central Association meet, held at Chicago, August 7. Results:

120-yard high hurdles—Won by Shaw, Chicago A. A. Time—15 4-5s. 100-yard dash—Won by May, Chicago A. A. Time—10s. One-mile run—Won by Taylor, Chicago A. A. Time—4m. 45 3-5s. 440-yard dash—Won by Waller, Chicago A. A. Time—50 4-5s. Discus throw—Won by Horner, Chicago A. A. Distance, 121 ft. Pole vault—Won by Schobinger, Chicago A. A. Height, 11 ft. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Horner, Chicago A. A. Distance, 43 ft. 7 in. Running high jump—Won by Degenhardt. Height, 5 ft. 11 in. Two-mile run—Won by Crocombe, Chicago A. A. Time—10m. 16 3-5s. Running broad jump—Won by Irons, Chicago A. A. Distance, 24 ft. 1 in. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by Butler, Chicago A. A. Time—25s. 220-yard dash—Won by Hamilton, Chicago A. A. Time—22s. One-mile relay race—Won by Chicago A. A. first team; Chicago A. A. second team, second; Ogden Park, third. Time—3m. 33 3-5s. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by Hooker, Chicago A. A. Distance, 145 ft. 8½ in.

NATIONAL A. A. U. INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual indoor championships of the A. A. U. were held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, October 4-5. The Irish-American A. C. won the point trophy, with the individual winners as follows:

300-yard run—Won by L. B. Dorland, Pastime A. C. Time—33 2-5s. Throwing 56-pound weight for height—Won by Matt J. McGrath, New York A. C., with a throw of 15 ft. 3 in. Two-mile run—Won by M. P. Driscoll, Mercury A. C. Time—9m. 39s. Standing broad jump—Won by Ray C. Ewry, New York A. C., with a jump of 11 ft. 1,000-yard run—Won by Harry Gissing, New York A. C. Time—2m. 18 4-5s. Running high jump—Won by H. F. Porter, Irish-American A. C., with a jump of 6 ft. 2¼ in. 75-yard run—Won by W. J. Keating, Irish-American A. C. Time—7 4-5s. Putting 8-pound shot—Won by W. W. Coe, Boston A. A., with a put of 63 ft. 4 in. 220-yard hurdle—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C. Time—29s. Running, hop, step and jump—Won by D. J. Ahearne, Irish-American A. C., with a jump of 48 ft. One-mile walk—Won by Sam Liebold, Pastime A. C. Time—7 m. 13 3-5s. Pole vault for distance—Won by H. S. Babcock, New York A. C., with a vault of 27 ft. 10 in. Putting 24-pound shot—Won by P. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with a put of 36 ft. 11 in. 150-yard run—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C. Time—15 4-5s. Standing high jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with a jump of 5 ft. Five-mile run—Won by T. Collins, Irish-American A. C. Time—25m. 42 2-5s. Three standing jumps—Won by R. C. Ewry, New York A. C., with a jump of 34 ft. 1 in. (new indoor record). Pole vault—Won by W. Happenny, Montreal A. A. A., with a vault of 11 ft. 6 in. 60-yard run—Won by R. W. Gill, Maryland A. C., Baltimore, Md. Time—6 4-5s. 300-yard hurdle—Won by J. L. Hartranft, unattached. Time—35 2-5s. 600-yard run—Won by M. W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C. Time—1m. 14 3-5s. (new indoor record). Three-mile walk—Won by S. Liebgold, Pastime A. C. Time—23m. 45 4-5s. The point score: Irish-American A. C., 69; New York A. C., 62; Pastime A. C., 25; Boston A. A., 8; Maryland A. C., 6; Mercury A. C., 5; Montreal A. A. A., 5; Xavier A. A., 3; Brown University, 3; Mott Haven A. C., 3; St. Gregory C. C., 2.

INTERSCHOLASTIC GAMES.

April 18—New York University meet at New York—Won by Newark H. S., 23½ points; second, Brooklyn Boys' H. S., 23 points.

May 1—Princeton University meet at Princeton—Won by Mercersburg Academy, with 37 points; second, Providence Technical H. S., 21 points; third, Lawrenceville School, 19 points.

May 1—Stevens Institute meet at Hoboken, N. J.—Won by Newark Academy, with 24 points; second, Newark H. S., 22½ points; third, Montclair H. S., 11 points.

May 8—Leland Stanford Jr., University meet—Won by Healdsburg H. S., 20 points; second, Alameda H. S., 16 points; third, Watsonville H. S., 11 points.

May 15—Syracuse University meet—Won by Mercersburg Academy, 59 points; second, Syracuse H. S., 29 points; third, Rochester H. S., 10 5-6 points.

May 15—Middle States Interscholastic meet at Philadelphia—Won by Hill School, Pottstown, 36½ points; second, Lawrenceville, 16 points; third, Central H. S., 13 points.

May 15—Colorado State Championship, at Boulder—Won by Longmont H. S., 38½ points; second, Boulder H. S., 22 points; third, E. Denver H. S., 13½ points.

May 15—Union College meet at Schenectady—Won by Schenectady H. S., 38 1-3 points; second, Troy H. S., 27 2-3 points; third, Saratoga H. S., 23 2-3 points.

May 15—Rhode Island State College meet at Kingston, R. I.—Won by Providence Technical H. S., 53 points; second, Providence C. H. S., 28 points; third, Pawtucket H. S., 13 points.

May 22—Cornell University meet at Ithaca—Won by Detroit U. S., 73½ points; second, Wyoming S., 31 points; third, Ithaca H. S., 19½ points.

May 22—Yale University meet at New Haven—Won by Mercersburg Academy, 24 2-3 points; second, Exeter Academy, 21 points; third, Worcester Academy, 20 points.

May 22—Northwestern Wisconsin I. A. A. meet at Appleton, Wis.—Won by Wausau H. S., 28 1-3 points; Oshkosh H. S., second, 26 points; Ripon H. S., third, 22 points.

May 22—University of Michigan meet at Ann Arbor—Won by Muskegon H. S., 45 5-6 points; second, Detroit C. H. S., 35 1-6 points; third, Lansing H. S., 18 points.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

May 22—University of Illinois meet at Urbana, Ill.—Won by University H. S., 21 points; second, Oak Park H. S., 17 points; third, Milford H. S., 15 points.

May 22—University of Pittsburgh meet—Won by Indiana Normal, 50½ points; second, Pittsburgh H. S., 34 points; Liston H. S., 18 points.

May 22—University of Wisconsin meet—Won by Menominee H. S., 31½ points; second, St. Paul C. H. S., 26 points; third, Shattuck H. S., 21½ points.

May 29—Wesleyan University meet—Won by Hartford H. S., 42½ points; second, Hackettstown C. C. I., 33 points; third, Springfield H. S., 27 points.

May 29 at Madison—Wisconsin State meet—Won by Madison H. S., 23 1-5 points; second, Milwaukee W. H. S., 22½ points; third, Wausau H. S., 17 1-5 points.

May 29 at Riverhead, L. I.—Suffolk C. I. L. meet—Won by West Hampton H. S., 61 points; second, Southampton H. S., 26 points; third, Southold H. S., 18 points.

May 29 at Tarrytown—Triangular meet—Won by Hackley S., 55 points; second, Holbrook, 30; third, Mackensie, 14 points.

May 29 at St. Louis—Annual City Championship meet—Won by McKinley H. S., 55 points; second, Central H. S., 41½ points; third, Yeatman H. S., 15½ points.

May 29 at Evanston—Northwestern University meet—Won by University H. S., 38 points; second, Muskegon H. S., 26 points; Oak Park H. S., 18 points.

May 31 at Andover, Mass.—Phillips Andover Academy defeated Phillips Exeter Academy in dual meet, 49 to 47 points.

June 5 at Williamstown—Williams College meet—Won by Adams, Mass., H. S., 38 points; second, Troy, N. Y., H. S., 30 1-3 points; third, Ballston, N. Y., H. S., 17 points.

June 12 at Chicago—University of Chicago meet—Won by Chicago University H. S., 23 points; second, Kansas City H. S., 13½ points; third, Milford, Ill., H. S., 13 1-3 points. Thirty-seven school teams competed.

Y. M. C. A. INTERNATIONAL MEET.

The Annual International Y. M. C. A. Championships were held at Seattle, July 24. Results:

880-yard run—Won by F. Sauer, Chicago. Time—2m. 2 3-5s. (new record). Putting 16-pound shot—Won by H. Kanathar, Kansas City. Distance, 38 ft. 6 in. 100-yard dash—Won by Koenigsdorf, Kansas City. Time—10 4-5s. Pole vault—Won by H. Duesing, Chicago. Height, 9 ft. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by D. Hendrickson, Kansas City. Time—17s. flat. One-mile run—Won by D. Stophlet, Kansas City. Time—4m. 43s. 440-yard run—Won by J. McCartney, Chicago. Time—54s. flat. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by Kanathar, Kansas City. Distance, 118 ft. 4 in. Broad jump—Won by Beal, Troy, N. Y. Distance, 20 ft. 3 in. Discus throw—Won by Kanathar, Kansas City. Distance, 123 ft. 2 in. Five-mile run—Won by Stophlet, Kansas City. Time—28m. 03s. (new record). 220-yard dash—Won by C. Sutton, Philadelphia. Time—23 3-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Hendrickson, Kansas City. Time—28 1-5s. One-mile relay race—Won by Chicago. Time—3m. 36 4-5s. Points: Kansas City, 41; Chicago, 24; Vancouver B. C., 21; Ventura, Cal., 11; Everett, Wash., 11; Tacoma, 9; Philadelphia, 5; Portland, Ore., 4; North Yakima, Wash., 3; Troy, N. Y., 3, and Seattle, 3.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Military Athletic League Championships, held at Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 24.

One-mile run—Won by W. Berker, Twenty-third Regiment. Time—4m. 32 3-5s. 100-yard novice—Won by E. Frey, Thirteenth Regiment. Time—10 4-5s. 100-yard championship—Won by L. Robertson, Thirteenth Regiment. Time—10 2-5s. 600-yard novice—Won by E. A. Riegger, Thirteenth Regiment. Time—1m. 21s. One-mile bicycle championship—Won by W. Van den Dries, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—2m. 30 4-5s. 220-yard obstacle championship—Won by C. J. Bacon, Twenty-third Regiment. Time—56s. 440-yard championship—Won by J. M. Rosenberger, Thirteenth Regiment. Time—52 2-5s. 100-yard three-legged race—Won by L. Robertson and H. L. Hillman, Thirteenth Regiment. Time—11s. (new world's record). 176-yard sack race—Won by J. L. McCahill, Seventy-first Regiment. Time—26 4-5s. 220-yard hurdle, championship—Won by H. L. Hillman, Jr., Thirteenth Regiment. Time—26 1-5s. 220-yard championship—Won by L. Robertson, Thirteenth Regiment. Time—22 4-5s. (new M. A. L. record). 880-yard championship—Won by C. Walther, Twenty-third Regiment. Time—2m. 04s.

ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The English Amateur Athletic Association Championship meet was held at Stamford Bridge, London, July 3. Results:

100-yard dash—Won by R. E. Walker, South Africa A. A. Time—10s. Hammer throw—Won by T. R. Nicolson, W. S. H. Distance, 164 ft. 8 in. Running broad jump—Won by T. J. Ahearne, Ireland. Distance, 22 ft. 4¼ in Running high jump—Won by J. H. Banks, S. H. Height, 5 ft. 9 in. Putting shot—Won by D. Horgan, Irish-American A. C., New York. Distance, 44 ft. 11 in. Pole vault—Won by A. E. Flaxman, L. A. C. Height, 9 ft. 7½ in. 440-yard run—Won by A. Patterson, S. H. Time—51 ⅕s. One-mile run—Won by E. Owen, B. H. Time—4m. 23s. Two-mile walk—Won by E. J. Webb, H. H. H. Time—13m. 56 2-5s. 120-yard hurdle—Won by A. H. Healey. Time—15 4-5s. Two-mile steeplechase—Won by N. Noakes, S. H. No time taken. 880-yards run—Won by H. Braun, M. S. C., Germany. Time—1m. 57 2-5s. 220-yard run—Won by N. J. Cartmell, United States. Time—22s. Four-mile run—Won by E. R. Voigt. Time—19m. 15 2-5s. Seven-mile walk—Won by E. J. Webb. Time—52m. 37s. Ten-mile run—Won by A. E. Wood, E. B. Time—52m. 40s.

WELSH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The third annual Welsh Amateur Championship meet was held at the Newport Athletic Grounds, June 26. Results:

100-yard run—J. Gorman, Newport A. C. Time—10 3-5s. One mile—E. G. Ace, Swansea A. A. Time—4m. 44 3-5s. 120-yard hurdles—E. W. Gould, Newport A. C. Time—17 2-5s. High jump—W. J. Thomas, Cwmbarn F. C. Height, 5 ft. 4 in. 220-yard run—J. Gorman, Newport A. C. Time—24 3-5s. Half-mile—E. G. Ace, Swansea A. A. Time—2m. 7 4-5s. Two-mile walk—A. T. Yeoumans, Highgate H. Time—14m. 31s. Long jump—D. W. Walters, Cardiff University A. C. Distance, 20 ft. 5½ in. Quarter-mile run—

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

Whittaker, Llanishen A. C. Time—51 1-5s. Four-mile—T. Arthurs, Newport H. Time—20m. 28 4-5s.

SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The twenty-seventh annual championship meeting of Scottish Amateur Athletic Association was held at Ibrox Park on June 26. Results:

100-yard run—R. C. Duncan, West of Scotland H. Time—10 3-5s. Putting the weight—T. R. Nicolson, West of Scotland H. Distance, 41 ft. 9 in. Throwing the hammer—T. R. Nicolson, West of Scotland H. Distance, 156 ft. 2 in. 220-yard run—I. Dickson, Edinburgh U. A. C. Time—23 1-5s. High jump—G. H. Wilson, Glasgow University. Height, 5 ft. 6 in. One-mile run—H. T. Jamieson, Watson's College. Time—4m. 29 1-5s. Half-mile run—R. Burton, Berwick and Teviotdale H. Time—2m. 2-5s. 120-yard hurdles—A. Halligan, West of Scotland H. Time—17s. Three-mile walk—R. Quinn, Bellahouston H. Time—23m. 22s. Broad jump—G. Stephen, St. Andrew's. Distance, 21 ft. 4 in. Quarter-mile run—I. Dickson, Edinburgh University. Time—51 3-5s. Four-mile run—A. MacPhee, Clyesdale H. Time—20m. 36 3-5s.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Canadian Amateur Athletic Union Championship meet was held at Montreal, September 15. Results:

100-yard run—Won by J. M. Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C. Time—10 1-5s. One-mile run—Won by A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C. Time—4m. 23 1-5s. Pole vault for height—Won by W. Happenny, M. A. A. A. Height, 11 ft. 9 in. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Russell Lawrence, New York A. C. Distance, 47 ft. 1½ in. Throwing discus—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C. Distance, 134 ft. 6½ in. 220-yard run—Won by Leroy B. Dorland, Pastime A. C. Time—22 1-5s. 880-yard run—Won by E. Lunghi, Irish-American A. C. Time—1m. 52 4-5s. (new Canadian record). Running high jump—Won by H. F. Porter, Irish-American A. C. Height, 6 ft. 2 in. Throwing 16-pound hammer.—Won by J. J. Flanagan, Irish-American A. C. Distance, 174 ft. 8½ in. Three-mile run—Won by J. P. Sullivan, Irish-American A. C. Time—14m. 58¾s. (new Canadian record). 440-yard run—Won by W. C. Robins, Irish-American A. C. Time—48 3-5s. (new Canadian record). Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by P. McDonald, Irish-American A. C. Distance, 36 ft. 11 in. Running broad jump—Won by D. F. Ahearne, Irish-American A. C. Distance, 22 ft. 3½ in. 120-yard hurdles—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C. Time—16s.

The twenty-sixth annual Dominion championship meet of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union was held at Winnipeg, July 17. Results:

100-yard run—Lou J. Siebert. Time—10s. One-mile walk—George H. Goulding, Toronto. Time—6m 25 1-5s. 220-yard run—Siebert, Toronto. Time—22s. Putting 16-pound shot—J. H. Gillis, Vancouver Police. Distance, 41 ft. 5 in. 120-yard hurdle—Barber. Time—16 2-5s. Throwing discus—J. H. Gillis, Vancouver. Throwing 16-pound hammer—J. H. Gillis, Vancouver Police. Three-mile Walk—George Goulding, Toronto. Time—21m. 59s. Twenty-five-mile race—H. Parsons, Neepawa. Time—2h. 26m. 41½s. 880-yard run—A. M. Knox, Toronto. Time—2m. 03 2-5s. High jump—J. H. Gillis. Height, 6 ft. 1 in. One-mile run—J. L. Tait, Toronto. Time—4 m. 27s. Running broad jump—Bricker, Toronto. Distance, 21 ft. 7 in. 220-yard hurdles—Barber, Toronto. Time—26 1-5s. Pole vault—Archibald, Toronto. Height, 12 ft. 1 in.

ATHLETIC MEETS OF THE BLIND.

Annual meet National Athletic Association of Schools for the Blind, held at Western Pennsylvania Institution, Pittsburgh, May 8. Results:

Girls' Contest—Standing broad jump—May Levy. Distance, 6 ft. 8½ in. Standing high jump—Florence McHenry. Height, 39 in. 35-yard dash—May Levy. Time—4 4-5s. 50-yard dash—Bertha Johnson. Time—6 4-5s. 220-yard relay race—May Levy, Lucille Walter, Elizabeth Goodman, Bertha Johnson. Time—32 4-5s. Babeball throw—Corda Vought. Distance, 84 ft. 10 in. 50-yard three-legged race—A. Hervey and C. Yochem. Time—9 3-5s. 50-yard sack race—Margaret Smith. Time—9 3-5s. 50-yard egg race—Frankie Carlisle. Time—9s.

Boys' Championship Contest, May 15—Shot put—Robert Hanhold. Distance, 34 ft. Standing Broad Jump—Doyle. Distance, 9 ft. Standing high jump—Doyle. Height, 50 in. Three standing jumps—Merrill Doyle. Distance, 27 ft. 4 in. Running broad jump—Paczkowski. Distance, 19 ft. 7 in. 50-yard dash—James Block. Time—5 2-5s. 75-yard dash—Swoboda. Time—8s. Baseball throw—Robert Hanhold. Distance, 263 ft. 5 in. Three-legged race—Earl Guffey and Eugene Morgret. Time—8s. Sack race—Donald Ames. Time—8 3-5s.

Annual games of Perkin's Institute for the Blind, at Boston, May 15.

Running broad jump—Won by R. Clonkin. Distance, 15 ft. 10½ in. Putting 12-pound shot—Won by W. Carragher. Distance, 34 ft. ¾ in. Standing high jump—Won by C. Shorley and L. Dodge; A. Davis, second. Height covered on tie, 4 ft. 2¾ in. 50-yard dash—Won by J. Morang. Time—5 4-5s. Standing broad jump—Won by R. Clonkia. Distance, 8 ft. 9¼ in. Three standing broad jumps—Won by R. Clonkia. Distance, 27 ft. 3½ in. Throwing baseball—Won by W. Carragher. Distance, 200 ft. 8½ in. Three-legged race, 50 yards—Won by J. Devine and F. Mack. Time—10s. Sack race, 50 yards—Won by W. Barstow. Time—12 1-5s. Previous school records were broken in every event.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC MEETS.

Annual field day of Vassar College, held May 8, 1909, at Poughkeepsie. Results with college records:

100-yard dash—Theodora Wheeler, 1911. Time—14¼s. (record, 13s., 1904). 75-yard dash—Almeda Barr, 1911. Time—10s. Hop, step and jump—C. S. Hand. Distance, 28 ft. 10¾ in. (new record). Putting 8-pound shot—Inez Mulholland, 1909. Distance, 31 ft. 9½ in. (new record). Basket ball throw—Inez Mulholland, 1909. Distance, 77 ft. 9½ in. (new record).

Annual field games, Barnard College. Results:

Running high jump—Won by Miss Elsie Gleason, 1911, with a jump of 4 ft. 4 in.; Miss Hazel Woodhull, 1910, and Miss Mary Wiggins, 1912, tied for second with a jump of 4 ft. 2 in. Putting the shot—Won by Miss Lilian Schoedler, 1911, with a put of 27 ft. 10 inches; Miss Elsie Gleason, 1911, second, with a put of 25 ft. 9 in.; Miss Christina Straitors, third, with a put of 25 ft. 7 in. Hurdle race—Won by Miss Lilian Schoedler, 1911; Miss Mildred Davis, 1911, second; Miss Clarita Crosby, third. Relay race—Won by 1911, with Miss Lilian Schoedler, Miss Vera Fueslein, Miss Mildred Davis and Miss Elsie Gleason, 1910, second. Point trophy—Won by the Sophomores with 42 points; Juniors, second, with 11 points; Freshmen, third, with 10 points; Seniors, fourth, with 9 points.

Marathon and Long Distance Running.

THE victory of John Hayes in the Olympic Marathon race at London during the Summer of 1908 gave long distance running a great impetus in this country. Marathon races, both amateur and professional, were held in all parts of the Continent, as well as special match races at distances varying from 10 to 25 miles. The accepted Marathon distance is 26 miles, 385 yards. Records of the principal events follow:

1908.—November 25, at New York.—Hayes vs. Dorando, Professional Marathon—Won by Dorando. Time—2h. 44m. 20 2-5s.

November 26, at Yonkers, N. Y.—Amateur Marathon—Won by J. T. Crowley, Irish-American A. C. Time—2h. 49m. 16 2-5s.

December 15, at New York.—Longboat vs. Dorando, Professional Marathon—Won by Longboat. Time—2h. 45m. 05 2-5s.

December 26, Rye to New York Amateur Marathon.—Won by Matthew Maloney, Trinity A. C. Time—2h. 36m. 26 1-5s.

1909.—January 1, at Yonkers, N. Y.—Amateur Marathon—Won by Robert Fowler, unattached. Time—2h. 52m. 45 2-5s.

January 8, at New York.—Amateur Marathon—Won by M. Maloney, Trinity A. C. Time—2h. 53m. 06s.

January 9, at Boston.—Amateur Marathon—Won by R. Fowler. Time—2h. 43m. 55s.

January 10, at Buffalo, N. Y.—25-mile professional, Longboat vs. Dorando—Won by Longboat. Time—3h. 03m. 31 2-5s.

January 17, at Chicago.—Amateur Marathon—Won by S. Hatch. Time—3h. 18m. 15s.

January 23, at Chicago.—Professional Marathon, Dorando vs. Corey—Won by Dorando. Time—2h. 53m. 00 2-5s.

January 30, at Pittsburgh.—Amateur Marathon—Won by W. T. Shannon. Time—3h. 40m. 30s.

January 31, at San Francisco.—Amateur Marathon—Won by W. Joyner. Time—2h. 55m. 18 2-5s.

February 5, at New York.—Professional Marathon, Longboat vs. Shrubb—Won by Longboat. Time—2h. 53m. 46 2-5s.

February 9, at Brooklyn, N. Y.—Amateur Marathon—Won by A. Raines, unattached. Time—3h. 20m. 03s.

February 12, at Brooklyn, N. Y.—Amateur Marathon—Won by James Clark, Xavier A. A. Time—2h. 46m. 52 3-5s.

February 15, at Chicago.—Amateur Marathon—Won by A. Thibeau. Time—2h. 52m. 51s.

February 15.—A. A. U. Metropolitan Association, Junior Cross-Country Championship run, held at Long Island City—Won by William Kraemer, Acorn A. A.; Joseph Malone, Mohawk A. C., second. T. P. Morrissey, Mercury A. C., third. Distance, 5½ miles. Time—31m. 54s. Mohawk A. C. won team prize with 64 point score.

February 20, at New Orleans.—20-mile Amateur—Won by Louis Tewanini, Carlisle Indian School. Time—2h. 10m. 56 2-5s.

February 20.—A. A. U. Metropolitan Association, Senior Cross-Country Championships, held over Bronx course, New York City. Distance, 6 miles—Won by J. Malone, Mohawk A. C.; second, W. C. Bailey, New York A. C.; third, C. Muller, Mohawk A. C. Time—30m. 52s. Team prize won by Mohawk A. C. with a 20 point score.

February 22, at Brooklyn, N. Y.—Amateur Marathon—Won by E. H. White, H. C. L. Time—2h. 56m. 46s.

February 22, at San Francisco.—Amateur Marathon—Won by Oko Bodiker. Time—2h. 40m. 31 2-5s.

February 22, at Washington.—South Atlantic A. A. U. cross-country run, 3,000 metres—Won by F. Boyer, Johns Hopkins University. Time—37m. 12s.

February 24, at Buffalo, N. Y.—15-mile Professional race, Shrubb vs. Dorando—Won by Shrubb. Time—1h. 24m. 06 4-5s. New professional indoor record.

March 5, at New York.—Professional Marathon, M. Maloney vs. P. White—Won by Maloney. Time—2h. 57m. 23s.

March 15, at New York.—Professional Marathon, Hayes vs. Dorando (second dual race)—Won by Dorando. Time—2h. 48m. 08s.

March 16, at Pittsburgh.—Amateur Marathon—Won by J. P. McCrorey. Time—3h. 12m. 46 3-5s.

March 20, at Atlantic City.—12-mile race, Amateur—Won by S. Mellor. Time—1h. 07m. 16s.

March 22, at Toronto.—12-mile Professional race, Shrubb vs. Simpson—Won by Shrubb. Time—1h. 06m. 33s.

March 26, at Chicago.—Amateur Marathon—Won by S. Hatch, Illinois A. C. Time—2h. 44m. 00 2-5s.

March 27, at New York.—Amateur Marathon—Won by W. Rozett, Pastime A. C. Time—3h. 12m. 11s.

March 27, at San Francisco.—Professional Marathon—Won by Con Connelly. Time—3h. 00m. 42s.

March 30, at Pittsburgh.—Amateur Marathon—Won by M. Ryan, Irish-American A. C. Time—2h. 48m. 43s.

April 3, at New York.—Professional Marathon Derby, run at Polo Grounds before 30,000 spectators, for a $10,000 purse—Won by St. Yves. Time—2h. 40m. 50 3-5s.; second, Dorando, 2h. 45m. 37s.; third, Hayes, 2h. 49m. 27s.; fourth, Maloney, 2h. 50m. 49s. Longboat and Shrubb did not finish. Six lap track. Prizes—$5,000, $2,500, $1,500 and $1,000.

April 6, at Pittsburgh.—First Professional Relay Marathon race in United States. Smallwood and Nash defeated Sweeney and Schoeller, each man running half distance. Time—2h. 28m. 55 2-5s.

April 10, at Toronto.—20-mile Professional race. Fred Simpson defeated Fred Appleby. Time—2h. 03m. 35s.

April 10, at Providence.—20-mile Professional race. St. Yves defeated Matt Maloney. Time—2h. 02m. 03s.

April 10, at Boston.—Professional Marathon—Won by Louis Orphee; Pat Dineen, second. Time—2h. 51m. 57s.

April 15, at Los Angeles.—Second Annual Mount Wilson race—Won by E. Dietrich. Time—1h. 28m. 00 ⅕s. Distance, 7 1-10 miles up mountain side. Record, 1h. 26m. 00 ⅕s.

April 18, at Clifton, N. J.—St. Yves defeated Pat White in 15-mile dual professional race. Time—1h. 27m. 05 4-5s.

MARATHON AND LONG DISTANCE RUNNING—*Continued.*

April 18, at New York.—Professional Marathon, John Svanberg defeated Fred Simpson. Time—2h. 41m. 44 2-5s.

April 19, at Boston.—A. A. Amateur Marathon, Ashland to Boston, 25 miles—Won by H. Renaud; second, H. Jansen; third, P. J. Grant. Time—2h. 53m. 36 1-5s. There were 163 starters.

April 24, at New York.—Alfred Shrubb defeated Henri St. Yves in a 15-mile Professional race. Time—1h. 26m. 12s.

April 24, at New Haven.—Dorando Pietri defeated Matt Maloney in a 15-mile Professional race. Time—1h. 14m. 40s. (short track).

April 28, at Troy, N. Y.—Amateur Marathon—Won by S. Mellor, M. A. C. Time—3h. 07m. flat.

May 1, at St. Louis.—Missouri A. C. Amateur Marathon—Won by Joseph Erxleben, Missouri A. C.; second, A. Thibeau, First Regiment, Chicago; third, C. Heath, Illinois A. C. Time—2h. 49m. 10 2-5s.

May 1, at Toronto.—Canadian Marathon, Professional—Won by J. D. Marsh; second, A. Wood; third, J. Meadows. Time—2h. 39m. 47s. on a short track.

May 3, at Yonkers.—Dorando defeated Maloney in a 15-mile match race. Time—1h. 28m. 33s.

May 8, at New York.—Grand International Professional Marathon at Polo Grounds before 15,000 spectators—Won by Henri St. Yves. Time—2h. 44m. 05s.; second, John Svanberg, 2h. 50m. 54s.; third, Thomas Crook, 2h. 52m. 10s.; fourth, Fred Simpson, 2h. 54m. 13s. Race run on 5-lap grass track. Prizes—$5,000, $2,000, $1,200, $800, $500, $300 and $200.

May 8, at Toronto.—Alfred Shrubb defeated Tom Longboat in a 15-mile match race. Time—Shrubb, 1h. 23m. 57s.; Longboat, 1h. 25m. 46s.

May 8, at New York.—Bronx Amateur Marathon—Won by A. Raines; second, Gus Vaas; third, S. Mellor, Mercury A. C. Time—2h. 46m. 04 3-5s.

May 8, at Brooklyn, N. Y.—Acorn A. A. Marathon—Won by G. Obermeyer, National A. C.; second, E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A.; third, J. C. Collins, W. H. A. C. Time—3h. 01m. 08s.

May 8, at Philadelphia.—Professional Marathon—Won by Al Nash; second, T. Williams; third, R. Davis. Time—2h. 54m. 14s.

May 8, at London.—English Amateur Marathon—Won by H. Barrett. Time—2h. 42m. 31s.

May 15, at Jersey City.—New Jersey A. C. Marathon race—Won by J. T. Crowley, Irish-American A. C. Time—3h. 07m. 16s.; second, H. Jensen, Pastime A. C., 3h. 14m. 47s.; third, J. Clark, Xavier A. A., 3h. 22m. 07s.

May 15, at Fall River.—M. Malone defeated T. Crook in a 15-mile Professional race. Time—1h. 32m. 53s.

May 15, at Los Angeles.—Professional Marathon—Won by F. M. Lowe; second, A. Schonestein; third, M. Rasch. Time—3h. 34m.

May 18, at Winnipeg, Man.—A. Acoose, Manitoba Indian, defeated F. Appleby in a 15-mile Professional race. Time—1h. 22m. 26½s.

May 22, at Montreal.—A. Shrubb defeated H. St. Yves in a 20-mile match race. Time—1h. 54m. 25s. St. Yves, 1h. 56m. 24s.

May 22, at London—Professional Marathon over Olympic Course—Won by C. W. Gardner; second, H. Labry; third, F. Morris. Time—2h. 53m. 23 1-5s.

May 24, at Hamilton.—Canadian Amateur Marathon—Won by E. Cotter; second, G. Cooke; third, C. Pearce. Time—2h. 51m. 53s.

May 24.—Professional Marathon, Montreal—Won by Al Wood; second, Holmer; third, Orphee. Time—2h. 39m. W. Sherring, Athens Olympic winner of 1906, quit in 19th mile.

May 24, at Winnipeg, Man.—Fred Appleby defeated A. Acoose in a 15-mile match race. Time—1h. 26m. 30 1-5s.

May 24, at Toronto.—Tom Longboat defeated Tom Coley in a 20-mile match race. Time—1h. 50m. 16s.

May 29, at Chicago.—International Professional Marathon—Won by John Svanberg; second, J. Hayes; third, F. Appleby. Time—2h. 48m. 11 1-5s.

May 29, at Buffalo, N. Y.—Al Shrubb defeated W. Sherring in a 15-mile match race. Time—1h. 25m. 08s.

May 29, at Brooklyn, N. Y.—Flatbush Amateur Marathon—Won by J. Crowley; second, H. Jenson; third, E. White. Time—2h. 57m. 40 2-5s.

May 29, at Washington.—Amateur road race, 15 miles—Won by C. Muller; second, T. Dwyer; third, J. Daly. Time—1h. 35m. 43s.

May 31, at Albany, N. Y.—Amateur Marathon—Won by E. P. Carr; second, E. H. White; third, A. Raines. Time—3h. 00m. 20 2-5s.

May 31, at Kansas City.—Amateur Marathon—Won by George Dunning; second, F. Johnson; third, G. Harrison. Time—3h. 15m.

May 31, at Stamford, Ct.—20-mile Amateur road race—Won by H. Jensen. Time—2h. 00m. 45 3-5s.

May 31, at Seneca Falls, N. Y.—15-mile match race, T. Crook vs. A. Corey—Won by Crook. Time—1h. 37m. 09s.

May 31, at New York.—Brighton Beach Professional Marathon—Won by L. Orphee; second, E. Cibot; third, P. Dineen. Time—2h. 59m. 57 2-5s.

June 5, at Winnipeg, Man., St. Yves defeated J. Marsh in a 15-mile match race. Time—1h. 23m. 32s.

June 5, at Denver.—Rocky Mountain Amateur Marathon race—Won by Saul Halyne. Time—3h. 01m. 25s.

June 10, at Minneapolis.—J. Svanberg defeated J. Hayes in a 15-mile match race. Time—1h. 36m. 11s.

June 12, at Buffalo.—St. Yves defeated F. Nebrick in a 15-mile match race. Time—1h. 28m. 07 2-5s.

June 12, at Washington.—E. B. Ensor won the 20-mile Amateur road race from field of seventy-two starters. Time—2h. 12m. 32s.

June 19, at Chicago.—John Svanberg defeated Red Cloud and Alexander Thibeau in a 15-mile relay race. Time—1h. 26m. 15s.

June 22, at Buffalo.—Tom Longboat defeated Frank Nebrick in a 10-mile race. Time not taken.

MARATHON AND LONG DISTANCE RUNNING—*Continued.*

June 26, at Toronto.—Tom Longboat defeated Alfred Shrubb in a 20-mile race. Time—2h. 02m. 10s.

June 26, at Pittsburgh.—G. F. McInerney won Pittsburgh A. C. Marathon race. Time—3h. 14m. 22s.

July 5, at Burlington, Vt.—Pat Dineen won Centennial Marathon, with Hayes second and Crook third. Time—3h. 01m.

July 12, at Quebec.—Hans Holmer defeated Orphee and Cibot in a 20-mile race. Time—1h. 59m. 50¼s.

July 19, at Toronto, Ont.—John Svanberg defeated Tom Longboat in a 15-mie race. Time—1h. 23m. 24 2-5s.

July 24, at Chicago.—Sidney Hatch won 100-mile race from a field of seven starters. Charles Tobart was second and Hugo Fach third. Time—16h. 07m. 43s. New American professional record.

July 31, at Scarboro Beach, Ont.—Alfred Shrubb defeated Tom Longboat in a 12-mile race. Time—1h. 05m. 25 1-5s.

September 4, at San Francisco.—Annual Dipsea seven-mile run—Won by B. S. Spurr; second, C. Wolbridge; third, I. Day. Time—55m.

September 5, at Vancouver.—J. Marsh defeated A. Shrubb in 12-mile race. Time—1h. 05m. 36s.

September 9, at Lowell.—Merrimac Valley Marathon—Won by H. Holmes; second, P. Dineen; third, J. Hayes. Time—2h. 43m. 37s.

September 19, at Butte.—W. D. Marsh won 15-mile race for $5,000 purse, defeating A. Rowan. Time—1h. 35m. 38s.

September 19.—Paris to Rouen race, distance ninety-eight miles, won by Louis Orphee; second, Roberts; third, Simeon. Time—14h. 06m. Former record made by Cibot in 1907, 15h. 30m.

September 27, at Trenton.—Inter-State Marathon, 15 miles—Won by J. Crowley, Irish-American A. C.; second, E. Carr, Xavier A. A.; third, J. Clark, Xavier A. A. Time—1h. 27m. 11 1-5s.

October 2, at Chicago.—Illinois A. C. Marathon—Won by L. J. Pillivant. Time—2h. 55m. 30s.

October 5, at Montreal.—H. Holmer defeated St. Yves in dual Marathon race. Time—2h. 32m. 40s.

Gymnastics.

A. A. U. National Championships held at New York April 22—All-Round Individual Championship—Won by Fred C. Steffens, Turn Verein Vorwaerts, with 144.55 points; Frank Jirasek, Bohemian Gymnasium Sokol, second, with 143.65 points; Charles Donus, Alsace-Lorraine Turn Verein, third, with 136.51 points.

Club Championship—Bohemian Gymnasium Sokol, 18 points; West Side Y. M. C. A., 17 points; Turn Verein Vorwaerts, 13 points; National Turn Verein, 9 points; Pastime A. C., 5 points; Anchor A. C., 5 points; Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., 5 points; New York University, 3 points; Newark Y. M. C. A., 3 points; New York A. C., 1 point; St. George's A. C., 1 point; Alsace-Lorraine Turn Verein, 1 point.

A. A. U. Metropolitan Association Championships, held at New York April 2. Frank Jirasek, of the Bohemian Gymnastic Association, won the individual all-round title with a total score of 305.5 points. Gustave Hemmerlin, Alsace-Lorraine Turn Verein, was second, with 292.70, and Charles Donus, same club, third, with 284.60. West Side Y. M. C. A., won point banner, with 28 points.

A. A. U. Middle Atlantic Association Championship held at Philadelphia, March 13, won by Philadelphia Turners' team.

Intercollegiate Championships held at New York March 26, won by Columbia, with 17 points; second, Princeton, 13 points; third, New York University, 9 points; fourth, Pennsylvania, 7 points; fifth, Yale, 5 points; sixth, Rutgers, 3 points. Schoonmaker, Columbia, won individual championship with 330 points; second, Dowd, Princeton, 315 points; third, Melitzer, Columbia, 205 points.

The thirtieth annual turnfest of the North American Gymnastic Union was held at Cincinnati, June 19-27. Joseph Lindner, prize turner of Frankfort, Germany, won first individual prize. J. F. Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, was second; Hugo Peitsch, third. Others finished in the following order: Otto Kahle, Indianapolis; Elmer Ehman, Pittsburgh; Andy Kempf, Kansas City; E. M. Krauss, Philadelphia, and Herman Klug, Baltimore.

The following were the results and scores by groups, the groups being arranged according to membership of the organization:

Group 1—Concordia, St. Louis, 81.17; South St. Louis, 80.05; Philadelphia, 75.49; North St. Louis Turn Verein, 71.46; North Cincinnati, 70.46; New York Turn Verein, 68.76; Chicago Turngemeinde 66.52; Vorwaerts, Chicago, 66.48; Davenport, Iowa, 65.75; Sozialier, St. Louis, 65.53.

Group 2—Central Chicago, 75.32; Central Pittsburgh, 73.60; Sozialier, Indianapolis, 73.45; North St. Louis, 70.31; South Pittsburgh Turn Verein, 69.04; Sozialier, Cleveland, 67.54; Holyoke, New York, 66.84; East Pittsburgh, 66.60; Rochester, N. Y., 66.30.

Group 3—Vorwaert, Brooklyn, 77.99; Indianapolis, 68.32; Germania, Cleveland, 67.83; Topeka Turn Verein, 67.34; Allentown, Pa., 66.53; Boston Turn Verein, 65.04.

Group 4—Cincinnati Turngemeinde, 78.14; Aurora, 5; Chicago, 77.92; Louisville Turn Verein, 74.23; La Salle, Chicago, 73.41; Passaic Turn Verein, 71.44; Fort Wayne Turn Verein, 70.73; Union Hill, N. Y., 60.98; Paterson, N. J., Turn Verein, 69.58; Dayton, Ohio, Turn Verein, 68.98; Milwaukee Turn Verein, 66.13.

Group 5—Sozialier, Denver, 79.08; Einigkeit Turn Verein, 76.38; St. Paul Turn Verein, 76.19; Chicago Turn Verein, 75.97.

College Athletics.

I. C. A. A. A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE thirty-fourth annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America was held in the Harvard Stadium May 28 and 29. Twelve colleges scored points as follow—Harvard, 39 1-10; Yale, 25 7-10; Pennsylvania, 22½; Cornell, 20½; Michigan, 14; Princeton, 7; Syracuse, 3; Swarthmore, 3; Haverford, 3; Dartmouth, 2 1-5; Columbia, 2; Brown, 1.

The results in the thirteen events follow—Mile run—Won by Paull, Pennsylvania; McGee, Princeton, second; Tower, Michigan, third; May, Michigan, fourth. Time, 4m. 17 4-5s. [new record]. Shotput—Won by Little, Harvard, distance 46 ft. 2 in.; Krueger, Swarthmore, second, 45 ft. 3½ in.; Horner, Michigan, third, 45 ft.; Talbott, Cornell, fourth, 43 ft. 8 in. 440 yards run—Won by Brumer, Harvard; Halmer, Haverford, second; Leger, Michigan, third; Kelley, Harvard, fourth. Time, 50 3-5s. 120 yards hurdles—Won by Howe, Yale; Hartranft, Pennsylvania, second; Rand, Harvard, third; Talbott, Cornell, fourth. Time, 15 2-5s. 100 yards dash—Won by Foster, Harvard; Craig, Michigan, second; Minds, Pennsylvania, third; Dawbarn, Princeton, fourth. Time, 10 1-5s. Running high jump—Harwood, Pope, and Lawrence, Harvard; Palmer, Dartmouth, and Canfield, Yale, tied; height, 5 ft. 11½ in. Two-mile run—Won by Taylor, Cornell; Dull, Michigan, second; Jaques, Harvard, third; West, Michigan, fourth. Time, 9m. 27 3-5s [new record]. 880 yards run—Won by Beck, Pennsylvania; Paul, Pennsylvania, second; French, Cornell, third; Spitzer, Yale, fourth. Time, 1m. 56 3-5s. 220 yards low hurdles—Won by Howe, Yale; Gardner, Harvard, second; Hartranft, Pennsylvania, third; Rand, Harvard, fourth. Time, 24 2-5s. Pole vault—Won by Campbell, Yale, height, 12 ft. 3¼ in. [new record]; Barr, Harvard, and Nelson, Yale, tied for second and third places, height, 12 ft.; Cook, Harvard, and Pickets, Pennsylvania, tied for fourth place, height, 11 ft. 6 in. Broad jump—Won by Cook, Cornell, distance, 22 ft. 6¼ in.; Kilpatrick, Yale, second, 22 ft. ¾ in.; Babcock, Columbia, third, 22 ft. ¼ in.; Mayhew, Brown, fourth, 21 ft. 7¾ in. 220 yards dash—Won by Foster, Harvard; Dawbarn, Princeton, second; Minds, Pennsylvania, third; Watson, Harvard, fourth. Time, 21 3-5s. Hammer throw—Won by Talbott, Cornell, distance, 158 ft. 9½ in.; Horr, Syracuse, second, 145 ft. 2 in.; Goebel, Yale, third, 140 ft. 1½ in.; Sullivan, Cornell, fourth, 138 ft. 6 in.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. A. RECORDS.

100 yards—9 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896. 220 yards—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896. 440 yards—48 4-5s., J. B. Taylor, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, June 1, 1907. Half-mile—1m. 56s., E. B. Parsons, Yale, Philadelphia, May 27, 1905. One mile—4m. 17 4-5s., Paull, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, May 29, 1909. Two-mile run—9m. 27 3-5s., Taylor, Cornell, Cambridge, May 29, 1909. Running broad jump—24 ft. 4½ in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27, 1899. Running high jump—6 ft. 3¼ in., T. Moffit, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, June 1, 1907. Putting 16-lb. shot—46 ft. 5½ in., W. F. Krueger, Swarthmore, Cambridge, June 1, 1907. Throwing the hammer—164 ft. 10 in., J. R. DeWitt, Princeton, New York, May 31, 1902. Pole vault—12 ft. 3¼ in., Campbell, Yale, Cambridge, May 29, 1909. 120 yards high hurdle—15 1-5s., A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth, Philadelphia, May 29, 1908. 220 yards hurdle—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898. One-mile walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

CONFERENCE COLLEGES MEET.

The annual track and field championship games of the conference colleges was held at Chicago, June 5. The scores of the leading colleges follow—Illinois, 36; Stanford, 28; Chicago, 21; Wisconsin, 11; Purdue, 8; Minnesota, 6; Michigan A. C., 5; Colorado, 5; Western Reserve, 4; Miami, 4; Indiana, 4; Notre Dame, 3; Knox, 1.

The results in the thirteen events follow—100 yards run—Won by Straube, Chicago; McCoy, Miami, second; Earle, Chicago, third. Time, 10 1-5s. 120 yards high hurdles—Won by Crawley, Chicago; Barney, Western Reserve, second; Miller, Knox, third. Time, 16s. One-mile run—Won by Dohmen, Wisconsin; Dana, Notre Dame, second; Comstock, Chicago, third. Time, 4m. 34 3-5s. Running high jump—Won by Washburn, Illinois; Hubbell, Chicago; Ritchie, Illinois; Engstrom, Iowa, and Markley, Miami, tied for second. Winning height, 5 ft. 10 in. Discus throw—Won by Brundage, Illinois; Osthoff, Wisconsin, second; Portmann, Western Reserve, third. Distance, 127 ft. 6¾ in. Putting 16-lb. shot—Won by Crawford, Leland Stanford, third. Distance, 46 ft. 10 in. 880 yards run—Won by Miller, Leland Stanford; Hull, Minnesota, second; Rohrer, Illinois, third. Time, 2m. 3-5s. Pole vault—Won by Scott, Leland Stanford; Rogers, Chicago, second; Graham, Illinois, and Jones, Illinois, tied for third. Height, 11 ft. 10 in. 220 yards run—Won by Hench, Purdue; Pettigrew, Illinois, second; Earle, Chicago, third. Time, 22 3-5s. Throwing 16-lb. hammer—Won by Crawford, Leland Stanford; Railsback, Illinois, second; Worthwine, Chicago, third. Distance, 138 ft. 8¾ in. Two-mile run—Won by Tilotson, Michigan Agricultural; Connelly, Minnesota, second; Freeland, Illinois, third. Time, 10m. 2-5s. Broad jump—Won by Stephenson, Illinois; Johnson, Indiana, second; Stelz, Leland Stanford, third. Distance, 22 ft. 6¼ in. 220 yards low hurdles—Won by McCutcheon, Colorado; Beck, Illinois, second; Gardiner, Purdue, third. Time, 25 4-5s. Relay race—Won by Illinois with Pettigrew, Rohrer, Richards and Hanley; Chicago, second; Indiana, third. No time taken.

BEST CONFERENCE RECORDS.

100 yards run—9 4-5s., W. W. May, Chicago, June 1, 1907, and June 6, 1908. 220 yards run, around a turn—22s., Wm. Hogenson, Chicago, June 3, 1905; H. J. Huff, Grinnell, June 1, 1907. 440 yards dash—49 4-5s., Ed. Merrill, Beloit, June 1, 1901. 880 yards run—1m., 57 2-5s., J. D. Lightbody, Chicago, June 3, 1905. One-mile run—4m. 25s., J. D. Lightbody, Chicago, June 3, 1905. Two-mile run—9m. 50s., F. A. Rowe, Michigan, June 3, 1905. 120 yards high hurdles—15 2-5s., F. G. Moloney, Chicago, May 31, 1902; J. C. Garrels, Michigan, Evanston, June 9, 1906. 220 yards low hurdles, around a turn—25s., M. Bockman, Minnesota, June 1, 1901; George Poage, Wisconsin, June 4, 1904; F. Smithson, Notre Dame, June 1, 1907. Pole vault—12 ft. 4⅞ in., LeRoy Samse, Indiana, Evanston, June 9, 1906. Running high jump—5 ft. 11¾ in., J. F. Fuhrer, Wisconsin, June 4, 1904. Running broad jump—23 ft. ¾ in., H. M. Friend, Chicago, June 3, 1905. Putting 16-lb. shot—47 ft. 1-4 in., Ralph Rose, Michigan, June 4, 1904. Throwing 16-lb. hammer—157 ft. 1 in., H. L. Thomas, Purdue, June 4, 1904. Throwing the discus—140 ft. 2¾ in., J. C. Garrels, Michigan, June 3, 1905. One-mile relay (4 men)—3m. 26 2-5s., H. Gorman, N. Barker, R. L. Quigley, C. A. Blair, June 3, 1905.

DUAL AND OTHER MEETS.

Feb. 13—At New York, 2-mile indoor intercollegiate relay race, won by Yale over Pennsylvania. Time, 7m. 59 4-5s.

March 26—At London, Oxford-Cambridge dual meet won by Oxford, 6 events to 4. L. C. Hull, Rhodes scholar from University of Michigan, won 100 and 440 yard dashes for Oxford.

March 27—At Palo Alto, Cal., Leland Stanford University defeated University of South California, 92½ to 29½ points.

April 10—At Charlottesville, Va., Yale defeated University of Virginia, 86 points to 31. Rector, of Virginia, won the 100 yards dash in .09 4-5s. Remarkable time for an outdoor track meet so early in Spring.

April 18—At Charlottesville, Southern Intercollegiate championship track and field meet won by University of Virginia, with 104 points.

April 18—At Berkeley, Cal., Leland Stanford, Jr. University defeated University of California, 66 points to 56. New dual records—880 yards, 1m. 58 3-5s. by W. M. Wyman, (S.); 440 yards—50 1-5s, by Wyman, (S.). Two-mile run—C. E. Newman, (S.), 10m. 9s. One-mile relay race—3m. 18s., Stanford team.

April 24.—At Lexington, Va., Washington and Lee defeated University of North Carolina in dual meet, 58 points to 50.

Annual relay carnival of University of Pennsylvania held at Franklin Field, April 24. Results—Championships—Two miles (intercollegiate)—Won by Yale, with M. B. Vilas, R. L. Mann, M. D. Kirjassoff and R. A. Spitzer. Time, 8m. 2 2-5s. [new record]. One mile (freshmen intercollegiate)—Won by Princeton, with H. M. Sawyer, J. V. Granger, J. P. McKinney and R. F. Black. Time, 3m. 29s. One mile (high schools)—Won by Brooklyn Manual Training H. S., with H. Snyder, M. Stewart, E. Sanford and A. B. Cozzens. Time, 3m. 33 2-5s. [new record]. One mile (preparatory schools)—Won by Lawrenceville, with W. G. Luke, E. A. Ethridge, W. H. Felton and H. E. Jones. Time, 3m. 21 4-5s. One mile (intercollegiate)—Won by Chicago, with I. Davenport, W. Comstock, W. Timblin and S. Lingle. Time, 3m. 26 4-5s. Four miles (intercollegiate)—Won by Pennsylvania, with Beck, Levering, Kohn and Paull. Time, 18m. 23 3-5s.

Special events—120 yards high hurdles—Won by A. B. Shaw, ex-Dartmouth. Time, 15 2-5s. 100 yards run—Won by R. C. Foster, Harvard. Time, 10 1-5s. Putting 16-lb. shot—Won by W. W. Coe, ex-Oxford University, 45 ft. 4 in. Running high jump—Won by H. F. Porter, ex-Cornell, 6 ft. Throwing 16-lb. hammer—Won by L. J. Talbott, Cornell, 160 ft. 10½ in. Running broad jump—Won by Frank Mount Pleasant, Dickinson, 23 ft. 3½ in. Discus throw—Won by M. F. Horr, Syracuse, 131 ft. 3 in. Pole vault—First place a tie between Nelson, Yale, and Barr, Harvard, at 11 ft. 11 in.

May 1.—At Amherst, Amherst College defeated Wesleyan in dual meet, 65 to 61.

May 1—At Haverford, Lafayette College defeated Haverford, 70 to 34.

May 1.—At Medford, University of Maine defeated Tufts, 108 to 18.

May 8.—At Princeton, Yale defeated Princeton in dual meet, 58 points to 46.

May 8.—At Cambridge, Harvard defeated Dartmouth in dual meet, 92 points to 25.

May 8.—At Williamstown, Williams defeated Amherst in dual meet, 81 points to 43.

May 8.—At Annapolis, U. S. Naval Academy defeated Columbia in dual meet, 64 points to 53.

May 8.—At New York, Haverford defeated New York University in dual meet, 52½ points to 51½.

May 8.—At Easton, Lafayette defeated Swarthmore in dual meet, 76½ points to 26½.

May 8.—At Lafayette, Illinois defeated Purdue, 80 to 46.

May 8.—At Iowa City, Iowa and Northwestern tied with seven events each.

May 8.—At Hartford, Trinity defeated Tufts, 71 to 55.

May 8.—At Madison, Chicago defeated Wisconsin, 67 to 58.

May 15.—At Orono, Me., Bowdoin won Maine Intercollegiate A. A. meet with 68 points; second, U. of Maine, 35; third, Colby, 12.

May 15.—At Columbus, Michigan defeated Ohio State, taking all but two events.

May 15.—At Laurence, Kansas defeated Missouri, 64½ points to 52½.

May 15.—At New Haven, Yale defeated Harvard, 55½ points to 48 4-5.

May 15.—At Hanover, Dartmouth defeated Williams, 89 points to 37.

May 15.—At Princeton, Cornell defeated Princeton, 76½ to 40½.

May 15.—At Middletown, Wesleyan defeated Trinity, 73 to 53.

May 15.—At Carlisle, Carlisle Indians defeated Lafayette and Dickinson in triangular meet. Scores—Carlisle, 63; Lafayette, 48½; Dickinson, 5½.

May 15.—At South Bethlehem, Rutgers defeated Lehigh, 53 to 51.

May 15.—At Annapolis, Pennsylvania defeated U. S. Naval Academy, 79½ to 37½.

May 15.—At Providence, Amherst defeated Brown, 64 to 62.

May 15.—At Chicago, Illinois defeated Chicago, 73½ to 52½.

May 15.—At Bloomington, Ind., Purdue defeated Indiana, 85½ to 45½.

May 15.—At Minneapolis, Nebraska defeated Minnesota, 55½ to 42½.

May 22.—At Utica, N. Y., Colgate won New York State I. A. U. meet, scoring 82 1-3 points. Union second, 22 1-3 points; Rochester third, 20 points.

May 22.—At Boston, Dartmouth won New England I. A. A. meet with 32½ points; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second, 27 points; Williams, third, 24 points.

May 22.—At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania defeated Columbia, 81 5-6 to 35 1-6.

May 22.—At Evanston, Ill., Indiana defeated Northwestern, 62 to 50.

May 22.—At Chicago, University of Chicago defeated Purdue, 72 to 54.

May 22.—At Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh defeated Carnegie Technology, 68 to 50.

May 26—At Easton, Lafayette defeated Lehigh, 85 to 32.

May 29.—At Columbus, O., Bix Six meet won by Ohio State, 49; second, Oberlin, 43; third, Ohio Reserve, 39½.

May 29.—At Schenectady, Union won triangular meet with 54 points; Hamilton, second, 45 points; Trinity, 44 points.

May 29.—At Lansing, Mich., Notre Dame won triangular meet with 64 points; second, Michigan Agricultural College, 38 points; third, Armour Institute, 32 points.

May 29.—At Boulder, Col., University of Colorado defeated Stanford University, 62 to 55.

May 29.—At Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State meet won by Grinnell College, 63½; second, Ames, 32½; third, Morningside, 21.

May 29.—At Harrisburg, second Pennsylvania intercollegiate meet won by Carlisle Indian school, 61; second, Lafayette, 49; third, Penn. State, 19; fourth, Swarthmore, 8.

June 5.—At Troy, N. Y., Colgate defeated Rensselaer Poly., 82 to 44.

June 5.—At Des Moines, Missouri Valley Conference College meet won by Grinnell, 33; second, Nebraska, 30; third, Missouri, 23 1-3; fourth, Ames, 21 1-3.

Records of Olympic Meets to Date.

60-Meter Run—Hahn (America), 7s., St. Louis, 1904; Kraenzlein (America), 7s., Paris, 1900.

100-Meter Run—Walker (So. Africa), 10 4-5s., London, 1908; Hahn (America), 11 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Hahn (America), 11s., St. Louis, 1904; Jarvis (America), 10 4-5s., Paris, 1900. Burke (America), 12s., Athens, 1896.

200-Meter Run—Kerr (Canada), 22 2-5s., London, 1908; Hahn (America), 21 3-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Tewksbury (America), 22 1-5s., Paris, 1900.

400-Meter Run—*Halswelle (England), 50s., London, 1908; Pilgrim (America), 53 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Hillman (America), 49 1-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Long (America), 49 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Burke (America), 54 1-5s., Athens, 1896.

800-Meter Run—Sheppard (America), 1m. 52 1-5s., London, 1908; Pilgrim (America), 2m. 1 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Lightbody (America), 1m. 56s., St. Louis, 1904; Tysoe (England), 2m. 1 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Flack (England), 2m. 11s., Athens, 1896.

1,500-Meter Run—Sheppard (America), 4m. 3 2-5s., London, 1908; Lightbody (America), 4m. 12s., Athens, 1906; Lightbody (America), 4m. 5 2-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Bennett (England), 4m. 6s., Paris, 1900; Flack (England), 4m. 33 1-5s., Athens, 1896.

110-Meter Hurdles—Smithson (America), 15s., London, 1908; Leavitt (America), 16 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Schule (America), 16s., St. Louis, 1904; Kraenzlein (America), 15 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Curtis (America), 17 3-5s., Athens, 1896.

200-Meter Hurdles—Hillman (America), 24 3-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Kraenzlein (America), 25 2-5s. Paris, 1900.

400-Meter Hurdles—Bacon (America), 55s., London, 1908; Hillman (America), 53s., St. Louis, 1904; Tewksbury (America), 57 3-5s., Paris, 1900.

3,200-Meter Steeplechase—Russell (England), 10m. 47 4-5s., London, 1908.

2,500-Meter Steeplechase—Lightbody (America), 7m. 39 3-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Orton (America), 7m. 34s., Paris, 1900.

4,000-Meter Steeplechase—Rimmer (England), 12m. 58 2-5s., Paris, 1900.

Running Long Jump—Irons (America), 24 ft. 6 1-2 in., London, 1908; Prinstein (America), 23 ft. 7 1-2 in., Athens, 1906; Prinstein (America), 24 ft. 1 in., St. Louis, 1904; Kraenzlein (America), 23 ft. 6 7-8 in., Paris, 1900; Clark (America), 20 ft. 9 3-4 in., Athens, 1896.

Running High Jump—Porter (America), 6 ft. 3 in., London, 1908; Leahy (Ireland), 5 ft. 9 7-8 in., Athens, 1906; Jones (America), 5 ft. 11 in., St. Louis, 1904; Baxter (America), 6 ft. 2 4-5 in., Paris, 1900; Clark (America), 5 ft. 11 1-4 in., Athens, 1896.

Running Triple Jump—Ahearne (England), 48 ft. 11 1-4 in., London, 1908; O'Connor (Ireland) 46 ft. 2 in., Athens, 1906; Prinstein (America), 47 ft., St. Louis, 1904; Prinstein (America), 47 ft. 4 1-4 in., Paris, 1900; Connolly (America), 45 ft., Athens, 1896.

Standing Broad Jump—Ewry (America), 10 ft. 11 1-4 in., London, 1908; Ewry (America), 10 ft. 10 in., Athens, 1906; Ewry (America), 11 ft. 4 7-8 in., St. Louis, 1904; Ewry (America), 10 ft. 6 2-5 in., Paris, 1900.

Standing High Jump—Ewry (America), 5 ft. 2 in., London, 1908; Ewry (America), 5 ft. 1 5-8 in., Athens, 1906; Ewry (America), 4 ft. 11 in., St. Louis, 1904; Ewry (America), 5 ft. 5 in., Paris, 1900.

Standing Triple Jump—Ewry (America), 34 ft. 7 1-4 in., St. Louis, 1904; Ewry (America), 34 ft. 8 1-2 in., Paris, 1900.

Pole Vault—Gilbert and Cook (America), 12 ft. 2 in., London, 1908; Gouder (France), 11 ft. 6 in., Athens, 1906; Dvorak (America), 11 ft. 6 in., St. Louis, 1904; Baxter (America), 10 ft. 9 9-10 in., Paris, 1900; Hoyt (America), 10 ft. 9 3-4 in., Athens, 1906.

Shot Put—Rose (America), 46 ft. 7 1-2 in., London, 1908; Sheridan (America), 40 ft. 4 4-5 in., Athens, 1906; Rose (America), 48 ft. 7 in., St. Louis, 1904; Sheldon (America), 46 ft. 3 1-8 in., Paris, 1900; Garrett (America), 36 ft. 2 in., Athens, 1896.

Discus—Sheridan (America), 134 ft. 2 in., London, 1908; Sheridan (America), 136 ft. 1-3 in., Athens, 1906; Sheridan (America), 128 ft. 10 1-2 in., St. Louis, 1904; Bauer (Hungary), 118 ft. 2 9-10 in., Paris, 1900; Garrett (America), 95 ft. 7 1-2 in., Athens, 1896.

Throwing 16-lb. Hammer—Flanagan (America), 170 ft. 4 1-4 in., London, 1908; Flanagan (America), 168 ft. 1 in., St. Louis, 1904; Flanagan (America), 167 ft. 4 in., Paris, 1900.

Throwing 56-lb. Weight—Desmarteau (Canada), 34 ft. 4 in., St. Louis, 1904.

Marathon Race—Hayes (America), 2h. 55m. 18s., London, 1908; Sherring (Canada), 2h. 51 m. 23 3-5s., Athens, 1906; Hicks (America), 3h. 28m. 53s., St. Louis, 1904; Teato (France), 2h. 59m., Paris, 1900; Loues (Greece), 2h. 55m. 20s., Athens, 1896.

Weight Lifting (one hand)—Steinbach (Austria), 168 3-5 lbs., Athens, 1906; Elliott (England), 156 lbs. 8 ozs., Athens, 1896.

Weight Lifting (two hands)—Tofalos (Greece), 313 7-10 lbs., Athens, 1906; Kakousis (Greece), 246 lbs., St. Louis, 1904; Jensen (Denmark), 245 lbs. 12 ozs., Athens, 1896.

Dumbbell Competition—Osthoff (America), St. Louis, 1904.

Tug-of-War—England, London, 1908; Germany, Athens, 1906; Milwaukee A. C. (America), St. Louis, 1904.

Team Race—New York A. C. (America), St. Louis, 1904; England, Paris, 1900.

Team Race (3 miles)—England, 14m. 39 3-5s., London, 1908.

Five-Mile Run—Voigt (England), 25m. 11 1-5s., London, 1908; Hawtrey (England), 26m. 26 1-5s., Athens, 1906.

Throwing Stone—Georgantus (Greece), 65 ft. 4 1-5 in., Athens, 1906.

Throwing Javelin (free style)—Lemming (Sweden), 178 ft. 7 1-2 in., London, 1908; Lemming (Sweden) 175 ft. 6 in., Athens, 1906.

Throwing Javelin (held in middle)—Lemming (Sweden), 179 ft. 10 1-2 in., London, 1908.

Pentathlon—Mellander (Sweden), 24 points, Athens, 1906.

1,500-Meter Walk—Bonhag (America), 7m. 12 3-5s., Athens, 1906.

3,500-Meter Walk—Larner (England), 14m. 55s., London, 1908.

10-Mile Walk—Larner (England), 1h. 15m. 57 2-5s., London, 1908.

Throwing Discus (Greek style)—Sheridan (America), 124 ft. 8 in., London, 1908; Jaervinen (Finland), 115 ft. 4 in., Athens, 1906.

* Ran alone.

Compiled by James E. Sullivan, President A. A. U.

Association or Soccer Football.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

THE New York Amateur Association Football League teams were divided into two sections, those playing Saturday and Sunday games. At the close of the season, Hollywood Inn, winner of Saturday division, met Clan McDonald, winner of Sunday section, defeating them 2 goals to 1, thus winning league championship. The season's standing follows:

SATURDAY DIVISION.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For.	Goals. Against.	Points.
*Hollywood Inn	12	11	1	0	16	5	20
Brooklyn	11	6	4	1	20	12	13
Caledonians	10	3	7	0	21	18	6
Camerons	12	1	10	1	5	27	3

* Two points deducted for playing ineligible players.

SUNDAY DIVISION.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For.	Goals. Against.	Points.
*Clan McDonald	20	17	1	2	53	11	34
Arcadia Thistle	20	11	4	5	35	25	27
Cal. Oval	20	10	4	6	39	17	26
Camerons	19	9	4	6	33	20	24
Clan McKenzie	19	7	6	6	37	27	20
Critchley	18	8	6	4	37	30	20
*Highbridge	20	7	8	5	32	39	17
Brooklyn Hills	19	6	11	2	28	30	14
*Bronx United	19	5	2	2	29	44	10
Astoria	20	4	14	2	14	58	10
Portchester	20	2	16	2	10	36	6

* Two points deducted for playing ineligible players.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

The 1908-9 season ended in a tie between the Clark A. A. and West Hudson teams for first place. The tie was not played off. The final standing of the six teams in the league follows:

	W.	L.	D.		W.	L.	D.
Clark A. A.	9	1	0	True Blues	4	5	1
West Hudson A. A.	9	1	0	Paterson Rangers	1	7	1
Newark F. C.	2	6	1	Scottish-Americans	1	5	3

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	D.		W.	L.	D.
Vampire	11	3	2	Burns	5	6	5
Thistle	9	3	4	Tuscos	4	7	5
Independents	10	5	1	Builders	2	9	5
Albiens	8	5	3	Scotia	2	14	6
Hornets	6	5	5				

The post season series for the perpetual challenge cup brought together fifteen clubs, and the trophy was finally won by the Albion Rovers, who finished fourth in the regular league series.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Columbia won the Intercollegiate Championship and the Milnes trophy for the 1908-09 season from the leading Eastern college "soccer" teams. The final standing of the league follows:

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Columbia	4	0	1	Yale	1	2	2
Pennsylvania	3	2	0	Harvard	1	2	2
Haverford	2	2	1	Cornell	1	4	0

College records made by teams not in league—Cornell 0, Columbia University 4; 0, Yale University 8; 0, Haverford College 5; 0, Pennsylvania University 4; 2, Harvard University 1. Princeton 1, Crescent A. C. 7; 0, Haverford College 1; 2, Crescent A. C. 3; 0, Harvard University 1; 1, Bensonhurst F. and C. C. 4; 2, Mount Washington A. C. 1.

Crescent Athletic Club (Brooklyn) 2, Christ Church 2; 4, Manual Training H. S. 0; 4, Bensonhurst F. C. 2; 8, Montclair A. C. 0; 7, Princeton University 1; 17, Montclair A. C. 0; 1, Carlton Hill F. C. 2; 1, Cameron F. C. 3; 4, Staten Island F. C. 0; 9, Yale University 5; 5, Yale University 2; 4, Christ Church 1; 5, Bensonhurst F. C. 3; 1, P. & R. A. A. A. 0; 2, Germantown C. C. 1; 1, Bensonhurst F. C. 1; 0, Staten Island F. C. 1; 3, Princeton University 2; 2, Bensonhurst F. C. 0; 6, Bensonhurst F. C. 0; 2, Belmont and Merion C. C. 1.

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE.

Manual Training High School won the Greater New York H. S. title. The final standing of the eight school teams competing, showing games won, lost and tied in succession, was as follows: Manual Training H. S., won 7, lost 0, tied 0; Morris H. S., won 4, lost 2, tied 1; Curtis H. S., won 4, lost 2, tied 1; Commercial H. S., won 4, lost 3, tied 0; Brooklyn Boys' H. S., won 3, lost 4, tied 0; DeWitt Clinton H. S., won 2, lost 4, tied 1; Commerce H. S., won 2, lost 4, tied 1; Townsend-Harris Hall H. S., won 0, lost 7, tied 0.

Elementary Schools—Public School 24, won 5, lost 0, tied 0; Public School 62, won 4, lost 1, tied 0; Public School 9, won 2, lost 2, tied 1; Public School 69, won 2, lost 3, tied 0; Public School 109, won 1, lost 4, tied 0; Public School 32, won 0, lost 4, tied 1.

Handball.

In a series of the best eight out of fifteen games for the World's Handball Championship, played during the past year, James Kelly, the American champion, defeated John Bowles, Irish champion, for the title. The first series of seven games were played in Ireland on Bowles's court during the Spring of 1909. Kelly won five out of the seven games played. On September 23 the second string was played in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Kelly ran out the match in straight games, the scores being 21—18, 21—1, 21—2. The final score of games was Kelly 8, Bowles 2. A purse of $1,000 went with the title.

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Golf.

THE game of golf showed a marked increase in popularity during the year of 1909, and there were numerous tournaments in every section of the country. Two American titles were won by foreign-born competitors, and a number of American players participated in European tournaments. The records of the leading tournaments to date, with place, winner and score, follow:

United States Open—1909, at Englewood, N. J., George Sargent, 290. 1908, at Myopia, Fred McLeod, 322. 1907, at Philadelphia Cricket, Alexander Ross, 302. 1906, at Onwentsia, Alexander Smith, 295. 1905, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 314. 1904, at Glen View, W. Anderson, 303. 1903, at Baltusrol, W. Anderson, 307. 1902, at Garden City, L. Auchterlonie, 307. 1901, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 331. 1900, at Chicago, H. H. Vardon, 313.

British Open—1909, at Deal, J. H. Taylor, 295. 1908, at Prestwick, James Braid, 291. 1907, at Hoylake, A. Massy, 312. 1906, at Muirfield, J. Braid, 300. 1905, at St. Andrews, J. Braid, 318.

Western Open—1909, at Glencoe, W. Anderson, 288. 1908, at St. Louis, W. Anderson, 299. 1907, at Hinsdale, R. Stimpson, 307. 1906, at Homewood, Alexander Smith, 306. 1905, Cincinnati, Arthur Smith, 278.

Metropolitan Open—1909, at Wykagyl Course, New Rochelle, Alexander Smith, 306. 1908, at Baltusrol, Jack Hobens, 305. 1907, at Hollywood, G. Low, 294. 1906, at Fox Hills, W. Anderson, 300.

National—1909, at Wheaton, Ill., R. A. Gardner beat H. Chandler Egan, 4 up and 2 to play. 1908, at Garden City, J. D. Travers beat Max Behr, 8 up and 7 to play. 1907, at Euclid, J. D. Travers beat A. Graham, 6 up and 5 to play. 1906, E. M. Byers beat G. S. Lyon, 2 up. 1905, at Wheaton, H. Chandler Egan beat D. E. Sawyer, 6 up and 5 to play. Other winners—1904, H. Chandler Egan; 1903, W. J. Travis; 1902, L. N. James, 1901 and 1900, W. J. Travis.

Women's National—1909, at Philadelphia, Miss Dorothy Campbell. 1908, at Washington, Miss Kate C. Harley. 1907, at Midlothian, Miss Margaret Curtis. 1906, at Brae Burn, Miss Harriet Curtis. 1905, at Morris County, Miss Pauline Mackay. 1904, at Merion C. C., Miss G. Bishop. 1903, at Wheaton, Miss B. Anthony. 1902-01, at Brookline and Baltusrol, Miss G. Hecker. 1900, at Shinnecock, Miss F. G. Griscom.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS.

United States Open Championship—Won by George Sargent, Hyde Manor, Vt., score, 290 (new record); second, Thomas McNamara, score, 294; third, Alexander Smith, score, 295. Played over Englewood, N. J., course, June 24-25.

United States Amateur Championship—Won by R. A. Gardner, who defeated H. Chandler Egan in a 36-hole final match, 4 up and 2 to play, over Wheaton, Ill., course, September 11.

United States Women's Amateur Championship—Won by Miss Dorothy Campbell, of North Berwick, Scotland, who defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, in a 36-hole final match, 3 up and 2 to play, over Merion Cricket Club course, Philadelphia, October 9.

STATE AND SECTIONAL TOURNAMENTS.

Western Amateur—Won by Charles Evans, Jr., defeating A. Seckel, 1 up. Western Open—Won by W. Anderson, score, 288; second, S. Gardner, score, 297; third, J. Croke, score, 300. Eastern Professional Association—Won by Alexander Smith, score, 147; second, G. Nichols, score, 152; third, H. H. Barker and T. Mackie tied at 154. Metropolitan Open—Won by Alexander Smith, score, 306; second, G. Nichols, score, 308; third, O. Terry, score, 309. New Jersey State—Won by Max Behr, defeating M. L. K. Smith, 2 up and 1 to play. Minnesota State—Won by H. Legg, defeating G. Livingston, 4 up and 3 to play. Iowa State—Won by W. Sheehan, defeating R. Rider, 1 up. Western Pennsylvania—Won by W. C. Fownes, Jr., defeating F. W. Kay, 10 up and 9 to play. New Hampshire State—Won by H. W. Stuckler, defeating M. Meehan, 2 up and 1 to play. Eastern Jersey Golf League—Won by H. D. Smith, defeating H. Allsopp, 5 up and 4 to play. Women's Metropolitan Golf Association—Won by Miss J. Mix, defeating Miss G. Bishop, 8 up and 6 to play. Georgia State—Won by J. A. Selden, defeating J. B. Jemison, 1 up. Trans-Mississippi—Won by H. Legg, defeating B. Guinand, 10 up and 8 to play. Pennsylvania State—Won by H. MacFarland, defeating A. Tillinghast, 8 up and 6 to play. Missouri State—Won by C. Kenney, defeating H. Brann, 3 up and 2 to play. Wisconsin State—Won by R. Cavanagh, defeating C. Allen, 3 up and 2 to play. Southern Golf Association—Won by J. Edrington, defeating G. Oliver, 8 up and 7 to play. Metropolitan Golf Association—Won by W. J. Travis, defeating F. Herreshoff, 3 up and 2 to play. Connecticut State—Won by B. Merriman, defeating R. Jackson, 11 up and 10 to play. Greater New York—Won by T. Cassebeer, defeating J. Lord, 3 up and 1 to play. Women's Eastern Golf Association—Won by Miss M. Adams, defeating Mrs. C. Fox, 185 to 188. Western New York—Won by W. J. Travis, defeating W. M. Reekie, 7 up and 5 to play. Ohio State—Won by J. Bole, defeating T. Beckwith, 1 up. Middle Atlantic States Association—Won by J. Davidson, defeating L. Harban, 2 up. Hudson River Association—Won by C. Brown, defeating L. Van Eten, 2 up and 1 to play. North and South Tournament, at Pinehurst, N. C., April 1—James D. Standish, Detroit C. C., defeated C. L. Becker, Woodland G. C., 3 up and 2 to play (winner seventeen-year-old Austrian champion, 1907-08). Open Championship—Fred McLeod, Chicago, defeated Gilbert Nicholls, 148 to 152.

FOREIGN TOURNAMENTS.

English Amateur Championship—Won by Robert Maxwell, defeating H. Hutchinson, 1 up, at Muirfield, England, May 28. Two American players, Jerome D. Travers, of Montclair, N. J., and T. J. Stevenson, of Boston, Mass., who entered, were put out of the tournament in the early rounds. English Open Tournament—Won by J. H. Taylor, with 295, for the fourth time since 1894. The tourney was played at Deal, 180 players competing. French Open Championship was also won by J. H. Taylor, who defeated James Braid, by 1 up at Versailles. French Amateur Championship—Won by M. Francois de Bellet, defeating A. Macbeth, 6 up and 5 to play, at Versailles. Australian Amateur Golf Union Championship—Won by M. Scott, defeating C. Pearce, 2 up and 1 to play. Australian Open—Won by C. Felstead, score, 316 for 72 holes. Switzerland Amateur Championship—Won by E. H. Topham, defeating J. R. Hay Gordon, 5 up and 3 to play. English Women's

GOLF.—*Continued.*

Championship—Won by Miss D. Campbell, defeating Miss F. Hezlet, 4 up and 3 to play. Scottish Women's Championship—Won by Miss E. Kyle, defeating Miss D. Campbell, 3 up and 1 to play. Canadian Open—Won by Karl Kepper, score, 309; second, George Cumming, score, 312; third, P. Barrett, score 318. Canadian Women's Championship—Won by Mrs. V. Anderson, defeating Miss Dick, 5 up and 4 to play.

COLLEGE GOLF.

Intercollegiate Golf Association Team Championship—Won by Yale, defeating Harvard, 6 to 3, in final match over Apawamis Club Course, September 15. Intercollegiate Individual Championship—Won by A. Seckel, Princeton, defeating H. Legg, Yale, 6 up and 4 to play, over same course, September 18. Oxford defeated Cambridge, 6 to 2, at Sandwich, England, April 21. Score to date, Oxford, 15 matches; Cambridge, 15 matches; ties, 1.

SPECIAL MATCHES.

Olympic Cup—Won by Western Golf Association team defeating Ohio State, St. Louis and Wisconsin teams at Wheaton, Ill., September 4. The winning team was composed of H. Chandler Egan, W. K. Wood, Charles Evans, Jr., and K. P. Edwards. The quartette made a new record for the cup play, scoring 623 strokes for a 36-hole course. Massachusetts team defeated Rhode Island team, 13 to 2, in annual interstate tourney at Rumford, R. I., September 25. Leslie Cup Golf Tourney—First round won by Pennsylvania, defeating Massachusetts, 9 to 6; final round—Metropolitan Association team defeated Pennsylvania, 8 to 7 and won cup.

Sunday World Field Days.

THE Sunday World Public School Field Days were inaugurated in 1906. In the Spring of that year 100 grammar schools in New York City held individual sets of field day games. This great series of athletic meets, in which nearly 20,000 boys competed, was planned by the Sunday World, which also gave the prizes. The games were under the direction of the New York Public Schools Athletic League. The programme of each meet consisted of individual and relay races, jumping and weight throwing.

In the Spring of 1907 100 schools again had these field days. The boys then competed in classes according to their weight as follows: 80-pound class, 95-pound class, 115-pound class, unlimited (heavy) weight class.

In 1908, the third year of the Sunday World Field Days, the number of schools holding these athletic meets was increased to 114. Twenty-five thousand boys competed in the games for the Sunday World prizes that year.

The great and growing popularity of these athletic games in the New York schools was best evidenced in 1909, when 147 schools had Sunday World Field Days. At these 147 meets 33,480 boys competed in the games, and more than 1,200 teachers served as Field Day officials. More than a quarter of a million school children were spectators of the athletic contests. Three thousand, two hundred and forty boys won Sunday World medals in these games. Some of the separate school meets of 1909 were of unprecedented size, almost the entire grammar grade enrolment of the school being entered for the games. School No. 83, Manhattan, had 1,252 actual competitors in its Sunday World Field Day meet; School No. 62, Manhattan, 1,083; School No. 109, Manhattan, 721; School No. 43, Brooklyn, 642; School No. 145, Brooklyn, 565; School No. 75, Manhattan, 532. These figures indicate the astonishing growth and interest that these games have attained in the schools.

In the Fall of each year that the New York schools have held the Sunday World Field Days there has been a grand final meet of the entire series of the year's games, in which representatives of all the schools that had these field days during the year have been entitled to participate. In 1909 this great meet was held on October 9 at the American League Baseball Park, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway. Fifteen hundred boys participated in the games; 20,000 spectators occupied the bleachers and grandstand. Sunday World gold, silver and bronze medals were given as first, second and third prizes in all the sixteen events on the programme, which included four relay races. Following are the winners of the gold medals:

50-yard dash, 80-pound class—Won by J. Hallheimer, P. S. 30, Manhattan. Time—6 4-5s.
60-yard dash, 95-pound class—Won by S. Johnston, P. S. 12, Brooklyn. Time—7 4-5s.
70-yard dash, 80-pound class—Won by J. Indorf, P. S. 29, Bronx. Time—9 1-5s.
70-yard dash, 115-pound class—Won by I. Moskowitz, P. S. 25, Manhattan. Time—8 4-5s.
80-yard dash, 95-pound class—Won by J. Schultz, P. S. 6, Manhattan. Time—10 1-5s.
90-yard dash, 115-pound class—Won by A. Hermann, P. S. 9, Bronx. Time—10 4-5s.
100-yard dash, unlimited weight class—Won by F. Goodwin, P. S. 5, Manhattan. Time—11 1-5s.
360-yard relay, 80-pound class—Won by P. S. 89, Manhattan. (Team: A. Mathews, H. King, W. Hampton, G. Smith.) Time—47s.
440-yard relay, 95-pound class—Won by P. S. 89, Manhattan. (Team: R. Morse, M. Gilbert, W. Clessattel, H. Anderson.) Time—50 1-5s.
440-yard relay, 115-pound class—Won by P. S. 10, Bronx. (Team: J. Hundley, A. Weinstein, J. Alstow, R. Penalton.) Time—49 2-5s.
880-yard relay, unlimited weight—Won by P. S. 69, Manhattan. (Team: Farrell, Savage, Zalch, Burke.) Time—48 4-5s.

FIELD EVENTS.

Running broad jump, 80-pound class—Won by A. Engle, P. S. 9, Bronx, 14 ft. 8 in.
Running broad jump, 95-pound class—Won by H. Spingarn, P. S. 10, Manhattan, 15 ft. 10 in.
Running high jump, unlimited weight—Won by H. Baker, P. S. 9, Brooklyn, 4 ft. 11 in.
Putting 12-pound shot, unlimited weight—Won by P. Conroy, P. S. 148, Brooklyn, 35 ft. 6 in.
Running high jump, 95-pound class—Won by F. Stalger, P. S. 25, Brooklyn.

The Sunday World banner trophy, given to the school winning the greatest number of points in the final meet, was won by P. S. 9, Brooklyn.

Yachting.

THERE was a marked improvement in yacht racing during the season of 1909 as compared with that of the preceding year. Many new boats were seen in competition and some remarkable sailing races and records resulted from the many events scheduled. The most important feature was the international races between the American and German sonder boats, off Marblehead, Mass., for the cup offered by President Taft, which was won by the American yacht Joyette. Important race results follow :

New York to Bermuda race, 670 miles, June 5-8—Won by Margaret, G. S. Runk; corrected time, 73h. 51m. 12s. Crusader II., E. Palmer, 77h. 37m. Amorita, W. L. Baum, 78h. 19m. 15s. The Amorita's elapsed time, 78h. 19m. 15s., is a new record for the race.

New York to Block Island, 100 miles, June 19-20—Won by sloop Nutmeg, A. C. Jones; corrected time, 11h. 52m. 30s.; elapsed, 13h. 34m. 30s. Sloop Dutchess, J. B. Palmer, won time prize.

Cape May ocean race for Croker cup, 325 miles, July 3-5—Won by schooner Tammany, W. C. Towen, Brooklyn Y. C., on corrected time, 39h. 01m. 03s. Schooner Eclipse, L. J. Callahan, finished first, elapsed time, 39h. 43m.

Ocean challenge cup, City Island to Vineyard Lightship, to Gravesend Bay, 285 miles, July 3-5—Won by Victory, H. A. Jackson, Jr. Time—52h. 38m. 45s.

Astor and King Edward cup races of Newport, R. I., August 6-7. Astor schooner cup race, 38 miles—Won by Elmina, F. F. Brewster, in 5h. 06m. 59s. Sloop cup—Won by Avenger, A. S. Cochran, in 5h. 02m. 54s. King's cup, 38 miles—Won by Istalena, G. M. Pynchon, in 5h. 06m. 25s. Previous winners: 1906, sloop Effort, F. F. Smith; 1907, schooner Queen, J. R. Maxwell; 1908, sloop Avenger, A. S. Cochran.

Rudder cup race, Charlotte to Rochester, Lake Ontario, 290 miles, August 12-14—Won by Virginia, W. J. Graham.

Lipton cup race for 22-footers at Chicago, August 14-17—Won by Spray, F. A. Price, Chicago Y. C., which captured two out of three races, winning with a percentage of 266.6.

Taft cup, German-American sonder race—Won by Joyette, owned by Commodore W. H. Childs, Bensonhurst Y. C., Brooklyn. Governor Draper cup—Won by Ellen, owned by C. P. Curtis, Eastern Y. C. The races were sailed off Marblehead, Mass., August 30-September 7. The American boats were Wolf, owned by C. Loring, Boston; Joyette and Ellen, selected from nineteen competing sonder class yachts. The German yachts were Hevella, Sechund II. and Margarethe. Six races were sailed. The results follow: First race, Joyette; second race, Ellen; third race, Hevella; fourth race, Joyette; fifth race, Ellen; sixth race, Joyette.

Thompson cup and Atlantic yacht race week, September 1-6—cup for 22-footers—Won by Princess, F. G. Stewart, two out of three races at 12, 11½ and 12 miles.

Manhasset Bay challenge cup, September 8-9—Windward, Indian Harbor Y. C., defender, defeated Naulahka, American Y. C., in two races at 16 and 20½ miles. Time—First race, Windward, 4h. 23m. 31s.; Naulahka, 4h. 24m. 29s. Second race, Windward, 3h. 49m. 24s.; Naulahka, 3h. 50m. 44s.

INTERNATIONAL RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Date.	Course.	American Yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	English Yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	Result. M. S.
Aug.22, 1851	Around Isle of Wight.....	America.....	10.37.00	Aurora	10.55.00	Am. boat first home by 18.00.
Aug. 8, 1870	New York Y. C. course....	Magic	3.58.26 2-10	Cambria.....	4.37.38 9-10	American boat won by 39.12.
Oct. 16, 1871	New York Y. C. course....	Columbia	6.19.41	Livonia	6.46.45	American boat won by 27.04.
Oct. 18, 1871	20 m. windward and back.	Columbia	3.07.42	Livonia	3.18.15	American boat won by 10.33.
Oct. 19, 1871	New York Y. C. course....	*Columbia....	4.17.35	Livonia	4.02.25	* English boat won by 15.10.
Oct. 21, 1871	20 m. windward and back.	Sappho	5.39.02	Livonia	6.09.23	American boat won by 30.21.
Oct. 23, 1871	New York Y. C. course....	Sappho	4.46.17	Livonia	5.11.44	American boat won by 25.27.
Aug. 11,1876	New York Y. C. course....	Madeleine	5.23.54	Countess of Dufferin	5.34.53	American boat won by 10.59.
Aug. 12,1876	20 m. windward and back.	Madeleine	7.18.46	Countess of Dufferin	7.46.00	American boat won by 27.14.
Nov. 9, 1881	New York Y. C. course....	Mischief.	4.17.09	Atalanta	4.45.39¼	American boat won by 28.30¼.
Nov. 10,1881	16 m. leeward and back...	Mischief.....	4.54.53	Atalanta	5.33.47	American boat won by 38.54.
Sept. 14,1885	New York Y. C. course....	Puritan.....	6.06.05	Genesta	6.22.24	American boat won by 16.19.
Sept.16,1885	20 m. leeward and back...	Puritan.....	5.03.14	Genesta	5.04.52	American boat won by 1.38.
Sept. 9,1886	New York Y. C. course....	Mayflower....	5.26.41	Galatea	5.38.43	American boat won by 12.02.
Sept. 11,1886	20 m. leeward and back...	Mayflower....	6.49.00	Galatea	7.18.09	American boat won by 29.09.
Sept. 27,1887	New York Y. C. course....	Volunteer.....	4.53.18	Thistle	5.12.41¾	American boat won by 19.23¾.
Sept. 30.1887	20 m. windward and back.	Volunteer.....	5.42.56¼	Thistle	5.54.45	American boat won by 11.48¾.
Oct. 7, 1893	15 m. windward and back.	Vigilant	4.05.47	Valkyrie II...	4.11.35	American boat won by 5.48.
Oct. 9, 1893	30 m. triangular course ...	Vigilant	3.25.01	Valkyrie II...	3.35.36	American boat won by 10.35.
Oct. 13, 1893	15 m. windward and back.	Vigilant	3.24.39	Valkyrie II...	3.25.19	American boat won by .40.
Sept. 7,1895	15 m. windward and back.	Defender	4.59.54 9-10	Valkyrie III..	5.08.44	American boat won by 8.49 1-10.
Sept.10,1895	30 m. triangular course....	Defender	3.55.56	Valkyrie III..	† disqualified	American boat won on foul.
Sept.12,1895	15 m. leeward and back...	Defender	4.43.43	Valkyrie III..	withdrew	American boat had walk over.
Oct. 16,1899	15 m. windward and back.	Columbia	4.53.53	Shamrock I...	5.04.01	American boat won by 10.08.
Oct. 17, 1899	30 m. triangular course....	Columbia	3.27.00	Shamrock I...	disabled	American boat had walk over.
Oct. 20, 1899	15 m. leeward and back...	Columbia	3.38.09	Shamrock I...	3.44.43	American boat won by 6.34.
Sept.28,1901	15 m. windward and back.	Columbia	4.30.24	Shamrock II..	4.31.44	American boat won by 1.20.
Oct. 3, 1901	30 m. triangular course....	Columbia	3.12.35	Shamrock II..	3.16.10	American boat won by 3.35.
Oct. 4, 1901	15 m. leeward and back...	Columbia	4.32.57	Shamrock II..	4.33.38	‡ American boat won by .41.
Aug.22, 1903	15 m. windward and back.	Reliance..	3.32.17	Shamrock III.	3.39.20	American boat won by 7.03.
Aug.27, 1903	30 m. triangular course. .	Reliance..	3.14.54	Shamrock III.	3.16.13	American boat won by 1.19.
Sept. 3, 1903	15 m. leeward and back..	Reliance..	4.28.06	Shamrock III.	.....	English boat lost in fog.

* Columbia disabled, but finished race. † Valkyrie III. fouled Defender, and the race was awarded to American boat, though the challenger finished 47 secs. ahead in 3.55.09. ‡ Shamrock II. finished first, but lost race on time allowance of 43 secs. The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III. 1m. 57s. in all their races, Reliance measuring 108.41 ft. and Shamrock III. 104.37 ft. In the preliminary trials between Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia the Constitution won three races, although Reliance was selected as the Cup defender.

Rod and Reel Casting Records.

FLY CASTING.

FOLLOWING are the fly and bait casting records made under the rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:

All-round Championship, Fly and Bait Casting—Fred N. Peet, 21 demerits, New York, August 19, 20, 21, 1909; second, L. E. Degarmo, 29 points, New York, August 19, 20, 21, 1909.

Salmon Casting—John Waddell 125 feet (rod 15 foot). New York, August 21, 1909.

Long Distance Fly—Fred N. Peet, 110 feet (rod unlimited). Washington Park, Chicago, August 14, 1908. Fred N. Peet, 95 feet (5-ounce rod), New York, August 19, 1909.

Dry Fly-Casting—For delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40, and 45 feet. Fred N. Peet, 99 7-30 per cent., Racine, Wis., August 16, 1907.

Distance and Accuracy at Buoys—50, 55 and 60 feet—L. E. Degarmo and I. H. Bellows, 99 9-15 per cent. Chicago, August 14, 1908; New York, August 20, 1909.

Dry Fly Accuracy at Buoys—20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 feet—I. H. Bellows, 99 per cent. Washington Park, Chicago, August 14, 1908.

One-Half Ounce Accuracy Bait at Buoys—60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 feet—E. R. Letterman, 99 per cent. Racine, Wis., August 16, 1907.

One-Quarter Ounce Accuracy Bait at Buoys—60, 65, 70, 75 and 80 feet—Wm. Stanley, 99 1-15 per cent. Racine, Wis., August 16, 1907.

One-Half Ounce Long Distance Bait in the Water—R. J. Held. 193 2-5 per cent. New York, August 20. 1909.

One-Quarter Ounce Long Distance Bait in the Water—A. D. Whitby, 125 2-5 per cent. New York, August 19, 1909.

Two-Handed Surf Casting—2½ ounce rod—F. B. Rice, 269 3-5 feet. New York, August 21, 1909.

Salmon Casting (Professional)—John Enright, Ireland, 152 feet (rod 20 feet, 48 ounces). Central Park, New York, October 12, 1906; E. J. Mills, 140 feet (rod 15 feet). Central Park, New York, May 14, 1908. *Amateur*—W. M. Plevins, England, 129 feet (rod 15 feet). Central Park, New York, May 14, 1908.

Switch Fly-Casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet (rod 11 feet). Central Park, N. Y., 1887.

Light Rod Casting—Peter Cooper Hewitt, 100 feet 5½ inches (rods not to exceed 5¾ ounces). Madison Square Garden, 1887.

Fly-Casting for Black Bass—R. C. Leonard. 101 feet 6 inches. Madison Square Garden, 1897.

Light Rod Contest—Walter D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches (rod 5 ounces). San Francisco, 1902.

Single-Handed Fly-Casting—Walter D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod 11 feet; 10 ounces). San Francisco, 1902.

Single-Handed Fly-Casting—H. C. Golcher. 140 feet (rod 11 feet; 10⅞ ounces). Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, 1902. At the same time T. W. Brotherton cast 137 feet in a heavy rod contest.

ENGLISH FLY AND BAIT-CASTING RECORDS.

Salmon Fly-Casting, Amateur—J. J. Hardy, 140 feet 3 inches (1895) (rod 18 feet), Wimbledon. John Enright, 147 feet (1896) (rod 20 feet), Wimbledon. Afterward, with the same rod, Mr. Enright made an exhibition cast before reliable witnesses of 151 feet 3 inches.

Salmon Fly-Casting, Scotch Professional—J. Stevens, 126 feet (1890), Twickenham.

Switch Salmon-Casting, Amateur—C. M. P. Burns, 108 feet (1888), Twickenham.

Trout Fly-Casting, Single-Handed Rod—P. D. Mallock, 92 feet (this distance was made by measuring the line after casting); R. B. Marston and Hyde Clark, tie, 74 feet; Reuben Wood (of Syracuse, N. Y.), 82 feet 6 inches.

Trout Fly-Casting, Two-Handed Rod—John Enright, 123 feet (1896), Wimbledon.

**Thames Bait-Casting, Amateur*—R. Gillson, 191 feet 11 inches.

Longest Cast, Heavy (3 ounces lead)—Mr. Hobden, 216 feet.

† *Nottingham Bait-Casting, Amateur (2½ ounces lead)*—J. T. Emery, 263 feet (1898).

Light Bait-Casting, Amateur (1¾ ounces lead)—J. T. Emery, 204 feet 6 inches (1896).

*In Thames casting the line is coiled at the feet of the caster.
†In Nottingham casting the cast is made from the reel.
Contributed by Fred. N. Peet, Chicago, Ill.

Six-Day Bicycle, Pedestrian and Roller Skating Races.

AT New York, December 6-12, 1908, six-day bicycle race, final standing—McFarland-Moran, 2,737 1-10 miles; Rutt-Stol, 2,737 1-10 miles; Hill-De Mara, 2,737 1-10 miles; Walthour-Root, 2,737 miles; Collins-Mitten, 2,736 9-10 miles; Galvin-Wiley, 2,736 8-10 miles; Anderson-Vanoni, 2,723 4-10 miles; Palmer-Drobach, 2,723 4-10 miles. First three teams tied at finish. Race decided by mile sprint, the riders finishing as follows: McFarland, Rutt and De Mara. Former record, 2,733 4-10 miles, by Miller-Waller, 1899.

At Kansas City, February 1-6, eight hours a day bicycle race—Five teams tied at finish as follows: Root-Fogler, 1,113 miles, 7 laps; Kramer-Moran, 1,113 miles, 7 laps; Mitten and Bardgett, 1,113 miles, 7 laps; De Mara-Hill, 1,113 miles, 7 laps; Walker and Palmer, 1,113 miles, 7 laps. Decided by mile sprint race in which teams finished as shown.

At Berlin, Germany, March 15-21, six-day bicycle race—Floyd McFarland and James Moran won by one lap from Stol and Berthet. Distance, 2,425 miles.

At Atlanta, Ga., March 29-April 3, six-day bicycle race, riding eight hours a day. Final score—Root-Fogler, 995 miles, 2 laps; Cameron-Mitten, 995 miles, 2 laps; Williams-McKay, 995 miles; Wylie-Bardgett, 994 miles, 10 laps. Decided by mile sprint race, in which first three teams finished as shown.

At Kansas City, September 18-24, six-day bicycle race, riding eight hours per day—Won by Walter De Mara, 969 miles, 2 laps; second, W. Williams, 969 miles; third, Hunter and Stein tied, 968 miles, 10 laps.

At Denver, March 14-20, six-day relay roller skating race—Won by Elsenhand and Burke, who covered 1,519 miles, 4 laps, on 11-lap track.

At New York, March 8-14 six-day go-as-you-please pedestrian race, final standing—Cibot-Orphee, 732 miles, 6 laps; Davis-Metkus, 719 miles, 5 laps; Dineen-Prouty, 702 miles; Loeslein-Klubertanz, 688 miles, 3 laps; Shelton-Frazer, 674 miles, 4 laps; Corey-Hegelman, 649 miles, 2 laps; Feegan-Curtis, 634 miles, 3 laps; Guignard-Rovere, 610 miles, 4 laps; Navez-Kellar, 585 miles, 5 laps; Edelson-Pallanti, 533 miles, 5 laps; Hartley (alone), 420 miles. Winning team finished 37 miles 5 laps behind record made by Hegelman and Cavanagh in New York race, February 9 to 14, 1902.

Polo.

AMERICAN POLO CUP MATCH.

THE feature of the year in polo was the winning of the American Polo Cup by the Meadow Brook (Long Island) Polo team in England. The international trophy had been held by the Hurlingham Club of England since 1886, when the British club captured the cup in a series of games at Newport, R. I. The American team which brought the trophy back to this country was composed of Lawrence Waterbury Harry Payne Whitney, Devereux Milburn and J. M. Waterbury, Jr. The series called for best two out of three games and the American team won in straight matches. The first contest was played June 23 and resulted in a victory for Meadow Brook, 9 to 5. The second and final game was played July 5 and went to Meadow Brook, 8 to 2. The total score for the two games was: Meadow Brook, 17; Hurlingham, 7.

POLO ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Junior Championship, August 4, Narragansett Pier, R. I.—Meadow Brook Club (J. S. Phipps, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., L. Waterbury and Devereux Milburn) defeated Dedham Polo Club (Allan Forbes, L. A. Shaw, Joshua Crane and P. W. Wrenn), 15 goals to 4¾. Senior Championship, August 11, Narragansett Pier, R. I.—New Haven Country Club (J. B. Thomas, Jr., Hugh Drury, L. E. Stoddard and F. S. Butterworth) defeated Bryn Mawr Polo Club (Alexander Brown, R. E. Strawbridge, C. Wheeler and M. G. Rosengarten), 7¼ goals to 3.

Important cup events of the season, with final games and scores, follow:

Westchester Cups, Westchester, N. Y.—Point Judith defeated New Haven, 14½ goals to 9½. Squadron A Cups—New Haven defeated Rumson, 9¼ goals to 3¼. Van Cortlandt Cups—Rumson defeated Squadron A 2d, 9½ goals to 1¼. Second Great Neck Challenge Cup—Point Judith defeated Rockaway, 15½ goals to 10. Bryn Mawr Polo Club Cups—Bryn Mawr defeated Devon 1st, 8½ goals to 7½. Ladies' Challenge Cup—Philadelphia 1st defeated Point Judith, 15½ goals to 10¼. Woodcrest Cups—Devon 1st defeated Bryn Mawr, 16½ goals to 8½. Philadelphia Country Club Cups—Devon defeated Rumson, 12 goals to 7½. C. C. Harrison Cups—Devon defeated Bryn Mawr, 6¼ goals to 4½. Meadow Brook Club Cups—Meadow Brook 2d defeated Rockaway, 9 goals to 7. Hempstead Cups—Point Judith defeated Great Neck, 10 goals to 4. Westbury Challenge Cup—Rockaway defeated Point Judith, 7½ goals to 3. Independence Cups—Great Neck 2d defeated Great Neck 1st, 8 goals to 5¼. Rockaway Hunting Club Cups—Great Neck 2d, defeated Meadow Brook 2d, 7 goals to 5¾. Blizzard Cups—Great Neck 1st defeated Philadelphia Freebooters, 11½ goals to 6. Cedarhurst Challenge Cup—Rockaway by default of Meadow Brook 2d. Rumson Challenge Cup—Great Neck 2d defeated Rumson 1st, 7 goals to 4. Monmouth Challenge Cup—Great Neck 2d defeated Rumson Freebooters, 8¼ goals to 5. Freshmen Cups—Norfolk defeated Great Neck 2d, 11¼ goals to 9. Rhode Island Cups—New Haven defeated Myopia 1st, 6½ goals to 6¼. Narragansett Cups—Great Neck 2d defeated Bryn Mawr, 13¾ goals to 10. Westchester Polo Club Cups, Newport, R. I.—New Haven defeated Great Neck 2d, 14½ goals to 10. Newport Cups—Great Neck 2d defeated Point Judith, 10½ goals to 7. Perry Trophy—Myopia 1st defeated Great Neck 2d, 11¾ goals to 7½. Dedham Cups—Dedham by default of Myopia 1st. Myopia Cups—Great Neck 2d defeated Dedham B, 8 goals to 7. Karlstein Cups—Myopia B defeated Dedham, 5½ goals to 3¾.

CALIFORNIA TITLE PLAY.

The Burlingame Club team of Burlingame, Cal., champions of California for the past four years, won the 1909 title in a round robin international tournament at Coronado, Cal., March 15-22. In the final match Burlingame defeated the crack English team Ranelagh, 5 goals to 4. In addition to the State title Burlingame secured one leg on the Sprechel's trophy and one leg on the All-American trophy.

Fencing.

TOURNAMENTS held during 1909, under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, resulted as follows:

Three-Weapon Event, January 9—Won by George H. Breed; second, A. Delapore; third, A. V. Z. Post. Novice Foil Competition, January 26—Won by Z. C. Ross. Junior Team Competition, Foils, February 20—J. Sanford Saltus Medals—Won by New York Turn Verein team, composed of A. Strauss, G. W. Postgate, J. Kroeger. Junior Championship, Foils, March 8—A. F. L. A. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals—Won by L. W. Curran; second, O. A. Dickinson; third, P. J. Meylan. Foil, Duelling Sword and Sabre, March 17—President's Medals—Won by W. L. Bowman; second, George H. Breed; third, A. V. Z. Post. A. F. L. A. Cup Team Championships, Foils, March 20 and 27—Won by New York A. C. team, composed of V. Curti, W. L. Bowman, George K. Bainbridge. Team Championship, Duelling Swords, April 10—Saltus Cup—Won by New York Turn Verein team, composed of John Allaire, George Reimherr, Paul Benzenberg. National Championships, April 23-24, Foils—Won by O. A. Dickinson, U. S. M. A.; second, George H. Breed, F. C.; third, L. W. Curran, F. C. Duelling Swords—Won by A. Delapore, F. C.; second, Paul Benzenberg, N. Y. T. V.; third, George H. Breed, F. C. Sabres—Won by A. E. Sauer, I. A. C.; second, A. G. Anderson, N. Y. A. C.; third, F. J. Byrne, N. Y. A. C.

COLLEGE FENCING.

Intercollegiate Fencing League Championship, held at New York, March 26-27. Won by U. S. Military Academy team. Final scores: U. S. M. A., won 29, lost 4; U. S. N. A., won 21, lost 12; Yale, won 16, lost 17; Technology, won 9, lost 24. Princeton, Columbia, Cornell and Pennsylvania were defeated in preliminary rounds. Dual Matches during 1909—Pennsylvania defeated U. S. N. A., 5 bouts to 4; U. S. N. A. defeated Yale, 5 bouts to 4; Massachusetts Technology defeated Columbia, 7 bouts to 2; U. S. M. A. defeated Yale, 6 bouts to 3; U. S. N. A. defeated Cornell, 5 bouts to 4; Cornell defeated Pennsylvania, 7 bouts to 2; U. S. M. A. defeated Harvard, 7 bouts to 2; Pennsylvania defeated Princeton, 5 bouts to 4; U. S. M. A. defeated Pennsylvania, 8 bouts to 1.

OTHER IMPORTANT CONTESTS.

Saltus Cup and Medals—Won by Turn Verein team, composed of J. Allaire, P. Benzenberg and H. Reinbeer, on April 10. Canadian Individual Championship—Won by Charles Walters, of Toronto Y. M. C. A.; G. M. Williamson, Montreal A. A. A., second. Held March 19 at Toronto. Manrique Trophy —Won by U. S. M. A. team in a seven team competition on February 5.

Public Schools Athletic League.

THE athletic performances of the schoolboy athletes of the New York P. S. A. L. showed remarkable improvement during 1909. Many thousands competed in the various departments of sport and the interest, both among the competitors and spectators, was widespread.

Best records in all events follow:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INDOOR RECORDS (weight classifications only)—50-yard dash (80-pound class)—6 4-5s.; H. Linicus, P. S. No. 9, Bronx; J. McMahon, P. S. No. 6, Manhattan, December 15, 1906. 60-yard dash (95-pound class)—7 3-5s.; C. Atwood, P. S. No. 186, Manhattan, February 22, 1908. 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8 3-5s.; J. O. Hare, P. S. No. 18, Manhattan; D. Valentine, P. S. No. 3, Brooklyn; N. Patto, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan, December 15, 1906; J. Nihill, P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, February 22, 1908. 100-yard dash (unlimited weight class)—11 1-5s.; J. Nihill, P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, December 12, 1908. 220-yard run (unlimited weight class)—26 1-5s.; F. Suarez, Jr., P. S. No. 3, Brooklyn, December 15, 1906. 360-yard relay (80-pound class)—47 2-5s.; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan; P. S. No. 3, Bronx, November 23, 1907. 440-yard relay (95-pound class)—55s.; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan, December 15, 1906. 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—53 2-5s.; P. S. No. 6, Manhattan, December 12, 1908. 880-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—1m. 48 2-5s.; P. S. No. 26, Brooklyn, December 12, 1908. Running high jump (80-pound class)—4 ft. 4 in.; Simpson, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, February 22, 1908. Standing broad jump (80-pound class)—8 ft. 1½ in.; J. Hinrichsen, P. S. No. 32, Bronx, December 12, 1908. Running high jump (95-pound class)—4 ft. 7 in.; Kessler, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, February 22, 1908; H. Baker, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, December 12, 1908. Standing broad jump (95-pound class)—8 ft. 3 in.; Katz, P. S. No. 43, Brooklyn, December 12, 1908. Putting 8-pound shot (115-pound class)—34 ft. 6¼ in.; F. Jeni, P. S. No. 127, Brooklyn, February 22, 1908. Standing broad jump (115-pound class)—8 ft. 9½ in.; R. King, P. S. No. 44, Brooklyn, December 12, 1908. Running high jump (unlimited weight class)—5 ft. 1¼ in.; W. Nice, P. S. No. 69, Manhattan, December 12, 1908. Putting 12-pound shot (unlimited weight class)—37 ft. ½ in.; H. Clinton, P. S. No. 12, Bronx, February 22, 1908.

SWIMMING—20 yards (80-pound class)—12 4-5s.; J. Fulton, P. S. No. 67, Manhattan, April 17, 1909. 40 yards (95-pound class)—29 4-5s.; S. Lothlan, P. S. No. 58, Manhattan, April 17, 1909. 60 yards (115-pound class)—42 1-5s.; J. Hoollhan, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, April 17, 1909. 80 yards (unlimited weight class) 56 2-5s.; D. DeGarmendia, P. S. No. 87, Manhattan, April 17, 1909. 160 yards relay (unlimited weight class)—2m. 2s.; P. S. No. 6, Manhattan (St. John, Behring, A. Francis, A. Williams), April 17, 1909.

HIGH SCHOOLS INDOOR RECORDS—Juniors—100-yard dash—10 4-5s.; L. Perkins, H. S. Commerce, January 6, 1906; Ottman, DeWitt Clinton, January 6, 1906. 220-yard run—25 3-5s.; D. Friend, Manual Training H. S., January 23, 1909; B. Taylor, Boys' H. S., January 25, 1908. Seniors—50-yard dash—6s.; E. C. Jessup, Boys' H. S., December 26, 1903. 100-yard dash—10 3-5s.; E. C. Jessup, Boys' H. S., December 17, 1904; A. B. Cozzens, Manual Training H. S., (in heat), January 25, 1908. 220-yard run—25 3-5s.; George McNulty, Erasmus Hall (in heat), January 25, 1908; C. W. Borgman, DeWitt Clinton H. S., January 23, 1909. 440-yard run—55 3-5s.; A. B. Cozzens, Manual Training H. S., January 23, 1909. 880-yard run—2m. 6 3-5s.; D. Whitney, Erasmus Hall, January 25, 1908. One-mile run—4m. 47 1-5s.; F. Youngs, Manual Training H. S., January 25, 1908. 100-yard high hurdles—14 3-5s.; A. L. Goulden, Boys' H. S., December 15, 1906. 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—53s.; Stuyvesant H. S., January 25, 1908. 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—1m. 44 3-5s.; DeWitt Clinton, January 25, 1908. 880-yard midget relay—1m. 49 4-5s.; Morris H. S., January 6, 1906. 880-yard freshman relay—1m. 44 1-5s.; Manual Training H. S., January 23, 1909. 704-yard freshman relay—1m. 24 3-5s; Boys' H. S., December 26, 1903. Running high jump—5 ft. 8¾ in.; W. M. Oler, DeWitt Clinton H. S., January 23, 1909. Putting 12-pound shot—44 ft. 8½ in.; P. J. Coffey, Bryant H. S., January 23, 1909. One-mile relay championship—3m. 35s.; Manual Training (A. Clunan, A. Cozzens, F. Youngs, Danielson), March 7, 1908.

SWIMMING—Tub race (20 yards)—17 2-5s.; Guiteras, H. S. of Commerce, February 26, 1907. 50 yards—30 4-5s.; H. Davis, Townsend-Harris Hall, February 27, 1909. 75 yards—57 3-5s.; M. Thompson, H. S. of Commerce, February 26, 1908. 100 yards—1m. 14 4-5s.; N. Kohn, Townsend-Harris Hall, February 27, 1909. 220-yard race—3m. 3 2-5s.; H. W. Rogers, Townsend-Harris Hall, February 27, 1909. Relay race (160 yards)—1m. 47 4-5s.; H. S. of Commerce, February 26, 1907. Relay race (200 yards)—2m. 13 2-5s.; H. S. of Commerce, February 27, 1909.

SKATING—440 yards—54 1-5s.; L. Crenim, DeWitt Clinton H. S., March 15, 1907. 880 yards—1m. 56 4-5s.; L. Barnett, DeWitt Clinton H. S., March 15, 1907. One mile—3m. 59 2-5s.; L. Crenim, DeWitt Clinton H. S., March 15, 1907.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OUTDOOR RECORDS—50-yard dash (80-pounds)—6 2-5s.; C. Schneider, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 15, 1907; H. Beebe, P. S. No. 144, Brooklyn, June 6, 1908. 60-yard dash (95-pound class)—7s.; L. Jackson, P. S. No. 89, Manhattan, June 12, 1909. 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8s.; N. Patto, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 15, 1907; E. Murphy, P. S. No. 28, Bronx, June 12, 1909. 100-yard dash (unlimited weight)—11s.; D. Conklin, P. S., No. 25, Brooklyn, June 16, 1906; J. O'Brien, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, June 15, 1907; J. Nihill, P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, June 12, 1909. 220-yard run—25s.; J. Weaver, P. S. No. 166, Manhattan, June 16, 1906. 360-yard relay (80-pound class)—44 4-5s.; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 15, 1907. 440-yard relay (95-pound class)—52 3-5s.; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan, June 15, 1907. 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—50 2-5s.; P. S. No. 24, Manhattan, June 15, 1907. 880-yard relay (115-pound class)—1m. 48s.; P. S. No. 15, Brooklyn, June 15, 1906. 880-yard relay (heavyweight)—1m. 41s.; P. S. No. 24, Manhattan, June 15, 1907. Running broad jump (80-pound class)—17 ft.; J. Keller, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 15, 1907. Running broad jump (95-pound class)—16 ft. 11 ½ in.; C. Thompson, P. S. No. 144, Brooklyn, June 15, 1907. Running high jump (95-pound class)—4 ft. 11½ in.; R. Crowe, P. S. No. 32, Bronx, June 6, 1908. Running broad jump (115-pound class)—18 ft. 8¼ in.; N. Sloane, P. S. No. 12, Bronx, June 15, 1907. Running high jump (115-pound class)—F. Hanck, P. S. No. 23, Bronx, June 16, 1906; (80-pound class)—4 ft. 6 in.; A. Willetts, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, June 12, 1909; (95-pound class)—4 ft. 11½ in.; R. Crowe, P. S. No. 32, Bronx, June 6, 1908. Putting 12-pound shot (heavyweight)—39 ft. 7½ in.; H. A. Clinton, P. S. No. 12, Bronx, June 6, 1908. Putting 8-pound shot (115-pound class)—40 ft. 4 in.; C. Walsh, P. S. No. 100, Brooklyn, June 12, 1909. Running high jump heavyweight)—5 ft. 2 in.; J. Myer, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, June 15, 1907.

HIGH SCHOOLS OUTDOOR RECORDS—Junior—100-yard dash—10 3-5s.; George McNulty, Erasmus Hall H. S., May 27, 1905; D. Friend, Manual Training H. S., May 29, 1909. 220-yard run—23 3-5s.; George McNulty, Erasmus Hall H. S., May 27, 1905; B. Taylor, Boys' H. S., May 23, 1908. Senior—100-yard dash—10 2-5s.; A. Cozzens, Manual Training H. S., May 25, 1907; May 23, 1908; J. Ravewell, H. S. of Commerce, May 29, 1909. 220-yard run—22 4-5s.; F. Tompkins, DeWitt Clinton H. S., May 27, 1905. 440-yard run—52 3-5s.; A. Cozzens, Manual Training H. S., May 23, 1908. 880-yard run—2m. 4 4-5s.; A. Kiviat, Curtis H. S., May 29, 1909. One mile run—4m. 40 3-5s.; F. Youngs, Manual Train-

ing H. S., May 25, 1907. 120-yard high hurdles—16 3-5s.; V. B. Havens, Boys' H. S., May 23, 1908. 220-yard low hurdles—26 2-5s.; H. Starr, Boys' H. S., May 27, 1905. One-mile schools relay—3m. 34 3-5s.; H. S. of Commerce, May 13, 1905. 100-pound relay (440 yards)—51s.; H. S. of Commerce, May 18, 1907. 120-pound relay (880 yards)—1m. 40s.; DeWitt Clinton H. S., June 11, 1909. One-mile relay (heavyweight)—3m. 34 3-5s.; H. S. of Commerce, May 13, 1905. Running high jump—5 ft. 9 in.; H. Rosenberg, Morris H. S., May 23, 1908. Running broad jump—21 ft. 2 in.; H. Ludlam, H. S. of Commerce, May 26, 1906. Pole vault—9 ft. 10 in.; M. F. Harmon, Boys' H. S., May 26, 1906. Putting 12-pound shot—47 ft. ¾ in.; P. Coffey, Bryant H. S., May 29, 1909. Throwing the discus (Greek style)—121 ft. 1 in.; P. Coffey, Bryant H. S., May 29, 1909.

ROWING—One-mile (8 oared)—5m. 35s.; H. S. of Commerce, May 30, 1907.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING—The third annual cross-country run of the High Schools was held Saturday, December 5, 1908, over a 3¼-mile course, starting and finishing at Celtic Park, Long Island. Eight teams, with an aggregate number of sixty-one runners, competed. The order of finish of the first five follows: First, C. Major, Boys' H. S., 17m. 00 2-5s.; second, O. De Grouchey, Erasmus Hall H. S., 17m. 14s.; third, J. Herd, Commercial H. S., 17m. 24s.; fourth, T. Rooney, Bryant H. S., 17m. 25s.; fifth D. McCaffrey, Eastern District H. S., 17m. 26s. The points for team honors follow: Commerce H. S., 66 points; DeWitt Clinton H. S., 78 points; Commercial H. S., 87 points; Boys' H. S.,103 points; Erasmus Hall H. S., 127 points; Eastern District H. S., 140 points; Manual Training H. S., 160 points; Bryant H. S., (3 boys), 51 points.

SOCCER IN FOOTBALL, 1908-1909.

Elementary Schools, Final Standing of Teams.

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Points.		Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Points
P. S. 24, Manhattan...	5	0	0	10	P. S. 69, Manhattan...	2	3	0	4
P. S. 62, Manhattan...	4	1	0	8	P. S. 109, Brooklyn....	1	4	0	2
P. S. 9, Brooklyn.....	2	2	1	5	P. S. 32, Bronx.....	0	4	1	1

High Schools.

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Points.		Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Points
Manual Training.....	7	0	0	14	Boys'.....	3	4	0	6
Morris.....	4	2	1	9	DeWitt Clinton.....	2	4	1	5
Curtis.....	4	2	1	9	Commerce.....	2	4	1	5
Commercial.....	4	3	0	8	Townsend-Harris Hall..	0	7	0	0

BASKETBALL, 1908-1909.

The Stuyvesant H. S. five won the High School League championship with six victories and no defeats. Elementary School tournament: Senior city championship won by P. S. No. 19, Manhattan; junior city championship won by P. S. No. 62.

BASEBALL.

Elementary Schools. Final Tourney.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
P. S. 28, Bronx.....	4	0	1,000	P. S. 58, Queens.....	1	3	.250
P. S. 169, Manhattan....	3	1	.750	P. S. 17, Richmond.....	1	3	.250
P. S. 10, Brooklyn.....	1	3	.250				

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Played in Two Divisions.

Manhattan-Bronx-Richmond.

School.	Won.	Lost.	Not Played.
Morris	5	0	0
Commerce	4	1	0
Clinton	2	2	1
Stuyvesant	2	3	0
Curtis	1	3	1
Townsend-Harris	0	5	0

Brooklyn Division.

School.	Won.	Lost.
Commercial	4	0
Boys'	3	1
Erasmus Hall.....	2	2
Manual Training.....	1	3
Eastern District.....	0	4

Final Series.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Morris	2	0	1,000	Commercial	0	2	.000

MARKSMANSHIP.

High School Round Robin tournament dual matches beween ten high schools of city won by DeWitt Clinton High School, with eight matches won and one lost. High individual score made by J. Ehrlich, Morris High School, 310 ex 315. Team matches—Winchester Cup won by Morris High School, score 559. Sub-target match won by Morris High School, score 291. Dupont match won by Morris High School, score 130. Peters match won by Morris High School, score 480. N. Y. S. R. A. match won by DeWitt Clinton High School, score 565. World Trophy match won by DeWitt Clinton High School, score 288. Whitney shoot won by Morris High School, score 241.

Roque.

THE National Roque tournament was held at Norwich, Ct., August 16-23. The tourney was largely attended and was one of the most successful in the history of the organization. The results in the three divisions were as follow. Games won and lost:

First Division—Bosworth, 11—3; E. Clark, H. Clark, 9—5; Wahly, MacDonald and Hogeland, 8—6; Browning, King, Webb, 6—8; Robinson, Baker, 4—10; Edmunds, 3—11; Jacobus, 1—13.

Second Division—Kirk, 9—2; Seele, Felton, 8—3; Baldwin, Whitaker, 7—4; Williamson, 6—5; Thompson, Goldey, 5—6; Wahly, Dudley, 4—7; Webb, 2—9; Ewer, 1—10.

Third Division, deciding game—P. Chase defeated W. Sullivan. H. Boswick defeated E. Clarke in the series for the Van Winckle Medal, making the third year he has captured the trophy.

Billiards and Pool.

BILLIARDS.

THERE have been but two match contests for the world's championship of 18.1 balk line billiards since March 14, 1908, and in each the championship changed hands. The only 18.2 match entailed a forfeiture, Jacob Schaefer to George Sutton, because of the illness of Schaefer. There was no match at all for the world's championship of 18.2 after March 27, 1908. Since November, 1908, the three-cushion championship has changed hands only once, and the ball-pool championship thrice. Four of the five emblems contended for in connection with these championships were the gift of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. The fifth is the Lambert Trophy, and symbolizes the three-cushion series, wherein that company, as in the other three, are official stakeholders and final arbiters.

World's Championship at 18.1, Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, New York, January 26, 1909—George F. Slosson, challenger, 500—56—8.62, defeated George Sutton, 328—51. Same hall and terms, June 2—George Sutton, challenger, 500—70—12.82; G. F. Slosson, champion, 201—26.

World's Championship at 18.2—Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, March 22 to April 2, 1909, third tournament of this series. Twenty-one games of 500 points, ties not played off.

	Won.	H.R.	W.Av.	G.Av.		Won.	H.R.	W.Av.	G.Av.
Ora C. Morningstar..	6	114	21.74	18.63	L. Cure.....	2	181	22.73	15.95
G. Sutton.....	5	148	33.33	22.82	H. P. Cline.....	1	118	15.63	14.25
G. F. Slosson.....	3	225	62.50	20.37	C. Demarest.....	1	116	23.81	13.48
A. G. Cutler.....	3	103	21.74	14.88					

Slosson challenged at once, but by agreement with Morningstar withdrew the challenge a few days afterward, and in the following July Morningstar resigned the championship. There being no challenge pending, this closed the third series precisely as W. F. Hoppe closed the second, by resigning after defeating Sutton on March 27, 1908. A few weeks later, in Chicago, Sutton and Hoppe played a game of three nights, announced as for the world's championship at 18.2, which Sutton won.

Amateur Championship 18.2, played at the Liederkranz Club, New York, April, 1909:

	W.	L.	H.R.	G.Av.		W.	L.	H.R.	G.Av.
H. A. Wright.....	4	0	85	14 46-111	J. Mayer.....	2	2	86	8 30-137
C. F. Conklin.....	2	2	59	9 94-154	L. L. Mial.....	0	4	74	10 40-129
C. Jackson	2	2	75	10 72-124					

In the play off of the triple tie Conklin won second place and Jackson defaulted third place to Mayers.

THREE-CUSHION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

This changed hands three times in the first six matches, and twice since these pages last chronicled. On May 7, 8, 9, 1908, John Daly, who had won it from H. P. Cline, by 150 to 133, held it, by 150 to 142, against John Horgan, but lost it in October, by 118 to 150, to Thomas Hueston, from whom Alfredo De Oro took it, by 150 to 107, on December 7, 8, 9. Those first four matches were all in St. Louis. That in New York on February 10, 11, 12, 1909, in which De Oro defeated H. B. Lean by 150 to 103, was the first elsewhere; next was in Chicago on May 20, 21, 22, when 150 to 148 gave De Oro his second victory over Hueston; and the seventh of the series was played in New York November 4, 5, 6, when John Daly scored 119 to De Oro's 150. The St. Louis game between De Oro and Hueston showed the only runs above 8 and 6 (De Oro's 11 and Hueston's 10), and the two De Oro-Hueston games the highest averages—about .75 and about .67, both De Oro's.

BALL-POOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Third match contest of new series, St. Louis, November 16, 17, 18, 1908—Alfredo De Oro, champion, 436 to the 600 of Thos. Hueston, challenger. Fourth match, Chicago, March 31 to April 3, 1909—Charles Weston, challenger, 800 to Hueston's 763. Fifth match, Pittsburgh, May 12, 13, 14, 15—Weston 600 to the 531 of H. B. Lean, challenger. Sixth match, Kansas City, Mo., October—John Kling, challenger, 800 to Weston's 789.

BEST RECORD AVERAGES.

Professional—100 at 18.2, George Sutton, New York, 1906; 40 at 18.1, Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, 1898; 10 at straight cushion-caroms, J. Schaefer, New York, 1883; 37.97, at Champion's Game, G. F. Slosson, Paris, 1882.

Amateur—57.14 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908; 33.33 at 18.2, Lucien Rerolle, Paris, 1903.

BEST RECORD RUNS.

Professional—307 at 18.2, W. F. Hoppe, Chicago, 1906; 139 at 18.1, Jacob Schaefer, New York, 1899; 246 at 8.2, Maurice Vignaux, Chicago, 1883, when record balkline was first played; 85 at straight cushion-caroms, F. C. Ives, Boston, 1906; 398, Champion's Game, Paris, 1882; 802, conceded record at modern English billiards, H. W. Stevenson, London, England, about 1905. [Both in this country and abroad, runs all the way from 566 almost to 150,000, and others that were records in one land or another, if they were worthy at all, have been made by methods quickly barred.

Amateur—175 at 18.2, L. Rerolle, Paris, 1908; 202 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908.

Pugilism.

PRINCIPAL BOUTS OF 1909.

DECEMBER 26, 1908, at Sydney, Australia—Jack Johnson defeated Tommy Burns for world's heavyweight championship in fourteen rounds. Bout stopped by police authorities.

January 15, 1909, at Goldfield, Nev.—Abe Attell defeated Freddie Weeks in ten rounds. Stopped by police.

January 16, at Los Angeles—"Packey" McFarland vs. Dick Hyland, ten rounds. No decision.

January 20, at Boston—Jem Driscoll defeated Grover Hayes, twelve rounds. Decision.

January 22, at New York—Leach Cross knocked out "Young Otto," five rounds.

January 26, at Philadelphia—Jimmy Gardner knocked out Harry Mansfield, one round.

January 29, at New York—Jem Driscoll vs. Johnny Marto, ten rounds. No decision.

January 30, at New York—Owen Moran vs. Tommy Murphy, ten rounds. No decision.

January 30, at Paris—Willie Lewis knocked out Charles Hickman, one round.

February 2, at Los Angeles—Freddie Welsh vs. George Memsic, ten rounds. No decision.

February 4, at New Orleans—Abe Attell defeated Eddie Kelly, seven rounds. Stopped.

February 9, at Boston—Owen Moran defeated Matty Baldwin, twelve rounds. Decision.

February 11, at New York—Johnny Coulon defeated "Kid" Murphy, five rounds. Stopped.

February 11, at New York—Jem Driscoll vs. Leach Cross, ten rounds. No decision.

February 19, at New York—Jem Driscoll vs. Abe Attell, ten rounds. No decision.

February 19, at New York—Boyo Driscoll vs. Frankie Neil, ten rounds. No decision.

February 20, at Paris—Sam McVey defeated Joe Jeannette, twenty rounds. Decision.

February 22, at London—Johnny Summers defeated J. Britt, twenty rounds. Decision.

February 23, at Boston—Al Kubiak vs. John Wille, twelve rounds. Draw.

February 23, at Los Angeles—Ad Wolgast vs. Dan Webster, ten rounds. No decision.

February 25, at New York—Hugo Kelly defeated Joe Thomas, five rounds. Stopped.

February, 26, at Los Angeles—Ad Wolgast knocked out Walter Little, four rounds.

February 28, at Paris—Willie Lewis knocked out Harry Croxon, four rounds.

March 3, at Boston—J. Gardner defeated Bill McKinnon, twelve rounds. Decision.

March 3, at New York—"Young" Corbett vs. Johnny Marto, ten rounds. No decision.

March 5, at New Orleans—Freddie Welsh knocked out Ray Bronson, thirteen rounds.

March 9, at New York—Jack Sullivan vs. Jim Stewart, ten rounds. No decision.

March 10, at London—Oxford defeated Cambridge, six bouts to two, in annual dual boxing meet.

March 11, at Essington, Pa.—Abe Attell knocked out "Young" Pierce, six rounds.

March 12, at New Orleans—Marvin Hart defeated Tony Ross, thirteen rounds. Won on a foul.

March 12, at New York—Joe Gans vs. Jabez White, ten rounds. No decision.

March 15, at Paris—Willie Lewis defeated Steve Smith, ten rounds. Decision.

March 16, at Boston—Al Delmont defeated Joe Bowker, twelve rounds. Decision.

March 16, at New York—Owen Moran vs. Tommy Murphy, ten rounds. No decision.

March 16, at New Orleans—Freddie Welsh vs. "Young" Donohue, ten rounds. Draw.

March 17, at Philadelphia—Sam Langford vs. Jim Barry, six rounds. No decision.

March 17, at New York—A. Attell vs. Patsy Klein, ten rounds. No decision.

March 19, at Los Angeles—Jim Flynn vs. Bill Papke, ten rounds. No decision.

March 20, at Philadelphia—Tommy O'Toole knocked out Joe Bowker, two rounds.

March 22, at New York—Jack Sullivan vs. "Sailor" Burke, ten rounds. No decision.

March 23, at New York—Abe Attell vs. Frankie Neil, ten rounds. No decision.

March 23, at New York—P. McFarland vs. L. Cross, ten rounds. No decision.

March 23, at Boston—Owen Moran defeated Tommy Murphy, ten rounds. Decision.

March 25, at New York—"Young" Corbett vs. Bert Keyes, ten rounds. No decision.

March 26, at New York—Jack O'Brien vs. Stanley Ketchel, ten rounds. No decision.

March 26, at Dayton, Ohio—Abe Attell knocked out F. White, eight rounds.

March 27, at Paris—Willie Lewis defeated "Jewey" Smith, ten rounds. Decision.

March 27, at San Francisco—Monte Attell defeated Barry Dell, ten rounds. Decision.

March 29, at New York—Sam Langford defeated Morris Harris, seven rounds. Stopped.

March 30, at Boston—"Packey" McFarland vs. Dave Deshler, twelve rounds. Draw.

April 2, at Brussels, Germany—Willie Lewis defeated B. Synnot, seven rounds. Stopped.

April 3, at Philadelphia—Sam Langford knocked out John Wille, two rounds.

April 7-8, at London—English Amateur Boxing Championships. Results: Bantam, J. Condon; feather, A. J. Lambert; light, F. Grace; middle, W. Child; heavy, C. Brown.

April 10, at Paris—Willie Lewis defeated "Jewey" Smith, ten rounds. Decision.

April 13, A. A. U. National Championships held at Boston. Final bouts:

105-Pound Class—Arthur Sousa, Cambridge, defeated Teddy Murphy, South Boston, three rounds. Decision.

115-Pound Class—Joe Gorman, Northboro, defeated Arthur Kane, Cambridge, four rounds. Decision.

125-Pound Class—T. F. Fitzpatrick, South Boston, defeated K. Jewett, Boston, three rounds. Decision.

135-Pound Class—William Shevlin, U. S. S. New Jersey, defeated John Morris, East Boston, three rounds. Decision.

145-Pound Class—M. J. McNamara, Cambridge, defeated C. Anderson, South Boston, three rounds. Decision.

158-Pound Class—Dan Sullivan, Cambridge, defeated E. Beley, Jr., Waltham, one round. Stopped.

Heavyweight Class—Phil Schlossberg, U. S. S. New Jersey, defeated Emery Payne, New York, two rounds. Stopped.

April 13, at New York—Al Kaufman vs. Tony Ross, ten rounds. No decision.

April 17, at Philadelphia—Sam Langford vs. Al Kubiak, six rounds. No decision.

April 17, at Paris—Joe Jeannette defeated Sam McVey after forty-nine rounds of vicious fighting.

April 19, at London—Ian Hague knocked out Gunner Moir in one round for English heavyweight championship.

April 23, at New York—"Young" Corbett vs. Bert Keyes, ten rounds. No decision.

April 24, at Philadelphia—Harry Lewis lost to Frank Klaus, five rounds. Foul.

April 24, at Paris—Willie Lewis knocked out Curley Watson, eight rounds.

April 25, at Raubaix—Willie Lewis knocked out Jack Costello, six rounds.

PUGILISM.—*Continued.*

April 26, at Columbus—Abe Attell defeated "Biz" Mackey, eight rounds. Stopped.
April 26, at New Haven—Owen Moran vs. Frankie Neil, twelve rounds. No decision.
May 1, at Paris—Joe Jeannette knocked out Jack Scales, one round.
May 3, at Schenectady—Joe Thomas knocked out Jim Williams, four rounds.
May 7, at New York—Freddie Welsh vs. Johnny Frayne, ten rounds. No decision.
May 8, at Paris—Willie Lewis knocked out "Honey" Mellody, four rounds.
May 15, at Paris—Willie Lewis defeated Cal. Cooke, seven rounds. Stopped.
May 15, at Colma, Cal.—Bill Papke knocked out Hugo Kelly in 1m. 29s.
May 19, at Philadelphia—Jack Johnson vs. Jack O'Brien, six rounds. No decision.
May 22, at Paris—Joe Jeannette defeated Sandy Ferguson, twenty rounds. Decision.
May 22, at New York—Freddie Welsh vs. Jack Goodman, ten rounds. No decision.
May 24, at London—Sam Langford knocked out Ian Hague, four rounds.
May 28, at Dayton, O.—Johnny Coulon knocked out Teb. Watson, ten rounds.
May 28, at Paris—Jim Barry knocked out Jack Dolan, one round.
May 28, at Colma, Cal.—Battling Nelson knocked out Dick Hyland in twenty-third round in bout for lightweight title.
June 2, at Schenectady—Stanley Ketchel knocked out Tony Caponi in three rounds.
June 9, at Philadelphia—Stanley Ketchel defeated Jack O'Brien in three rounds. Bout stopped.
June 19, at San Francisco—Monte Attell knocked out Frankie Neil in eighteen rounds.
June 22, at Boston—Sandy Ferguson defeated Joe Jeannette in twelve rounds. Decision.
June 26, at Paris—Sam McVey won from Jim Barry in fifteen rounds on foul.
June 26, at San Francisco—Dick Hyland knocked out Leach Cross in forty-one rounds.
June 30, at Pittsburgh—Jack Johnson vs. Tony Ross, six rounds. No decision.
July 5, at San Francisco—Stanley Ketchel defeated Billy Papke, twenty rounds. Decision.
July 13, at Los Angeles—Ad Wolgast vs. Battling Nelson, ten rounds. No decision.
July 15, at Los Angeles—Jim Flynn vs. Billy Papke, ten rounds. No decision.
July 17, at San Francisco—Johnny Frayne knocked out "Young" Corbett in eight rounds.
July 31, at London—Johnny Summers knocked out Jimmy Britt, nine rounds.
August 14, at New York—Willie Lewis knocked out "Sailor" Burke, six rounds.
August 17, at Houghton, Mich.—Mike Shreck knocked out Walter Whitehead, nine rounds.
August 21, at Boston—Jim Flynn defeated "Sailor" Burke, twelve rounds. Decision.
August 21, at Cheyenne, Wyo.—"Young" Corbett knocked out "Muggsy" School, fifteen rounds.
August 21, at San Francisco—Monte Attell defeated Percy Cove in ten rounds. Bout stopped.
August 21, at San Francisco—Johnny Frayne defeated Dick Hyland in twenty rounds. Decision.
September 2, at Pittsburgh—Tommy Murphy vs. Ad Wolgast, six rounds. No decision.
September 7, at Boston—Ad Wolgast vs. Matty Baldwin, twelve rounds. Draw. Decision.
September 7, at Pittsburgh—Abe Attell vs. Eddie Kelly, six rounds. No decision.
September 7, at San Francisco—Jack (Twin) Sullivan vs. Frank Mantell, twenty rounds. Draw. Decision.
September 9, at San Francisco—Jack Johnson vs. Al Kaufman. Ten rounds. No decision.
September 11, at Vancouver, B. C.—Frankie Neil knocked out Patsey McKenna in 1m. 40s.
September 14, at Boston—Abe Attell defeated Tommy O'Toole, twelve rounds. Decision.
September 18, at Philadelphia—Joe Jeannette vs. Al Kubiak, six rounds. No decision.
September 19, at New Orleans—"Packey" McFarland vs. Ray Bronson, twenty rounds. Draw. Decision.
September 22, at Boston—Mike (Twin) Sullivan defeated Terry Martin, twelve rounds. Decision.
September 28, at Boston—Sam Langford defeated "Dixie Kid," six rounds. "Dixie Kid" refused to continue.
September 30, at Vancouver, B. C.—Billy Lauder defeated Frankie Neil in fifteen rounds. Decision.
October 5, at Philadelphia—Abe Attell vs. "Buck" Miller, six rounds. No decision.
October 5, at Boston—Dave Deshler defeated "Young" Corbett, five rounds. Stopped.
October 8, at Pittsburgh—Billy Papke vs. Willie Lewis, six rounds. No decision.
October 9, at Philadelphia—Abe Attell defeated Patsy Kline, five rounds. Stopped.
October 13, at Los Angeles—Monte Attell vs. Danny Webster, ten rounds. No decision.
October 16, at San Francisco—Jack Johnson knocked out Stanley Ketchel, who challenged for heavyweight title, in twelve rounds.
October 19, at Boston—Harry Lewis knocked out Dan Sullivan, one round.
October 22, at Paris—Willie Lewis defeated Jeff Thorne in ten rounds. Decision.
October 25, at Melbourne, Australia—Bell Lang knocked out Bill Squires in twenty rounds in battle for Australian heavyweight championship.
October 27, at Oakland—Monte Attell defeated Jimmy Carroll, ten rounds. Decision.
October 30, at San Francisco—Lew Powell defeated Johnny Frayne, four rounds. Stopped.
October 30, at Paris—Joe Jeannette knocked out Al Kubiak, ten rounds.

IMPORTANT CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS.

John L. Sullivan—Defeated Paddy Ryan at Mississippi City, February 7, 1882, 9 rounds. Draw with Charlie Mitchell at Chantilly, France, March 10, 1888, 39 rounds. Defeated Jake Kilrain at Richburg, Miss., July 8, 1889, 75 rounds. All the above with bare knuckles.

James J. Corbett—Defeated Jake Kilrain at New Orleans, February 18, 1890, 6 rounds. Draw with Peter Jackson, San Francisco, May 21, 1891, 61 rounds. Defeated John L. Sullivan, New Orleans, September 7, 1892, 21 rounds. Defeated Charlie Mitchell, Jacksonville, January 25, 1894, 3 rounds.

Bob Fitzsimmons—Defeated Jack Dempsey, New Orleans, January 14, 1891, 13 rounds. Defeated Jim Corbett, Carson City, Nev., March 17, 1897, 14 rounds.

PUGILISM—*Continued.*

James J. Jeffries—Defeated Bob Fitzsimmons, Coney Island, N. Y., June 9, 1899, 11 rounds, and at San Francisco, July 25, 1902, 8 rounds. Defeated Tom Sharkey at Coney Island, November 3, 1899, 25 rounds. Defeated James J. Corbett at Coney Island, May 11, 1900, 23 rounds, and at San Francisco, August 14, 1903, 10 rounds. Retired and presented title to Marvin Hart at Reno, Nev., July 3, 1905, on the occasion of Hart's victory over Jack Root in 12 rounds.

Tommy Burns—Defeated Marvin Hart at Los Angeles, February 23, 1906, 20 rounds. Draw with Philadelphia Jack O'Brien, 20 rounds, at Los Angeles, November 28, 1906. Defeated O'Brien, 20 rounds, at Los Angeles, May 8, 1906. Knocked out Bill Squires, 1 round, Colma, Cal., July 4, 1907, and Gunner Moir in London, December 2, 1907, in 10 rounds.

Jack Johnson (negro)—Defeated Tommy Burns at Sydney, Australia, December 26, 1908, 14 rounds. Defeated Bob Fitzsimmons, July 17, 1907, at Philadelphia, 2 rounds. Knocked out Peter Felix, February 19, 1907, at Sydney, Australia, 1 round. Knocked out Jim Flynn, November 2, 1907, at San Francisco, 11 rounds. Knocked out Stanley Ketchel, October 16, 1909, at San Francisco, 12 rounds.

LARGEST PURSES AND STAKES FOR FIGHTERS.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.	Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.
Sept. 3, 1906.	Gans.....	Nelson.....	G'd'd.Nev	$99,715	Mar. 25, 1904.	Britt.....	Corbett.....	San Fran.	$32,245
Dec. 26, 1908.	Johnson.....	Burns.....	Sy'y, Aus.	†67,500	July 25, 1902.	Jeffries.....	Fitzsimmons	San Fran.	31,800
Nov. 3, 1899.	Jeffries.....	Sharkey.....	New York.	66,300	Mar. 17, 1897.	Fitzsimmons	Corbett.....	Carson.	22,000
Aug. 14, 1903.	Jeffries.....	Corbett.....	San Fran.	63,340	Nov. 15, 1901.	Jeffries.....	Ruhlin.	San Fran.	30,800
Aug. 30, 1900.	Corbett.....	McCoy.....	NewYork.	56,250	Sept. 9, 1905.	Nelson.....	Britt.....	San Fran.	27,770
Dec. 20, 1904.	Nelson.....	Britt.....	Colma,Cal	48,311	Oct. 31, 1904.	Britt.....	Gans.....	San Fran.	21,765
Sept. 7, 1892.	Corbett.....	Sull van.....	N.Orleans	*45,000	Aug. 26, 1904.	Jeffries.....	Munroe	San Fran.	21,761
Mar. 8, 1893.	Fitzsimmons	Hall.....	N.Orleans	40,000	Dec. 2, 1896.	Sharkey.....	Fitzsimmons.	San Fran.	21,000
Oct. 16, 1909.	Johnson.....	Ketchel.....	San Fran.	32,300	Mar. 31, 1903.	Corbett.....	McGovern...	San Fran.	20,880

*Purse $25,000 and $10,000 a side. See also Notable Athletic Feats.
†Estimated.

Evening World Headpin Championship Bowling.

THE EVENING WORLD free headpin championship tournament was held at the White Elephant Alleys, New York, January 19 to February 26, 1909, and had the largest entry made in any bowling competition ever held in the world. Six hundred and eight five-man teams (3,040 bowlers) participated. Forty-seven free entry fees for participation in the individual championship in the N. B. A. tournament, held at Madison Square Garden, for making a score of 110 or more, and 150 watch fobs for making 105 or more, were given to the lucky competitors. The following three teams won a free team entry in the N. B. A. tournament, held in Madison Square Garden: Empire, 538; Corinthian, 513, and Belvidere, 517. Individual High Scores—F. N. Lundebjerg, Joe Thum Bowling Guard, 116; Ben Schneider, Siegel-Cooper Co., 112; George H. Hicks, Albion, 112; H. Sunkenberg, Rosedale, 112; Phil Spinella, Aurania, 112; Julian Lauer, City College, 112.

Homing Pigeons.

CHAMPION RECORDS—OLD BIRDS.

Distances.	Speed. Yards per Minute.	Year	Owner.	Loft at—
100 miles	2511.87	1900	W. J. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
200 "	1893.59	1897	C. H. Watchman	Baltimore, Md.
300 "	1848.00	1896	E. Rouff	Detroit, Mich.
400 "	1703.61	1905	Wm. Compa	Paterson, N. J.
500 "	1705.62	1908	E. Edwin Atwood	Needham, Mass.
600 "	1612.23	1907	Fred. May	Minneapolis, Minn.
700 "	1546.97	1898	W. J. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
1836 "	Finished second day	1902	Reuben Peters	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1,004 "	5d. 19m. 16s	1908	John Schilling	Ft. Wayne, Ind.

General average, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 miles, 1394.63 yards; 1900, Harry Robertson, Brooklyn, N. Y. National general averages, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 miles, 1177.19 yards; 1899, Chas. Bang, Staten Island, N. Y. 1222.48 yards; 1905, F. C. Hersey, Jr., Wellesley, Mass. Average percentage nominated birds, 80 per cent.; 1906, Eli Moreton, Newark, N. J.

CHAMPION RECORDS—YOUNG BIRDS.

Distances.	Speed. Yards per Minute.	Year.	Owner.	Loft at—
100 miles.	1597.75	1903	Wm. P. Betts	Buffalo, N. Y.
150 "	2121.45	1908	Wm. Eberhardt.	Buffalo, N. Y.
200 "	1875.45	1894	P. G. Clark	Philadelphia, Pa
300 "	1665.25	1905	F. P. Fetes	Buffalo, N. Y.
400 "	1060.97	1896	Jacob Eberle	Newark, N. J.
500 "	1191.30	1904	E. B. Walker	Buffalo, N. Y.
600 "	557.78	1897	G. W. Schaefer	Cream Ridge, N. J.

General average, 100, 150, 200 miles, 1356.73 yards; 1897, Adolph Busch, Staten Island, N. Y. National general averages, 1260.13 yards; 1904, Otto Kreger, Paterson, N.J. Average percentage nominated birds, 83½ per cent.; 1905, Paul F. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Compiled by John Fischer, Secretary The International Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers.)

Cricket.

PROMINENT among the cricket features of 1909 was the fourth visit of the Gentlemen of Ireland to the United States and Canada, during which they played seven games, winning three (Toronto, New York, Baltimore), drawn two (Ottawa, Colts of Philadelphia), lost two (Gentlemen of Philadelphia). G. A. Morrow lead in the batting averages and W. H. Napper in the bowling. Other features were:

The thirty-fifth annual cricket match between All-Philadelphia, representing the United States and Canada, played at Montreal, August 23-24, resulted in a victory for Canada by 143 runs; Canada, 156, 194; United States, 85, 122.

The Metropolitan District Cricket League defeated the New Jersey State League twice and their game against the Connecticut Cricket Association also resulted in a victory. The two games against All-Philadelphia ended in defeats for New York.

The Belmont Club won the Halifax Cup in Philadelphia. A team from Philadelphia visited Jamaica (B. W. I.), playing 6, won 4, lost 1, drawn 1. J. R. Congers headed the batting averages and H. V. Hordern the bowling.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Kings County Club won the Class A championship and Manhattan Club the Class B honors after a play off of a triple tie. Summaries:

SECTION A.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Per cent.
Kings County....	10	7	1	2	.875
Brooklyn	10	5	1	4	.833
Staten Island.....	10	4	2	4	.667
Manhattan	10	3	7	0	.300
Bensonhurst	10	2	6	2	.250
Columbia Oval...	10	2	6	2	.250

SECTION B.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Per cent.
Bensonhurst	10	7	3	0	.700
Manhattan	10	7	3	0	.700
Prospect Park...	10	7	3	0	.700
Brooklyn	10	6	3	1	.667
Kings County....	10	2	7	1	.222
Columbia Oval...	10	0	10	0	.000

In the play off for the triple tie in Section B Manhattan won.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Section A.

	Ings.	T.H.O.	High Score.	Runs.	Avg.
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	8	1	117*	309	44.14
A. Hoskings, Kings County	10	1	77*	285	31.66
C. E. Marshall, Bensonhurst	11	3	77	245	30.62
F. F. Keely, Staten Island	10	2	48	214	26.75
A. R. Smith, Manhattan	9	2	55*	184	26.28
E. B. Reece, Bensonhurst	11	2	55	224	24.89
C. H. Clarke, Staten Island	9	2	51	163	23.38
C. H. E. Griffith, Staten Island	9	2	62	152	21.74
F. J. Prendergast, Columbia Oval	8	1	54*	151	21.55
K. L. Street, Bensonhurst	12	1	71	229	20.82

Section B.

W. B. King, Brooklyn	7	2	43	92	18.40
J. W. Dixon, Manhattan	10	2	37	145	18.12
J. B. Barrow, Prospect Park	10	1	38	156	17.33
A. Corbin, Brooklyn	11	1	46	171	17.10
E. O. Challenger, Brooklyn	8	1	37*	112	16.00
J. McGuffie, Manhattan	7	2	19	79	15.80
J. Parkes, Prospect Park	10	0	38	150	15.00
G. Gautier, Manhattan	8	2	40	81	13.50
J. Seignior, Columbia Oval	7	1	16	78	13.00
F. Michaelouski, Prospect Park	8	2	24	68	11.33

BOWLING.

First. Section.

	Balls.	Mdn.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avg.
C. H. Clarke, Staten Island	419	11	227	30	7.56
H. Poyer, Brooklyn	465	17	189	23	8.22
A. Hoskings, Kings County	863	30	379	45	8.42
C. A. Worm, Brooklyn	457	16	194	21	9.24
H. Meyer, Columbia Oval	678	13	394	37	10.65
P. S. Marks, Kings County	506	17	275	25	11.00
J. M. Christie, Bensonhurstt	774	24	382	34	11.23

Second Section.

W. Masslah, Brooklyn	563	26	188	36	5.22
A. L. Gresham, Bensonhurst	441	13	202	32	6.31
F. S. Hall, Manhattan	521	14	232	32	7.25
A. Corbin, Brooklyn	700	29	306	41	7.46
J. S. Parkes, Prospect Park	463	11	244	23	10.61
E. E. Gittens, Manhattan	438	16	163	16	11.87

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LEAGUE.

The final standing of the teams in the Massachusetts State Cricket League for the 1909 season was as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
West India	10	2	.833
Mohair	9	2	.818
Everett	8	3	.727
W. I. W.	7	4	.636
Caribbean	6	5	.545
Wanderers	8	7	.533
East Boston	5	8	.384
Canton	3	6	.333
Needham	4	9	.307
Brockton	3	8	.272
Noddle Island	3	12	.200

BEST SCORES IN CRICKET.

H. Livingstone, of the Pittsburgh Field Club, established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago during August, 1907. A similar feat was performed by H. N. R. Corbett in Canada in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1906.

H. V. Hordern, of the University of Pennsylvania, established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907.

A. C. MacLaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, Eng., July, 1895, the record in a first-class match. A. E. J. Collins, playing at Clifton, June, 1899, for Clarke's House vs. North Town, scored 628 not out, the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 against Essendon at Melbourne, 1898, the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stottart's English team and New South Wales 1,739 runs were scored, a record in first-class cricket. The longest partnership on record was 623 by Captain Oates and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusileers vs. Army Service Corps at Cunagh, 1895.

Best records in the United States and Canada are: G. S. Patterson's eleven, playing against A. M. Woods's eleven at Philadelphia, scored 689. J. B. King scored 344 not out for Belmont vs. Merion Team B in 1906. W. Robertson, 206 not out, and A. G. Sheath, 118 not out, scored 340 runs in partnership without the loss of a wicket at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score was Americus, 0, vs. Roseville at Guttenburg, N. J., in 1897. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League Championship, New Jersey Athletic Club, 385 for five wickets, vs. Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897. Smallest score in the same series, Crescent Athletic Club, 4, against the New Jersey Athletic Club, 1896. J. Wisden, bowling for George Parr's English eleven vs. United States and Canada's twenty-two, in 1859, at Rochester, secured six wickets in six consecutive balls.

Chess.

THE sudden rise to fame of Jose R. Capablanca, chess champion of Cuba, who came to New York to take a course in Columbia University, was the chief event of 1909. By one bound this young star took his place in the first rank of the world's masters. This he achieved by means of a one-sided defeat of F. J. Marshall, of Brooklyn, the international player, who in his time has won many important laurels. This match began at the Ansonia on April 19, and was continued in successive sections at the Manhattan, Rice and Brooklyn Chess Clubs; the Staten Island Club, and at Morristown, N. J.; Scranton, Pa., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., winding up on June 23 with a score of 8 games to 1 in favor of Capablanca, with 14 drawn. Prior to that match Capablanca toured all parts of the country under the management of the American Chess Bulletin with brilliant success, making a record of 720 games played, of which he won 686, drew 20 and lost only 14. The greatest number he played at any one time was forty-nine in a simultaneous exhibition in Pittsburgh. The international tournament in St. Petersburg resulted in a tie between Dr. E. Lasker, world's champion, and A. Rubinstein, Russian champion. The annual intercollegiate cable match played at Princeton was won by the American students, but in the Anglo-American match by cable victory rested with the British, who recovered the Sir George Newnes trophy. The principal tournaments of the year with results follow:

Seventeenth Intercollegiate Tournament—New York, December 21-23, 1908. Won by Princeton (for the first time), with a team total of 7½ to 4½; Harvard, 6½ to 5½; Columbia, 5½ to 6½; Yale, 4½ to 7½. The winning team was L. W. Stephens, of Brooklyn, captain; J. W. Alexander and J. L. Tiemann, of Manhattan, and H. R. Ferger, of Nashville, Tenn. Harvard has won the annual tournament 9 times, Columbia 6 and Yale and Princeton each once.

Tenth Triangular College Chess League Tournament—New York, December 28-31, 1908. Won by Pennsylvania, with a team total of 7 to 1; Cornell, 3½ to 4½; Brown, 1½ to 6½. W. H. Hughes and N. T. Whitaker, both of Philadelphia, played for Pennsylvania. The tournament has been won 5 times by Cornell, 4 times by Pennsylvania, and in 1906 there was a tie between Pennsylvania and Brown. The last contest gave Pennsylvania permanent possession of the second Isaac L. Rice trophy, the first having been won by Cornell.

Marshall-Jaffe Match—Rice C. C., February 1-12; score: Marshall, 4; Jaffe, 2; drawn, 3.

Club Team Matches—February 12. Rice C. C., 9½; Brooklyn C. C., 6½; March 13, Rice C. C., 12; Brooklyn C. C., 4; May 30, Manhattan C. C., 8; Franklin C. C., 8.

N. Y. S. C. A. Meeting—New York, February 20 and 22—Championship won by C. S. Howell, of Brooklyn; general tournament won by S. H. Childs, Columbia, and A. Aaronson (tie); New Jersey tournament won by G. H. Koehler, of Newark; Pennsylvania, W. P. Shipley, Philadelphia; New England, G. H. Walcott, Boston.

St. Petersburg Masters' Tournament—February and March. Winners: Dr. E. Lasker and A. Rubinstein (tied for first and second); 3 and 4, O. Duras and R. Spielmann; 5, Dr. O. S. Bernstein; 6, R. Teichmann; 7, Dr. J. Perlis; 8, 9 and 10 (tie), E. Cohn, S. Salwe and C. Schlechter.

Anglo-American Cable Match—March 26-27.

Bds.	Great Britain.		America.	
1.	J. H. Blackb'e.	0	F. J. Marshall....	1
2.	T. F. Lawr'ce..	½	J. F. Barry.....	½
3.	W. Ward.....	0	A. B. Hodges.....	1
4.	G. E. Wainw't.	0	H. G. Voigt.....	1
5.	J. H. Blake....	1	C. S. Howell.....	0
6.	R. P. Mitchell..	1	H. Helms.....	0
7.	V. L. Wahlt'h..	1	G. J. Schwietzer..	0
8.	Dr. H. Holmes.	½	E. Stadelman.....	½
9.	E. G. Sergeant.	1	S. Mlotkowski..	0
10.	H. Jacobs.....	1	W. A. Ruth.....	0
	Total	6	Total	4

The record: America, 6; Great Britain, 4; Drawn, 1.

Intercollegiate Cable Match—Princeton, March 20.

Bds.	American.		British.	
1.	L. J. Wolff....	1	N. J. Roughton...	0
2.	W. H. Hughes.	½	R. Lob.....	½
3.	N. T. Whit'er..	1	W. H. Humphr'ys	0
4.	L. W. Stephens	½	J. H. Brown.....	½
5.	H. Blumberg...	1	J. G. Rennie.....	0
6.	W. W. Parshl'y	½	J. M. Bee.....	½
	Total	4½	Total	1½

The record: American, 3; British 3; Drawn, 3.

CHESS—*Continued.*

Brooklyn Chess Association—Championship series won by Dyker Heights Chess Club—8 won and 2 lost.

N. Y. A. C. vs. Crescent A. C.—Two rounds. N. Y. A. C. winning each time by the score of 5½ to 2½. In June Dr. Lasker paid a visit to New York, giving exhibitions only at the N. Y. A. C. and the Rice C. C.

N. Y. C. A. Summer Meet—Bath Beach, July 26. Thirty masters' tournament won by Herbert Rosenfeld jr.; F. J. Marshall, second; C. Jaffe, third. General tournament won by E. R. Perry.

Western Championship—Excelsior, Minn., August 15-25. Won by Oscar Chajes, Chicago; E. F. Shrader, St. Louis, second; L. Uedemann, Chicago, third; E. P. Elliott, Minneapolis, fourth.

Club Championships—Manhattan C. C., L. Rosen and O. Roething (tie); Brooklyn C. C., Roy T. Black; Rice C. C., L. Rosen.

Obituary—In 1909 the deaths occurred of Eugene Delmar, of New York; F. J. Lee, of London, and R. Swiderski, of Leipzig.

(Compiled by Hermann Helms.)

Lacrosse.

THE United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League championship tournament for 1909 resulted in a victory for Johns Hopkins University team in the Southern Division, while Harvard and Columbia tied for first place in the Northern Division. The final standing of both sections with games won and lost follows: Northern Division—Harvard, 2—1; Columbia, 2—1; Hobart, 1—2; Cornell, 1—2. Southern Division—Johns Hopkins, 3—0; Strathmore, 2—1; Stevens, 1—2; Lehigh, 0—3.

Winners in former years since formation: Northern—Harvard, 1905; Cornell, 1906-7; Harvard, 1908. Southern—Swarthmore, 1905. Johns Hopkins, 1905-6-7-8.

The final standing of the seven clubs in the National Amateur Lacrosse Union of Canada found the Montreal and Shamrock teams tied for first place as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Montreal	9	3	.750	Cornwall	5	7	.416
Shamrocks	9	3	.750	National	3	9	.250
Toronto	8	4	.666	Capital	2	10	.166
Tecumseh	6	6	.500				

The tie was played off at Montreal on October 9 and the Montreal Club clinched the championship by a decisive victory, 5 to 1.

OTHER IMPORTANT MATCHES.

The Westminster team, holders of the Minto Cup, emblematic of the World's Lacrosse Championship, successfully defended the trophy against the Regina Club at New Westminster, B. C., on May 21 and 25. The first game was won by a 6 to 4 score and the second 12 to 2.

Oxford and Cambridge played their seventh annual contest at Oxford, England, on March 9. The contest was won by Cambridge, by an 8 to 6 score. The result by years follows: Cambridge, 1903, 4, 5, 6 and 9; Oxford, 1907, 8.

Sporting Obituary.

The year 1909 was marked by the passing of many of those who had achieved fame in the world of sport, both amateur and professional. Some of the more prominent follow:

William (Billy) Howes, famous English professional walker and record holder, died March 4 at Shoreditch, England.

George Price, bow oar on the famous Paris World's Championship Crew of 1867, died March 27 at St. Johns, N. B.

W. B. McDonald, Grand Circuit driver, died March 30 at East Aurora, N. Y.

G. O. Barclay, former National League ball player and Lafayette College athlete, died April 3 at Philadelphia, Pa.

G. F. Miller (Calliope), former Pittsburgh and St. Louis Club catcher, died April 7 at New York City.

Ernest Ball, trainer and exhibitor of saddle horses, died April 10 at Hot Springs, Ark.

E. M. McLaughlin, former billiard champion and referee, died April 13 at New York City.

W. Haywood, former Jockey, died April 11 at New York City.

T. J. Shenbrooks, Southern dog fancier, died April 14 at Baltimore, Md.

J. F. Cone, former member of Boston National League ball club, died April 16 at Chicago.

G. W. Poole (Bishop), horse trainer and breeder, died at Los Angeles April 17.

M. R. Powers (Doc.), catcher Philadelphia American League baseball club, died April 26 at Philadelphia, Pa.

M. J. Dorgan, former major league ball player, died at Hartford April 26.

C. A. Campbell, former all-round Canadian athlete, died at Toronto April 26.

J. B. Taylor, financier of baseball and racing, died at Freeport, Ill., April 28.

C. N. Fellowes, President National Horse Show Association, died at New York City April 30.

Langford Murray, former Yale football player, died at Mexico City May 15.

Edward Renau, former president of Cincinnati A. A. baseball club, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 17.

Langdon Babcock, former Cornell football player, died at Buffalo, N. Y., May 23.

Charles E. (Parson) Davies, pugilistic manager and backer, died at Chicago, Ill., May 26.

James Kuerlazes (Greek Jimmy Ryan), died at Savannah May 29, as result of injuries received in pugilistic bout.

Charles E. Jack, Colorado College football player, died at Denver, Col., May 31.

Harry Stover, turfman, died at Salt Lake City June 3.

W. P. Bonbright, well-known cricketer, died at Atlantic City, June 4.

James (Professor) Kelly, pugilistic trainer, died at Chicago, Ill., June 14.

George Dovey, president of Boston National League baseball club, died at Xenia, O., June 19.

John R. Considine, backer of pugilists and famous sporting man, died at New York City June 27.

SPORTING OBITUARY—*Continued.*

Parley Giles, bicycle record holder, died at Salt Lake City June 29.

Israel W. Durham, president of Philadelphia National League baseball club, died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 28.

Thomas Wilkinson, famous Canadian Lacrosse player, died at Toronto, Ont., July 3.

Frank G. Seelee, former manager of Boston National League baseball club, died at Denver, Col., July 6.

Maurice Lynch, wrestling referee, died at Des Moines, Ia., July 10.

M. H. Clark, prominent trotting horse owner, died at Rochester, N. Y., July 17.

Harry Pulliam, President of National Baseball League, died at New York City July 30.

W. C. Farnsworth, former president of Tri-State Baseball League, died at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 10.

Wilfred Bourque, famous auto race driver, killed at Indianapolis Motordrome Aug. 19.

Charles Rowell, famous long distance runner and record holder, died at Cambridge, Eng., Aug. 31.

Hugh McLean, champion middle distance bicycle rider, killed in practice at Revere track, near Boston, Sept. 3.

Herman Long, former baseball player and famous shortstop of Boston Nationals, died at Denver Sept. 16.

Charles W. Hart, former amateur trap shooting champion, died at Cleveland Sept. 23.

George W. (Pony) Moore, backer of Charles Mitchell in the latter's fight with John L. Sullivan, died in London, Eng., Oct. 1.

Alfred H. (Al.) Smith, famous stakeholder and pugilistic referee, died at New York Oct. 11.

Willis Britt, brother of Jimmy Britt and manager for Battling Nelson and Stanley Ketchel, died at San Francisco Oct. 30.

Best Athletic Records.

(Compiled by James E. Sullivan, President A. A. U., for The World Almanac.)

Best American records, including those made in 1909, for amateur athletics and at standard weights and distances, as accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union, are as follows:

Running—20 yards—2 4-5s., E. B. Bloss, Roxbury, Mass., February 22, 1892. 40 yards—4 2-5s., W. D. Eaton, Boston, February 11, 1905. 50 yards—5 2-5s., Victor S. Rice, Chicago, February 20, 1904; W. D. Eaton, New York, October 10, 1905; R. L. Murray, St. Louis, March 17, 1906. 75 yards—7 3-5s., L. H. Cary, Princeton, May 9, 1891; B. J. Wefers, Boston, January 25, 1896; Archie Hahn, Milwaukee, March 11, 1905. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1906; James Rector, Charlottesville, Va., May 16, 1908. 120 yards—11 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, September 26, 1896. 220 yards—21 95-100s. (electrical timing), H. Jewett, Montreal, September 24, 1892 (slight curve). Straightaway, 21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, New York, May 30, 1896. Slight curve, 21 1-5s., Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1896. 440 yards, straightaway—47s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, October 4, 1900. 700 yards—1m. 27 2-5s., Emilo Lunghi, New York, September 6, 1909. 880 yards—1m. 52 4-5s., Emilo Lunghi, Montreal, Canada, September 15, 1909. 900 yards—2m. 1 2-5s., Andrew Glarner, San Francisco, April 24, 1908. 1,000 yards—2m. 13s., L. E. Myers, New York, October 8, 1881. 2-3 mile—2m. 45 3-5s., Emilo Lunghi, New York, October 10, 1909. 1 mile—4m. 15 2-5s., T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, August 28, 1895. 2 miles—9m. 27 2-5s., P. J. Taylor, Cambridge, Mass., May 29, 1909. 3 miles—14m. 39s., W. D. Day, Bergen Point, N. J., May 30, 1890. 4 miles—20m. 11 1-5s., George V. Bonhag, New York, February 22, 1907. 5 miles—25m. 23 3-5s., E. C. Carter, New York, September 17, 1887. 6 miles—31m. 09 1-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 7 miles—36m. 27 2-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 8 miles—41m. 52 1-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 9 miles—47m. 22 4-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 10 miles—52m. 34 4-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 11 miles—1h. 01m. 50s., J. J. Lee, New York, May 9, 1909. 12 miles—1h. 07m. 30s., J. J. Lee, New York, May 9, 1909. 13 miles—1h. 13m. 20s., J. J. Lee, New York, May 9, 1909. 14 miles—1h. 19m. 12s., J. J. Lee, New York, May 9, 1909. 15 miles—1h. 26m. 57s., J. J. Lee, New York, May 9, 1909. 25 miles—2h. 52m. 24s., J. Gassman, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1884. 50 miles—7h. 29m. 47s., P. Golden, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1883. 100 miles—17h. 36m. 14s., J. Saunders, New York, February 21-22, 1882.

Walking—75 yards—12¼s. F. J. Mott, New York, April 18, 1878. ⅛ mile—36 3-5s., Wm. Young, Portland, Ore., August 3, 1905. ¼ mile—1m. 23s., H. L. Curtis, New York, September 26, 1891. ½ mile—3m. 2 2-5s., F. P. Murray, New York, October 22, 1883. ¾ mile—4m. 40½s., T. H. Armstrong, Jr., New York, October 26, 1877. 1 mile—6m. 29 3-5s., F. P. Murray, New York, October 27, 1883. 2 miles—13m. 48 3-5s., F. P. Murray, Williamsburg, L. I., May 30, 1884. 3 miles—21m. 9 1-5s., F. P. Murray, New York, November 6, 1883. 4 miles—29m. 40 4-5s., T. H. Armstrong, Jr., New York, November 6, 1877. 5 miles—38m. 00⅘s., W. H. Purdy, New York, May 22, 1880. 6 miles—45m. 28s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, October 5, 1880. 7 miles—54m. 7s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, October 5, 1880. 8 miles—1h. 2m. 8½s., J. B. Clark, New York, September 8, 1880. 9 miles—1h. 10m. 8s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. 10 miles—1h. 17m. 40¾s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, October 5, 1880. 15 miles—2h. 14m. 44s., W. O'Keefe, Williamsburg, L. I., December 31, 1880. 20 miles—3h. 8m. 10s.; 25 miles—4h. 3m. 35s., J. B. Clark, New York, December 5, 1879. 50 miles—9h. 29m. 22s.; 75 miles—15h. 00m. 15s.; 100 miles—21h. 00m. 42s., G. B. Gillie, New York, May 10-11, 1878. 100 miles—18h. 4m. 10 1-5s., T. E. Hammond, London, September 12, 1908; also 131 miles 880 yards in 24h. on public roads.

Hurdles—High, 3ft. 6in, 10 hurdles. 60 yards (5 hurdles)—8 1-5s., S. C. Northridge, New York, February 9, 1907. 120 yards (10 hurdles) 3 ft. 6 in.—15 1-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago, June 18, 1898; A. B. Shaw, Philadelphia, May 29, 1908; W. A. Edwards, San Francisco, October 22, 1909. 220 yards—27 3-5s., J. J. Eller, New York, October 11, 1908. 440 yards—60 3-5s., Charles Bacon, New York, October 11, 1908. Low, 2 ft. 6 in., 10 hurdles. 60 yards (5 hurdles)—8 1-5s., A. A. Jordan, New York, October 9, 1887. 120 yards (10 hurdles) 2 ft. 6 in.—14 2-5s., J. J. Eller, New York, September 6, 1909. 220 yards 24 4-5s. (around a turn), J. J. Eller, New York, September 19, 1908. 220 yards—23 3-5s. (straightaway), A. C. Kraenzlein, New York, May 28, 1898. 300 yards, 34 3-5s., H. L. Hilman, Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1905. 440 yards—54 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Travers Island, N. Y., October 1, 1904. Metre races—110 metres (120.2 yds.), high hurdles

BEST ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

—15s., Forest Smithson, Olympic games, 1908. Low hurdles—200 metres (218.6 yds.)—24 3-5s. H. L. Hillman, St. Louis, August 10, 1904. 400 metres (437.2 yds.)—55s. (3-ft. hurdles), Charles Bacon, Olympic games, 1908.

Jumping—Standing high, without weights—5ft. 5¼in., Ray C. Ewry, Buffalo, N. Y., September 7, 1901. Running high, without weights—6 ft. 5 5-8 in., M. F. Sweeney, New York, September 21, 1895. Standing long, without weights—11 ft. 4¾ in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, August 29, 1904; with weights—12ft. 9½in., L. Hellwig, Williamsburg, L. I., November 30, 1884. Backward, with weights—9ft., J. J. Carpenter, Ann Arbor, Mich., November 8, 1884. Three standing—35ft. 8¾in., Ray C. Ewry, New York, September 7, 1903. Standing hop, step, and jump, without weights—30ft. 3in., J. Cosgrove, Albany, N. Y., April 25, 1894. With weights—31ft. 7in., W. W. Butler, Boston, June 18, 1886. Running hop, step, and jump, without weights—48ft. 6in., E. B. Bloss, Chicago, September 16, 1893. Running long, without weights—24 ft. 7¼ in., M. Prinstein, Philadelphia, April 28, 1900. Running two hops and jump, without weights—50 ft. 2 7-10 in., Dan Ahearne, Boston, July 31, 1909. Standing jump, step and jump—32 ft. 4½ in., Platt Adams, New York, September 6, 1909.

Vaulting—Fence vaulting—7ft. 3¾in., C. H. Atkinson, Cambridge, March 22, 1884. One-hand fence vaulting—5ft. 6½in., I. D. Webster, Philadelphia, April 6, 1886. Pole vaulting for height—12ft. 9½in., W. R. Dray, Danbury, Ct., June, 12, 1908. Pole vaulting for distance—28ft., Martin J. Sheridan, New York, October 25, 1907.

Hammer Throwing, 12-pound—207ft. 7¾in., J. J. Flanagan, New York, October 24, 1909. 16-pound—184ft. 4in., J. J. Flanagan, New Haven, Ct., July 24, 1909. 18-pound—131ft. ¼in., Ben Sherman, Boston, June 17, 1908. 21-pound—109ft. 1½in., Ben Sherman, Boston, June 17, 1908.

Shot Putting—8-pound—67ft. 7in.; 18-pound—43ft. 9½in.; 21-pound—40ft. 3⅜in.; 28-pound—34ft. 5¾in., all by Ralph Rose, at Travers Island, N. Y., September 14, 1907. 12-pound—57ft. 3in., Ralph Rose, New York, August 29, 1908. 14-pound—53ft. 4in., Ralph Rose, Trenton, September 5, 1908. 16-pound—51ft., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, August 21, 1909. 28-pound weight, with follow—36ft. 3in., Dennis Horgan, Travers Island, September 29, 1906. 42-lb. stone, with follow—26ft. 8¼in., J. S. Mitchel, New York, September 7, 1903. 56-lb. shot, with follow—23ft. ½in., W. Real, Boston, October 4, 1888.

Weight Throwing—14-pound, from shoulder, with follow—58ft. 2in., J. S. Mitchel, Boston, October 4, 1888. 56-pounds, one hand, without run or follow—28ft. 9in., J. S. Mitchel, New York, August 26, 1905; with two hands, without run or follow—31ft. 8⅝in., P. McDonald, New York, February 6, 1909; two hands from a 7-foot circle, without follow—39ft. 1½in., John Flanagan, New York, September 19, 1908.; two hands, unlimited run and follow—40ft. 2in., John Flanagan, Long Island City, July 17, 1904; thrown for height—15ft. 6¾in., J. S. Mitchel, Bayonne City, September 6, 1897; Irish style, one hand, with unlimited run and follow—38ft. 5in., J. S. Mitchel, New York, September 7, 1903.

Throwing the Discus. Throwing the discus, old style, from 7-ft. circle—136ft. 10in., M. J. Sheridan, Long Island City, June 23, 1907. Throwing the discus, Greek style—116ft. 7½in., M. J. Sheridan, Philadelphia, June 6, 1908. Throwing the discus, adopted 1908 (weight 4 pounds, 4 ounces, 7 foot circle)—139ft. 10½in., M. J. Sheridan, Montreal, Canada, September 15, 1909. Throwing the discus, Olympic style (weight 4 pounds, 6½ ounces, 8 feet 2½ inch circle)—142ft. 10¼in., M. J. Sheridan, New York, October 10, 1909.

Throwing the Javelin—160 ft. 10½ in., Ollie Snedigar, San Francisco, Oct. 22, 1909.

Relay Racing—1,280 yards—2m. 28 4-5s., Georgetown University team (Edmunson, McCarthy, Reilly, Mulligan), St. Louis, March 26, 1904. 2,400 yards, each man to run 600 yards—5m. 11 3-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (Odell, Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard), Long Island City, May 30, 1907. 2 miles—7m. 54 4-5s., N. Y. A. C. team (H. W. Cohn, J. A. Taylor, A. S. Macdonald, Joseph Bromilow), Travers Island, N. Y., June 10, 1905. 4 miles—17m., 58s., I.-A. A. C. team (J. P. Sullivan, G. V. Bonhag, H. W. Cohn, M. W. Sheppard), New York, February 3, 1906 (indoor). 4 miles (outdoor)—Team of four men, each man to run one mile—(T. Collins, F. Reilly, J. Bromilow, A. R. Kiviat), Irish-American Athletic Club, 18m. 8 4-5s., Celtic Park, New York, October 10, 1909. 1 mile—Team of five men, each man to run one-fifth of the distance—(R. Cloughen, S. C. Northridge, M. W. Sheppard, J. M. Rosenberger, W. C. Robbins), Irish-American Athletic Club., 3m. 17 1-5s., Celtic Park, New York, May 31, 1909. 1 mile—Team of four men, each man to run 440 yards—(C. S. Cassasa, M. W. Sheppard, J. M. Rosenberger, W. C. Robbins), Irish-American Athletic Club, 3m. 20 3-5s., Travers Island, New York, September 25, 1909. Medley Relay—(J. J. Archer, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards); (A. R. Kiviat, 880 yards; J. Bromilow, one mile). Irish-American Athletic Club, 7m. 44 2-5s., Boston, Mass., July 24, 1909.

Sack Racing—35 yards—5 3-5s., R. Mercer, Rochester, N. Y., March 15, 1901. 50 yards, over 4 hurdles, 1 foot high—9¾s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, N. Y., December 6, 1890. 50 yards—7s., R. Mercer, Buffalo, N. Y., April 20, 1901. 75 yards—10 4-5s., R. Mercer, Buffalo, April 20, 1901. 75 yards, over 6 hurdles 1 foot high—16s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, December 6, 1890. 100 yards—15 3-5s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, July 11, 1891. 100 yards, over 10 hurdles 18in. high—21¼s., J. M. Nason, New York, September 29, 1882.

Hopping—50 yards—7 1-5s.; 80 yards—10 4-5s.; 100 yards—13 3-5s., S. D. See, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 15, 1885.

Running Backwards—50 yards—7 4-5s.; 75 yards—11 1-5s., S. S. Schuyler, New York, October 8, 1887. 100 yards—14s., A. Forrester, Toronto, Ont., June 23, 1888.

Three-Legged Races—50 yards—6s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., and Lawson Robertson, Brooklyn, November 11, 1905. 75 yards—8 2-5s., L. Pierce and G. Hall, New York, April 5, 1908. 100 yards—11 2-5s.; 120 yards—14s., Hillman and Robertson, Brooklyn, November 17, 1906. 220 yards—27 1-5s., C. S. Cassasa and S. C. Northbridge, New York, October 10, 1909.

All-Round Record, 7,385 points, M. J. Sheridan, New York, July 5, 1909.

Stone Gathering—8 stones, 2 yds. apart, a 5-yd. finish—31s., Charles J. P. Lucas, Medford, Mass., August 27, 1902. 10 stones, 5ft. interval, total distance 183 1-3 yds., with 19 rightabout turns—42s., Charles J. P. Lucas, St. Louis, October 12, 1904. 15 stones, 2yds. interval, total distance 480yds., with 29 rightabout turns—1m. 57¼s., E. P. Harris, Amherst, Mass., October 9, 1881. 25 stones, 1yd. interval, total distance 650yds., with 49 rightabout turns—2m. 39½s., M. Brewer, Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 18, 1879. 50 stones, 1yd. interval, total distance 1 mile 79 yds., with 99 rightabout turns—11m. 29s., G. R. Starke, Montreal, June 8, 1878.

Dumbbells—Holding one dumbbell in each hand at arm's length perpendicular above

BEST ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

the head and dropped down to straight out from the shoulder horizontally, right hand, 79½lbs.; left hand, 57½lbs.—F. Winters, St. Louis, September 1, 1904. Pushing up slowly one dumbbell in each hand from the shoulder to arm's length, right hand, 100¼lbs.; left hand, 79½lbs.—F. Winters, St. Louis, September 1, 1904. Jerking up one dumbbell in each hand from the shoulder to arm's length, right hand, 100¼lbs.; left hand, 94¼lbs.—O. C. Osthoff, St. Louis, September 1, 1904. Tossing up one dumbbell with both hands from ground to shoulder, 215½lbs.—John Y. Smith, Boston, May 19, 1899. Pushing up one dumbbell with both hands five times from shoulder to full arm's length, 219lbs. 6oz., W. Stoessen, New York, December 17, 1897. Tossing up one dumbbell, weighing 201lbs., with one arm, six times, from shoulder to full arm's length—C. O. Breed, Boston, January 30, 1884. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 100lbs., 20 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—G. N. Robinson, San Francisco, November 25, 1875. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 50lbs., 94 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—A. A. Hylton, San Francisco, May 19, 1885. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 25lbs., 450 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—G. W. W. Roche, San Francisco, November 25, 1875. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 12lbs., 14,000 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—A. Corcoran, Chicago, October 4, 1873. Curling and putting up from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder two dumbbells at the same time, one in each hand, each weighing 100lbs.—W. B. Curtis, Chicago, September 10, 1859.

Lifting—With hands alone—1,384lbs., H. Leussing, Cincinnati, March 31, 1880. With harness—3,239lbs., W. B. Curtis, New York, December 20, 1868. Lifting the bar bell, 246lbs.—Perikles Kakousis, St. Louis, August 31, 1904.

Rope Climbing—Using both hands and feet—35ft. 8in. up, in 14 4-5s., C. E. Raynor, South Bethlehem, Pa., April 2, 1887. Using hands alone—18ft. up, 3 3-5s., Edward Kunath, Anchor A. C., Jersey City, March 25, 1902; bell 22ft. from the floor. 21ft. up, 6 3-5s., Kunath, New York, March 17, 1899; bell 35ft. above floor. 25ft. 6 2-5s., Kunath, New York, September 1, 1901.

Parallel Bars—Three successive arm-jumps, without swing—15ft., S. Strasburger, New York, November 10, 1873. With swings—19ft. 9in., A. A. Conger, New York, November 10, 1873. Push-ups, without swing—60 times, John N. Woodside, New York, September, 1908.

Kicking—Double kick—8ft. 1¾in., F. C. Crane, Aurora, Ill., November 20, 1901. Running hitch and kick—9ft. 1in., C. R. Wilburn, Annapolis, June 6, 1888. Running high kick—9ft. 8in., C. C. Lee, New Haven, Ct., March 19, 1887.

Jumping from Springboard—Running high jump—7ft. 7¼in., David Lane, Bridgeport, Ct., March 13, 1901. Running high dive—8ft. 6½in., Charles Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., September 19, 1893.

Pulling the Body Up by the Arms—Pulling the body up by the little finger of one hand—6 times; by one arm—12 times, A. Cutter, Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1878. By both arms—65 times, H. H. Seelye, Amherst, Mass., October, 1875.

ENDURANCE RECORDS.

Long Distance Riding—Ten miles in 18.17 by Mme. Marantette (changing horses), Lansing, Mich., 1883. 50 miles in 1.50.03 (10 horses), Carl Pugh, San Barnardino, Cal., 1883. 200 miles in 8 hours (30 horses), N. H. Mowry, San Francisco, 1868. 1,071½ miles in 72 hours (changing horses, 12 hours daily), C. M. Anderson, San Francisco, 1884.

Military—Twenty-seven men of the Third Battery, National Guard, Brooklyn, rode from Nanuet, N. Y., to Brooklyn, 50 miles in 6 hours, August 27, 1908. Early stage of ride was in darkness and over mountain roads.

Swimming (Professional)—20⅜ miles in 5.51.00, Fred Cavill, River Thames, 1876. 35 miles in 21.45.00, Dover to Calais, English Channel, Capt. Matthew Webb, 1875. 40 miles in 9.57.00, with tide, River Thames, England, 1878. Amateur—20 miles in 6.35.00, Jabez Wolff, England, 1906. 23 miles in 3.11.00, Miss Annette Kellerman, Vienna, 1906.

Walking (Professional)—100 miles 18.53.40, Dan O'Leary, Chicago, 1875. 200 miles in 40.46.30 and 531 miles in 144 hours, George Littlewood in 6-day race, England, 1882. Six-days, 12 hours per day, 363 miles, Joe Scott, England, 1888. American record, 363 miles, C. Faber, Pittsburgh, 1880. 4,000 quarter-miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of 10 minutes, W. Gale, England, 1877. 1,977½ miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, E. P. Weston, London, 1879. Greatest walk without a rest, 121¼ miles, C. A. Harriman, California, 1883. Portland, Me., to Chicago, 1,234 miles, 30 days 17 hours, E. P. Weston (28 years) 1867; same, in 1907 (68 years), in about 29 days.

Rowing—Thorsten and Arthur Stabell, South Norwalk, Ct., with W. A. Byxbee, coxswain and substitute, won the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps race, Battery, N. Y., to Coney Island, 13¾ miles in 1¾ hours, September 13, 1908. Pair-cared dory boats.

Running (Professional)—100 miles in 13.26.30, 300 miles in 58.17.06, Charles Rowell, New York, 1882. 623 miles in 144 hours, G. Littlewood, New York, 1888.

Skating (Amateur)—25 miles in 1.31.29, 50 miles in 3.15.59, 75 miles in 5.19.16, 100 miles in 7.11.38, all by J. F. Donoghue, Stamford, Ct., 1893.

NOTABLE ATHLETIC FEATS.

Throwing—Lacross ball—497 ft. 7½ in., B. Quinn, Ottawa, 1902. Baseball—135 yds. ½ in., Ed. Crane, 1884. 135 2-3 yds., Larry Twitchell (unofficial) 1889. Cricket ball—347 ft., J. Van Iffland, Kingston, Ont., 1883

Football—Place kick, 200 ft. 8 in., W. P. Chadwick, Exeter, N. H., 1887. Drop kick, 189 ft. 11 in., P. O'Dea, Madison, Wis., 1898.

Boxing—Longest fight (bare knuckles) James Kelly and Jonathan Smith, 6¼ hours, Australia, 1855. Gloves—Andy Bowen and J. Burke, 7h. 19m. (110 rounds to a draw), New Orleans, 1893. Shortest fight with gloves—Battling Nelson knocked out W. Rossler, 3 secs., at Harvey, Ill., 1902. Largest number of rounds—Jack Jones defeated Patsy Tunney, 276 rounds, 4½ hours, England, 1825. Largest prize—Corbett and Sullivan, New Orleans, 1892, purse, $25,000, stakes, $10,000 a side. Largest side stake—$22,500, Jack Cooper and W. Bendoff, South Africa, 1889.

Endurance and Miscellaneous Feats During 1909.

MARCH 10—Lieut. F. V. McNair broke navy test record by covering 50 miles in eleven hours at Norfolk, Va.

March 30—T. R. Deckrow, U. S. Signal Corps, Fort Sheridan, finished walk from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to Gulfport, Miss., 1,800 miles, in 89 days.

April 1—Sergt. John Walsh finished walk from Boston to San Francisco and return in 156 days.

April 6—Nome-Candle Creek dog team race—Won by Albert Berger's No. 1 team, driven by Scotty Allen. Distance, 412 miles. Time—82h. .02m. The race was run in a temperature 10 to 20 degrees below zero. Prize, Suter trophy and $11,000 purse. $150,000 was wagered on race.

April 15—Mt. Wilson Hill run, Los Angeles—Won by Edward Dietrich. Distance, 7 1-10 miles. Time—1h. 29m. 30s.

May 22—Eighty-mile Y. M. C. A. relay, Kansas City, Lawrence and Topeka—Won by Kansas City team. Time—8h. 22m. 21s.

June 14—A. G. Vanderbilt won coaching Marathon, Bushey Park to Olympia, London, England, from a field of twenty-four starters. Conditions, four-in-hands to coaches carrying seven passengers, to finish within 1 hour 30 minutes.

July 14—Edward Payson Weston finished New York to San Francisco walk. Distance, 3,893 miles. Time—105 days. Weston left New York March 15, 1909, on his 71st birthday.

July 27—H. G. Frasch and L. E. Bailey finished 2,053 mile canoe trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Time—29 days.

August 26—U. S. Army wall scaling record broken at Dallas, Tex., by Lieut. Sturtevant's team, Company D, Ninth Infantry. Time—1m. 24½s.

October 16—World's record for throwing baseball by woman, made by Miss Lizzie Arnold at Seattle. Distance—209 ft. 5⅛ in.

BEST INDOOR RECORDS.

Track Records—40-yard dash—W. D. Eaton, at Boston, Mass., 4 2-5 sec. 50-yard dash—W. D. Eaton, at Boston, Mass., 5 2-5 sec. 60-yard dash—F. L. Lukeman, at Montreal, March 30, 1908, 6 1-5 sec.; Washington Delgado, at New York, 6 2-5 sec. 65-yard dash—Lawson Robertson, at New York, Feb., 1908, 7 sec. 70-yard-dash—William A. Schick, at New York, 7 1-5 sec. 100-yard dash—Bernard J. Wefers, at Brooklyn, 10 sec. 130 yards—12 4-5 sec., R. Cloughen, New York, February 11, 1909. 150-yard dash—J. J. Eller, New York, 1908, 16 sec. 220-yard dash—Lawson Robertson, at New York, 23 1-5 sec. 300-yard dash—Lawson Robertson, at New York, 33 1-5 sec. 440-yard dash—Harry Hillman, at Brooklyn, 50 4-5 sec. 600-yard dash—M. W. Sheppard, at New York, March, 1908, 1.13 4-5 sec. 880-yard run—M. W. Sheppard, at New York, 1.58. 1,000-yard run—M. W. Sheppard, at New York, 2.17 4-5 sec. 1 mile run—4.19 4-5 sec., H. L. Trube, New York, February 13, 1909. 1½-mile run—D. C. Munson, at New York, 6.57 3-5 sec., February, 1905. 2-mile run—9.27 4-5 sec., G. V. Bonhag, New York, February 13, 1909. 3 miles—14.34 4-5 sec., G. V. Bonhag, New York, March 6, 1909. 4 miles—19.43 3-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, March 13, 1909. 5 miles—24.59 2-5 sec., G. V. Bonhag, New York, March 16, 1909. 6 miles—30.42 sec., G. V. Bonhag, N. Y., March 20, 1909. 7 miles—35.50 3-5 sec., G. V. Bonhag, New York, March 20, 1909. 10 miles—54.21 1-5 sec., L. Tewinima, New York, March 27, 1909.

Hurdles—50 yards—High hurdles, Forest Smithson, at Portland, Ore., April 12, 1908, 6 2-5 sec. 60 yards—5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in., 8 sec., F. Smithson, San Francisco, February 19, 1909. 70 yards—5 hurdles, Forest Smithson, March 10, 1908, 8 4-5 sec. 80 yards—7 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in., 9 3-5 sec., F. Smithson, San Francisco, February 19, 1909. 100 yards—8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart; first hurdle 20 yards from start, last hurdle 10 yards from finish, 12 1-5 sec.; J. S. Hill, Baltimore, January 9, 1907. 100 yards—10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 12 1-5 sec.; S. C. Northbridge, Brooklyn, March 30, 1907. These records are also world's records. 220 yards—10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in.—John J. Eller, at New York, 1908, 28 2-5 sec. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in—Harry L. Hillman, at New York, 26 1-5 sec.

Shot Putting—12-pound—55 ft.; 16-pound—47 ft. 6¼ in., W. W. Coe. 56-pound—P. McDonald, New York, 1908, 16 ft. ⅜ in.; M. J. Sheridan, at St. Louis, March 20, 1908, 15 ft. 6¾ in.

Pole Vault for distance—28 ft. 3 in., M. J. Sheridan.

Running High Jump—H. F. Porter, at New York, Feb. 16, 1908, 6 ft. 3½ in.

Running High Kick—H. B. Beebe, at Southboro, Mass., March 19, 1908, 9 ft. 8½ in.

Relay, 2,400 yards, Irish-American A. C. team (D. Meyer, H. Sedley, Tad White and C. Bacon), 23d Regt. meet, 1908, 5.06 4-5.

Three-Legged Races—40 yards—5 1-5 sec., H. L. Hillman, Jr., and Lawson Robertson, Washington, D. C., February 20, 1909. 100 yards—11 sec, H. L. Hillman, Jr., and Lawson Robertson, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 24, 1909.

Best Interscholastic Records.

100 yards run—9 4-5s., E. E. Nelson, Volkmann School, at Cambridge, May 2, 1908. 220 yards run—21 3-5s., W. Schick, 1900-01; E. E. Nelson, at Cambridge, May 2, 1908. 440 yards run—50 1-5s., C. Long, 1901. 880 yards run—1m. 59 3-5s., H. E. Manvel, Princeton Interscholastic Meet, 1897. 1-mile run—4m., 27 1-5s., J. Ballard, Providence Tech. H. S., at Princeton, N. J., May 22, 1909. 2 miles—9m. 45 4-5s., J. Ballard, Providence Tech. H. S., at Kingston, R. I., May 15, 1909. 120 yards hurdle—15 4-5s., R. G. Leavitt, 1903. 220 yards hurdle—25s., F. Scheuber, 1901. Running high jump—6ft. 2½in., J. S. Spraker, Princeton Meet, 1899. Running broad jump—23ft. 5in., E. T. Cook, Chillicothe, Ohio, May 25, 1906. Pole vault—12ft. 1½in., G. Mercer, Philadelphia, June 12, 1908. Putting 12-pound shot—52ft. 8 2-5in., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, October 10, 1903. Putting 16-pound shot—45ft. 6¼in., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, May 2, 1903. Throwing 12-pound hammer—197ft. ¼in., L. J. Talbot, Princeton, May 25, 1907. Throwing discus—129ft. 11in., M. H. Gillin at Champaign, Ill., May 16, 1908. ½-mile relay—1m. 32 2-5s., Lewis Institute, at Northwestern University, May 2, 1903. 1-mile relay—3m. 30 1-5s., Centenary Collegiate Institute team, Middletown, Ct., May 26, 1906.

Archery.

The thirty-first annual meeting and tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States were held in Chicago, August 17-20, 1909. The York Round and the American Round championships were won by George Phillips Bryant, of Boston. The National Round and the Columbia Round championships were won by Miss Harriet Case, of Chicago. The Boston Archery Club won the men's team championship, and the Chicago Archers won the women's team championship. The following were elected officers and executive committee for the ensuing year: President—Frank E. Canfield, Chicago. Vice-Presidents—A. G. Whitman, Melrose, Mass.; G. P. Bryant, Boston, Mass.; Will H. Thompson, Seattle. Secretary—Dr. Edward B. Weston, Chicago. Treasurers—Herman L. Walker, Chicago; George F. Henry, Des Moines, Iowa; Charles R. Hubbard, Cincinnati; Z. E. Jackson, Atchison, Kan. The next meeting and tournament will be held in Chicago in August, 1910.

LEADING SCORES:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND.

	Hits.	Score.
G. P. Bryant, Boston	227	975
H. S. Taylor, Chicago	168	746
W. Bryant, Boston	158	724
W. H. Thompson, Seattle	149	605

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

	Hits.	Score.
G. P. Bryant, Boston	176	1,118
H. S. Taylor, Chicago	176	964
W. Bryant, Boston	171	949
L. F. Felt, Chicago	166	798

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND.

	Hits.	Score.
Miss H. Case, Chicago	125	577
Mrs. A. Barbe, Chicago	95	367
Miss M. C. Williams, Chicago	64	240
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Boston	71	237

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND.

	Hits.	Score.
Miss H. Case, Chicago	132	732
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Boston	123	595
Mrs. C. P. Whitney, Evanston, Ill.	109	547
Miss A. Wallace, Des Moines	111	527

TEAM ROUNDS:

BOSTON MEN'S TEAM.
96 arrows at 60 yards.

	Hits.	Score.
G. P. Bryant	90	458
W. Bryant	85	443
E. W. Frentz	76	348
A. G. Whitman	49	185
Total	300	1,434

CHICAGO WOMEN'S TEAM.
96 arrows at 50 yards.

	Hits.	Score.
Miss H. Case	85	441
Mrs. A. Barbe	73	309
Miss M. C. Williams	66	302
Miss J. V. Sullivan	53	243
Total	277	1,295

Spalding gold medals for most golds in York and National Rounds—George Phillips Bryant and Mrs. E. W. Frentz. Flight shooting—Z. E. Jackson, Atchison, Kan., 245 yards; Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Boston, 188 yards. In addition there were a number of handicap matches contested, as in previous tournaments.

Swimming.

The feature of the year in American swimming circles was the establishment of no less than fourteen new records, of which C. M. Daniels, of the New York Athletic Club, secured twelve. Swimming increased in popularity to a marked extent and there were more participants both in the A. A. U. and Intercollegiate events than ever before. The results in the principal competitions follow:

A. A. U. Championships—The Amateur Athletic Union Championship competitions were held in various parts of the country, one or more events being allotted to each club. The event, date, place and result follow: 50 yards, indoor, held by New York A. C., New York City, March 20, 1909, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 25 1-5s.; 100 yards, indoor, held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1909, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 56 3-5s.; 220 yards, indoor, held by East Liberty Aquatic Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 26, 1909, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 2m. 25 2-5s. (new record); 500 yards, indoor, held by University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 22, 1909, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 6m. 54 3-5s.; 440 yards, outdoor, held by New York A. C. at Travers Island, N. Y., August 7, 1909, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 5m. 57 2-5s.; 880 yards, outdoor, held by Rochester A. C., at Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 12m. 18 2-5s. (new record); one mile, outdoor, held by Verona Swimming Club, at Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 26m. 19 3-5s. (new record); ten mile swim, held by Missouri A. C., in the Mississippi River, St. Louis, Mo., September 6, 1909, J. H. Handy, Illinois A. C., Chicago, 1h. 43m. 30s.; 400 yards relay (4 men, 100 yards each) held by New York A. C., New York City, March 20, 1909, New York A. C. (C. M. Daniels, George Smith L. B. Goodwin and J. H. Riley), 4m. 16 2-5s.; 200 yards, breast stroke, indoor, held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1909, M. Goessling, Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Mo., 2m. 49s.; fancy diving, indoor, held by Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1909, F. Bornamann, Chicago A. A., 188 points; high diving, outdoor, held by New York A. C., Travers Island, N. Y., September 4, 1909, G. W. Gaidzik, Chicago A. A., 72 points; water polo, held by Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1909, Chicago A. A.; plunging, held by Brookline Swimming Club, Brookline, Mass., March 3, 1909, A. McCormack, Brookline S. C., 70 feet.

Intercollegiate Championships, held at College City of New York, March 25—50-yard swim—Won by Chambers, Princeton; second, J. K. Shyrock, Pennsylvania; third, J. H. Graham, Pennsylvania. Time—28s. 100-yard swim—Won by Chambers, Princeton; second, Shyrock, Pennsylvania; third, F. Winslow, Yale. Time—1m. 5s. 800-foot freshman relay race—Won by Princeton, 1912 (A. McLanahan, W. W. Battles, F. C. Cross, H. A. Gosnell); second, Yale 1912 (Bowman, Day, Palmer, Howe). Time—2m. 47s. Fancy diving contest—Won by J. H. Dalrymple, Pennsylvania, 184½ points; second, J. Hains, Pennsylvania, 170 points; third, L. T. Parke, Princeton, 167 points. Score by points: Pennsylvania, 27; Princeton, 11; Yale, 7. Harvard, Columbia and C. C. N. Y. did not score. Dual meets: Won, lost and tied—Pennsylvania, won 4, lost 0, tied 1; Yale, won 4, lost 1, tied 0; Princeton, won 3, lost 2, tied 0; Columbia, won 2, lost 3, tied 0;

SWIMMING—*Continued.*

Harvard, won 1, lost 3, tied 1; C. C. N. Y., won 0, lost 5, tied 0. Water polo games won and lost—Yale, won 4, lost 1; Princeton, won 4, lost 1; Pennsylvania, won 3, lost 2; Columbia, won 2, lost 3; Harvard, won 2, lost 3; College of the City of New York, won 0, lost 5. The Yale and Princeton teams played off the tie on May 5, in New York, and Yale won the game and title by a 1 to 0 score.

Canadian Championships—Annual tank championship meet of Canadian Amateur Swimming Association, held at Montreal, May 29—40 yards, R. M. Zimmerman, M. S. C., 23s.; 100 yards, Zimmerman, M. S. C., 1m. 7s.; 220 yards, L. Earl, M. A. A. A., 3m. 1s.; relay race, 40 yards to each relay, Montreal S. C. (G. Moore, S. King, W. Gathercole and R. M. Zimmerman); highboard diving, E. L. Wilson, M. A. A. A.; fancy diving, Zimmerman, M. S. C. Points—Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, 40; Montreal Swimming Club, 30. Outdoor Championships, Ottawa, August 14—50 yards, G. Johnston, Ottawa, 29s.; 100 yards, G. Johnson, Ottawa, 1m. 7 1-5s.; high dive, Zimmerman; variety diving, Zimmerman, 83 points; 440 yards, J. Kerry, 7m. 16s.

English Amateur Swimming Association Championships—100 yards, P. Radmilovic, 1m. 1s.; 100 yards (ladies), J. Fletcher, 1m. 14s.; 220 yards, T. S. Battersby, 2m. 32 4-5s.; 440 yards, salt water, T. S. Battersby (alone); 500 yards, T. S. Battersby, 6m. 26 1-5s.; 880 yards, T. S. Battersby, 11m. 47 1-5s.; one mile, T. S. Battersby, 24m. 1 2-5s.; long distance (5 miles, 60 yards), H. Taylor, 1h. 3m. 34s.; 150 yards, back stroke, F. Unwin, 2m. 2 1-5s.; 200 yards, breast stroke, P. Courtman, 2m. 46 1-5s.; team race, Wigan beat Leicester; water polo, Lancashire beat Somerset by 6 goals to 1; diving, H. E. Pott; plunging, W. Allason.

The following table includes those records accepted by the A. A. U. Record Committee at the annual meeting held November 15, 1909: Forty yards, bath, 1 turn, 19 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 21, 1906; 50 yards, bath, 1 turn, 25 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1906; straightaway, 25 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Larchmont, N. Y., July 23, 1907; 60 yards, bath, 2 turns, 30s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 19, 1907; 75 yards, bath, 2 turns, 40 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 31, 1908; 80 yards, bath, 3 turns, 43s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March, 1908; 100 yards, bath, 3 turns, 56s., C. M. Daniels, St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1906; open still water (straightaway), 1m., C. M. Daniels, St. Louis, Mo., September 13, 1906; 1m., J. Scott Leary, Portland, Ore., July 18, 1905; 110 yards, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 3 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Chicago, Ill., March 22, 1906; across tidal salt water, 1m. 8 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., July 20, 1907; 120 yards, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 12 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 13, 1907; 120 yards, bath, 5 turns, 1m. 10s., C. M. Daniels, New York, December 9, 1908; 150 yards, bath, 5 turns, 1m. 34 2-5 s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 13, 1907; 200 yards, bath, 7 turns, 2m. 15 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, January 12, 1907; across stream, 1 turn, 2m. 26 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Lafayette, Pa., August 17, 1906; 220 yards, bath, 8 turns, 2m. 25 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 26, 1909; open tidal salt water, 1 turn, 2m. 40 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, September 19, 1908; 250 yards, bath, 9 turns, 2m. 58 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 300 yards, bath, 11 turns, 3m. 38s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 330 yards, bath, 16 turns, 4m. 7 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1906; across tidal salt water, 2 turns, 4m. 15s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, September 19, 1908; 350 yards, 13 turns, 4m. 18 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 400 yards, bath, 15 turns, 4m. 59 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 440 yards, bath, 17 turns, 5m. 31 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; across tidal salt water, 3 turns, 5m. 54 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., September 19, 1908; 450 yards, bath, 17 turns, 5m. 40 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 500 yards, bath, 19 turns, 6m. 21 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 550 yards, bath, 21 turns, 7m. 3 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; across tidal salt water, 4 turns, 7m. 54 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., August 26, 1905; still open water, 4 turns, 7m. 38 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Lake Park, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 600 yards, bath, 23 turns, 7m. 46 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 650 yards, bath, 25 turns, 8m. 29s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 660 yards, bath, 32 turns, 8m. 38 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; across tidal salt water, 5 turns, 9m. 36 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., August 26, 1905; still open water, 5 turns, 9m. 15 4-5s., Seneca Lake Park, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 700 yards, bath, 27 turns, 9m. 11 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 750 yards, bath, 29 turns, 9m. 55 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 770 yards, still open water, 6 turns, 10m. 51 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 800 yards, bath, 31 turns, 10m. 37 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 850 yards, bath, 33 turns, 11m. 20 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 880 yards, bath, 35 turns, 11m. 44 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; across tidal salt water, 7 turns, 12m. 58 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., August 26, 1906; 880 yards, still open water, 7 turns, 12m. 18 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 900 yards, bath, 35 turns, 12m. 3s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 950 yards, bath, 37 turns, 12m. 45 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 1,000 yards, bath, 49 turns, 13m 20 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,100 yards, bath, 54 turns, 14m. 43s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; across tidal salt water, 9 turns, 16m. 27s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., September 4, 1905; 1,100 yards, still open water, 9 turns, 16m. 23s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 1,200 yards, bath, 59 turns, 16m. 5 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,210 yards, across tidal salt water, 10 turns, 18m. 13 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., September 4, 1905; 1,300 yards, bath, 64 turns, 17m. 30s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 1,320 yards, bath, 65 turns, 17m. 45 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,320 yards, still open water, 11 turns, 19m. 40s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 1,430 yards, across tidal salt water, 21m. 41 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., September 4, 1905; 1,430 yards still open water, 12 turns, 21m. 23s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 1,500 yards, bath, 74 turns, 20m. 14s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,540 yards, bath, 76 turns, 20m. 47 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; across tidal salt water, 13 turns, 23m. 22 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., September 4, 1906; 1,540 yards, still open water, 13 turns, 23m. 5s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 1,600 yards, bath, 79 turns, 21m. 36 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,650 yards across tidal salt water, 14 turns, 25m. 9 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., September 4, 1905; 1,650 yards, still open water, 14 turns, 24m. 46 4-5s., C. M. Daniels,

SWIMMING—*Continued.*

Verona Lake, September 11, 1909; 1,700 yards, bath, 84 turns, 22m. 57s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1 mile, bath, 87 turns, 23m. 40 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; across tidal salt water, 15 turns, 26m. 41 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., September 4, 1906; 1 mile, still open water, 15 turns, 26m. 19 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909. Swimming on the Back—Forty yards, bath, 1 turn, 27 2-5s., H. J. Handy, Chicago, Ill., January 2, 1905; 50 yards, bath, 2 turns, 35 3-5s., H. J. Handy, Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1905; 75 yards, bath, 2 turns, 56 4-5s., C. A. Ruberl, New York, February 22, 1906; 100 yards, bath, 2 turns, 1m. 16 4-5s., C. A. Ruberl, Philadelphia, Pa., November 21, 1905; 100 yards, open still water, straightaway, 1m. 16 4-5s., Walter Brock, Berlin, Germany, at St. Louis, Mo., September 6, 1904; 150 yards, bath, 5 turns, 2m. 1-5s., A. M. Goessling, March 18, 1908. Miscellaneous Events—Breast stroke, 200 yards, bath, 9 turns, 2m. 45 2-5s., A. M. Goessling, March 18, 1908; relay racing, 4 men, each 50 yards, 200 yards, bath, 1m. 48 1-5s., New York Athletic Club team (C. D. Trubenbach, L. S. Crane, T. E. Kitching, Jr. and C. M. Daniels), February 21, 1906; Relay racing, 6 men, each 50 yards, 300 yards, bath, 2m. 46 1-5s., New York Athletic Club team (Daniels, L. B. Goodwin, Crane, Trubenbach and V. de P. Goodwin), New York City, February 23, 1907; relay racing, 400 yards, 4m. 13 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, C. D. Trubenbach, L. B. Goodwin and George South, of New York Athletic Club, March 27, 1908; 400 yards, 20 yards, bath, 4 men, 100 yards each, Illinois A. C., 4m. 4 3-5s. (R. E. Frizelle, 1m. 2-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 1m. 3 2-5s.; William Vosburg, 1m. 1 2-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 58 3-5s.), Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1909; 500 yards, 20 yards, bath, 5 men, 100 yards each, Illinois A. C., 5m. 9 4-5s. (above and H. J. Handy, 1m. 6s.), Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1909; plunging, 1m. time limit, 74 feet, C. S. Brown, March 21, 1908; Swimming under water, 106 yards 2 feet, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 31 2-5s., E. P. Swatek, Chicago, Ill., January 2, 1905.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

Distance	Amateur Records. Made in Bath. Holder.	Time.	Made in Open Water. Holder.	Time.	Professional Records. *Open Water. Others made in baths. Holder.	Time.
		M. S.		M. S.		M. S.
25 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	11 3-5	.....	....	.....	....
50 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	25	A. Wickham (Aus.)	24 3-5	.....	....
60 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	30	.....	....	.....	....
75 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	40 1-5	.....	....	.....	....
100 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	55 2-5	C. Healy (Aus.)...	57	J. Nuttall (E.)...	1.01½
120 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	1.11 4-5	.....	....	J. Nuttall (E.)...	1.18 2-5
150 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	1.32 2-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	1.39
200 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	2.13 2-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	2.18
220 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	2.28 2-5	B. Kieran (Aus.)..	2.35	D. Billington (E.)	2.34 4-5
300 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)....	3.31 4-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	3.32
350 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	4.13 4-5	.....	....	.....	....
400 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	4.51 1-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	5.03
440 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	5.19	B. Kieran (Aus.)..	5.22 1-5	D. Billington (E.)	5.28
500 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	6.07 1-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	6.18
600 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	7.32 2-5	.....	....	.....	....
700 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	8.54 1-5	.....	....	.....	....
800 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	10.11 3-5	.....	....	.....	....
880 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	11.11 3-5	H. Taylor (E.).....	11.25 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	11.35
900 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	11.35 2-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,000 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	12.52 2-5	D. Billington (E.).	13.34 4-5	D. Billington (E.)	13.16
1,100 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	14.22 1-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,200 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	15.44	.....	....	.....	....
1 300 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	17.04 3-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,320 yards	W. Springfield (Aus.)	18.07 1-5	D. Billington (E.).	18.24	D. Billington (E.)	17.45 2-5
1,400 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)....	18.23 2-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,500 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	19.47 4-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,600 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	21.09 2-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,700 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	22.31 1-5	.....	....	.....	....
1 mile.....	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	23.16 4-5	W. Batterbee (E.).	24.33	J. Nuttall (E.)	26.08
2 miles....	Geo. Read (Aus.).....	54.54	.....	....	.....	....

RECORDS OF WOMEN.

		H.M.S.			H.M.S.
75 yards	Miss G. Smith (E.).....	57 4-5	200 yards	Miss E. McKay (E.).....	2.57
*100 yards	Miss E. Golding (A.).....	1.15	440 yards	Miss E. McKay (E.).....	6.51
100 yards	Miss J. Fletcher (E.).....	1.14	1 mile.....	Miss A. Kellerman (Aus.).	32.44

(A.) American. (Aus.) Australian. (E.) English. *With tide.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swimming on the back—100 yards, C. Martin (E.), 1m. 13s.; 150 yards, C. Unwin (E.), 1m. 57⅘s.

Breast stroke—200 yards, A. M. Goessling (A.), 2m. 45 2-5s.

Plunge for distance (one-minute time limit)—W. Taylor (E.), 82ft. 7in.

Under water swimming—E. P. Swateck (A.), 106yds. 2ft.

Five-men relay race—500 yards, Australian team (C. Healy, A. Wickham, J. Yartakorer, H. Baker, F. C. V. Lane), 5m. 4s.

Four-men relay race—200 yards, bath, New York A. C. team (C. D. Trubenbach, L. S. Crane, T. E. Kitching, C. M. Daniels), 1m. 48⅕s.; 200 yards, open water, New York A. C. team (C. M. Daniels, L. de B. Handley, Bud Goodwin, J. A. Ruddy), 1m. 54⅕s.

Baseball.

THE sensational struggle between the Pittsburgh team, winners of the National League Pennant, and Detroit, the American League champions, proved a fitting climax to the 1909 baseball season. It required the playing of the full seven games of the series before Pittsburgh was able to capture the premier honors in America's national sport. All former attendance and receipt records were broken in the series. The summaries:

At Pittsburgh, October 8. Pittsburgh—4 runs, 5 hits, 0 errors. Detroit—1 run, 6 hits, 4 errors. Batteries—Pittsburgh, Adams and Gibson. Detroit, Mullin and Schmidt.

At Pittsburgh, October 9. Detroit—7 runs, 9 hits, 3 errors. Pittsburgh—2 runs, 5 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Detroit, Donovan and Schmidt. Pittsburgh, Camnitz, Willis and Gibson.

At Detroit, October 11. Pittsburgh—8 runs, 10 hits, 3 errors. Detroit—6 runs, 10 hits, 5 errors. Batteries—Pittsburgh, Maddox and Gibson. Detroit, Summers, Willett, Work and Schmidt.

At Detroit, October 12. Detroit—5 runs, 8 hits, 0 errors. Pittsburgh—0 runs, 5 hits, 6 errors. Batteries—Detroit, Mullin and Stanage. Pittsburgh, Leifield and Phillippe.

At Pittsburgh, October 13. Pittsburgh—8 runs, 10 hits, 2 errors. Detroit, 4 runs, 6 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Pittsburgh, Adams and Gibson. Detroit, Summers, Willis and Stanage, Schmidt.

At Detroit, October 14. Detroit—5 runs, 10 hits, 3 errors. Pittsburgh—4 runs, 7 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Detroit, Mullin and Schmidt. Pittsburgh, Willis, Camnitz, Phillippe and Gibson.

At Detroit, October 15. Pittsburgh—8 runs, 7 hits, 0 errors. Detroit—0 runs, 6 hits, 3 errors. Batteries:—Pittsburgh, Adams and Gibson. Detroit, Donovan, Mullin and Schmidt.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

Pittsburgh.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	S.H.	S.B.	Ave.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
Byrne, 3b.	7	24	5	6	0	1	.250	11	17	1	.966
Leach, cf.	6	22	6	6	1	1	.320	16	1	0	1,000
Leach, 3b.	1	3	2	2	1	0	.320	4	2	0	1,000
Clarke, lf.	7	19	7	4	5	3	.211	20	0	1	.952
Wagner, ss.	7	24	4	8	0	6	.333	13	23	2	.947
Miller, 2b.	7	28	2	7	0	3	.250	17	13	3	.918
Abstein, 1b.	7	26	3	6	0	1	.231	70	4	5	.937
Wilson, rf.	7	26	2	4	2	1	.154	1	1	1	.666
**Hyatt, cf.	2	3	1	0	1	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Gibson, c.	7	25	2	6	0	2	.240	28	8	0	1,000
Adams, p.	3	9	0	0	2	0	.000	0	7	0	1,000
Camnitz, p.	2	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0	2	0	1,000
Willis, p.	2	4	0	0	0	0	.000	1	2	0	1,000
Maddox, p.	1	4	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1,000
Leifield, p.	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0	5	0	1,000
Phillippe, p.	2	1	0	0	0	0	.000	1	2	2	.600
†O'Connor.	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
‡Abbaticchio.	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals.		222	34	49	12	18*	.221	182	88	15	.947

Detroit.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	S.H.	S.B.	Ave.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
D. Jones, lf.	7	30	6	7	0	1	.233	14	0	1	.933
Bush, ss.	7	23	5	6	1	1	.261	10	18	5	.848
Cobb, rf.	7	26	3	6	1	2	.231	8	0	1	.889
***Crawford, cf-1b.	7	28	4	7	0	1	.250	17	2	2	1,000
*Delehanty, 2b.	7	26	2	9	0	0	.346	11	16	2	.931
Moriarty, 3b.	7	23	4	6	0	0	.261	7	14	0	1,000
O'Leary, 3b.	1	3	0	0	0	0	.000	1	1	0	1,000
T. Jones, 1b.	7	24	3	6	1	1	.250	71	1	1	.986
Schmidt, c.	6	18	0	4	0	0	.222	31	11	5	.894
Stanage, c.	2	5	0	1	1	0	.200	12	2	0	1,000
‡‡Mullin, p.	6	16	1	3	0	0	.188	0	12	0	1,000
Donovan, p.	2	4	0	0	0	0	.000	0	5	1	.833
Summers, p.	2	3	0	0	0	0	.000	0	2	0	1,000
Works, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1,000
††McIntyre, lf.	4	3	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Willett, p.	2	2	0	0	0	0	.000	1	3	1	.800
Totals.		234	28	55	4	6	.235	183	86	18	.937

INNINGS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Pittsburgh.	11	4	1	3	2	4	4	2	3—34
Detroit.	3	4	3	5	3	3	4	1	2—28

*Delehanty out, hit by batted ball in first game. †O'Connor batted for Leifield in fourth game. ‡Abbaticchio batted for Phillippe in sixth game. ††McIntyre batted for T. Jones in first game, for Willett in third game, and for Stanage in fifth game. ‡‡Mullin batted for Works in third game, and for Willett in fifth game. **Hyatt batted for Camnitz in sixth game. ***Crawford played first base one inning of game on October 14 and had one assist. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 43; Detroit, 51. Two-base hits—Pittsburgh, Leach, 4; Gibson, 2; Abstein, 2; Wagner, 2; Wilson, 1; Byrne, 1; Miller, 1; total, 13. Detroit, Moriarty, 1; Delehanty, 4; Schmidt, 2; Cobb, 3; Crawford, 3; Mullin, 1; T. Jones, 1; Bush, 1; total, 16. Three-base hits—Pittsburgh, Wagner, 1. Home runs—Pittsburgh, Clarke, 2; Detroit, D. Jones, 1; Crawford, 1. Relief pitchers' records—Off Camnitz, 4 runs, 6 hits in 12 at bats in 2 2-3 innings; off Willis, 3 runs, 3 hits in 20 at bats in 6 1-3 innings, in game October 9; off Summers, 3 hits, 4 runs in 5 at bats in 1-3 inning; off Willett, 3 hits, 2 runs in 23 at bats in 6 2-3 innings; off Works, 4 hits, 2 runs in 9 at bats in 2 innings, in game of October 11; off Leifield, 7 hits, 5 runs in 19 at bats in 4 innings; off Phillippe, 1 hit, 0 runs in 13 at bats in 4 innings, in game of October 12; off Summers, 10 hits, 8 runs in 29 at bats in 7 1-3 innings; off Willett, 0 hits, 0 runs in 2 at bats in 2-3 inning, in game of October 13; off Willis, 7 hits, 4 runs in 20 at bats in 5 innings; off Camnitz, 2 hits, 1 run in 5 at bats in 1 inning; off Phillippe, 1 hit, 0 runs in 7 at bats in 2 innings, in game of October 14; off Donovan, 2 hits, 2 runs in 7 at bats in 3 innings; off Mullin, 5 hits, 6 runs in 23 at bats in 6 innings in game of October 16. Double plays—Miller, Abstein, Byrne; Wagner, Abstein; Byrne, Abstein; total for Pittsburgh, 3. Bush, T. Jones, Moriarty; Schmidt, Bush; Schmidt, Moriarty; total for Detroit, 3. Struck out by Pittsburgh pitchers—By Adams: Delehanty 3,

Mullin 1, Bush 2, D. Jones 1, Stanage 2, Summers 2; total, 11. By Camnitz: Crawford 1, Donovan 1; total, 2. By Maddox: Cobb 1, Moriarty 1, McIntyre 1, Mullin 1; total, 4. By Willis: Bush 1, Delehanty 1, Cobb 1; total, 3. By Phillippe: Mullin 1, Delehanty 1; total, 2. Grand total, 22. Struck out by Detroit pitchers—By Mullin: Byrne 2, Leach 1, Abstein 5, Wilson 1, Clarke 3, Wagner 1, Miller 2, Leifield 1, O'Connor 1, Phillippe 1, Gibson 1, Abbaticchio 1; total, 20. By Donovan: Bryne 1, Wagner 1, Miller 1, Abstein 3, Willis 1; total, 7. By Summers: Miller 1, Abstein 1, Wilson 1, Adams 1; total, 4. By Willett: Byrne 1; total, 1. By Works: Adams 1, Maddox 1; total 2. Grand total, 34. Bases on balls off Pittsburgh pitchers—Off Adams: D. Jones 1, Bush 2, Cobb 1, Schmidt 1, Delehanty 1; total, 6. Off Camnitz: Cobb 1, Bush 1; total 2. Off Willis: Moriarty 2, Delehanty 1, T. Jones 1, Bush 2, Crawford 1, Schmidt 1; total, 8. Off Maddox: Moriarty 1, T. Jones 1; total, 2. Off Leifield: Mullin 1; total, 1. Off Phillippe, D. Jones 1; total, 1. Grand total, 20. Bases on balls off Detroit pitchers—Off Mullin: Abstein 1, Leach 1, Wagner 2, Miller 1, Hyatt 1, Clarke 2; total, 8. Off Donovan: Leach 1, Clarke 2, Wagner 1, Abstein 1, Adams 1, Byrne 1, Gibson 1; total, 8. Off Summers: Miller 1, Clarke 1, Wagner 1, Abstein 1; total, 4. Grand total, 20. Passed balls—Schmidt 1. Muffed fly balls—Wagner 1, Crawford 1. Muffed foul fly—Schmidt 1. Wild throws—Schmidt 4, Donovan 1, Crawford 1, Miller 2, Wagner 1, D. Jones 1. Muffed thrown balls—Abstein 4, Willett 1, Phillippe 1, Moriarty 1. Fumbles—Cobb 1, Delehanty 2, Bush 5, Abstein 1, Miller 1, Phillippe 1, Clarke 1, Wilson 1, T. Jones 1. Wild pitches—Summers 2. Sacrifice flies—Leach 1, Clarke 1, Hyatt 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mullin, Byrne 1, Wagner 1; by Willett, Leach 1, Clarke 1; by Leifield Cobb 1, Delehanty 1; by Summers, Wagner 1; by Willis, Bush 1; by Adams, Bush 1; by Donovan, Byrne 1. Officials—Umpires, Johnstone, National League, and O'Loughlin, American League, 4 games. Evans, American League, and Klem, National League, 3 games. Scorers—Francis C. Richter and Joseph Flanner, all games. Average time of game—1h. 56m. Average attendance—20,830. Weather—Clear and warm first two days; cold rest of series.

DIVISION OF WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP RECEIPTS.

	Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' Share.	Club Owners' Share.	National Commission.
Pittsburgh, first game	29,264	$40,271.50	$21,746.61	$14,497.74	$4,027.15
Pittsburgh, second game	30,915	41,884.50	22,617.63	15,078.42	4,188.45
Detroit, third game	18,277	20,676.00	11,165.04	7,443.36	2,067.60
Detroit, fourth game	17,036	21,103.00	11,395.62	7,597.08	2,110.30
Pittsburgh, fifth game	21,706	32,173.00	.....	28,955.70	3,217.30
Detroit, sixth game	10,535	12,517.50	.....	11,265.75	1,251 75
Detroit, seventh game	17,562	19,677.00	.....	17,709.30	1,967.70
Totals	145,295	$188,302.50	$66,924.90	$102,547.35	$18,830.25

The players divided the proceeds of the first four games, $66,924.90, on the basis of 60 per cent. to the winners and 40 per cent. to the losers. Each Pittsburgh player received $1,825.22 and each Detroit player $1,274.76. The club owners shared equally in the proceeds of the seven games, each club receiving $51,272.67. The National Commission received $18,830.25. Neither club was permitted to give additional bonus to the players.

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1909.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Won.	Per Cent.
Pittsburgh		13	11	15	15	18	18	20	110	.724
Chicago	9		11	16	16	16	15	21	104	.680
New York	11	11		13	12	15	16	14	92	.601
Cincinnati	7	6	9		9	17	12	17	77	.504
Philadelphia	7	6	10	12		11	16	12	74	.484
Brooklyn	4	5	7	5	11		12	11	55	.359
St. Louis	3	7	5	10	6	10		13	54	.355
Boston	1	1	8	5	10	11	9		45	.294
Lost	42	49	61	76	79	98	98	108	611	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Detroit.	Athletic.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Won.	Per Cent.
Detroit		8	13	15	14	14	18	16	98	.645
Athletic	14		11	10	14	13	14	19	95	.621
Boston	9	10		13	13	14	13	16	88	.583
Chicago	6	12	9		14	8	10	19	78	.513
New York	8	8	9	8		14	13	14	74	.490
Cleveland	8	9	8	13	8		14	11	71	.464
St. Louis	3	8	7	12	8	8		15	61	.407
Washington	6	3	6	3	6	11	7		42	.276
Lost	54	58	63	74	77	82	89	110	607	

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS TO DATE.

Year.	Teams.	Games.	Teams.	Games.
1884	Providence (N. L.)	3	Metropolitans (A. A.)	0
1885	Chicago (N. L.)	3	St. Louis (A. A.)	3 tie
1886	St. Louis (A. A.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1887	Detroit (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1888	New York (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1889	New York (N. L.)	6	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3
1890	Louisville (N. L.)	3	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3 tie
1892	Boston (N. L.)	5	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1894	New York (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	0
1895	Cleveland (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	1
1896	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1897	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Boston (N. L.)	1
1903	Boston (A. L.)	5	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	3
1905	New York (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	1
1906	Chicago (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1907	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	0
1908	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	1
1909	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	3

PENNANT WINNERS TO DATE.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1876..	Chicago.....	52	14	.788	Spalding.....	8	1893..	Boston.....	86	44	.662	Selee.....	12
1877..	Boston.....	31	17	.646	H. Wright...	6	1894..	Baltimore.....	89	39	.695	Hanlon.....	12
1878..	Boston.....	41	19	.683	H. Wright...	6	1895..	Baltimore.....	87	43	.669	Hanlon.....	12
1879..	Providence....	55	23	.705	G. Wright...	8	1896..	Baltimore.....	90	39	.698	Hanlon.....	12
1830..	Chicago.....	67	17	.798	Anson.....	8	1897..	Boston.....	93	39	.705	Selee.....	12
1881..	Chicago.....	56	28	.667	Anson.....	8	1898..	Boston.....	102	47	.685	Selee.....	12
1882..	Chicago.....	55	29	.655	Anson.....	8	1899..	Brooklyn.....	101	47	.682	Hanlon.....	12
1883..	Boston.....	63	35	.643	Morrell.....	8	1900..	Brooklyn.....	82	54	.603	Hanlon.....	8
1884..	Providence....	84	28	.750	Bancroft.....	8	1901..	Pittsburgh....	90	49	.647	Clarke.....	8
1885..	Chicago.....	87	25	.776	Anson.....	8	1902..	Pittsburgh....	103	36	.741	Clarke.....	8
1886..	Chicago.....	90	34	.725	Anson.....	8	1903..	Pittsburgh....	91	49	.650	Clarke.....	8
1887..	Detroit.....	79	45	.637	Watkins.....	8	1904..	New York.....	106	47	.693	McGraw.....	8
1888..	New York.....	84	47	.641	Mutrie.....	8	1905..	New York.....	105	48	.686	McGraw.....	8
1889..	New York.....	83	43	.659	Mutrie.....	8	1906..	Chicago.....	116	36	.763	Chance.....	8
1890..	Brooklyn.....	86	43	.667	McGunnigle .	8	1907..	Chicago.....	107	45	.704	Chance.....	8
1891..	Boston.....	87	51	.630	Selee.....	8	1908..	Chicago.....	95	55	.643	Chance.....	8
1892..	Boston.....	102	48	.680	Selee.....	12	1909..	Pittsburgh....	110	42	.724	Clarke.....	8

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1900..	Chicago.....	82	52	.607	Comiskey....	8	1905..	Philadelphia...	92	56	.622	Mack.....	8
1901..	Chicago.....	83	53	.610	Griffith.....	8	1906..	Chicago.....	93	58	.616	Jones.....	8
1902..	Philadelphia...	83	53	.610	Mack.....	8	1907..	Detroit.....	92	58	.613	Jennings.....	8
1903..	Boston.....	91	47	.659	Collins.....	8	1908..	Detroit.....	90	63	.588	Jennings.....	8
1904..	Boston.....	95	59	.617	Collins.....	8	1909..	Detroit.....	98	54	.645	Jennings.....	8

FEATURES OF 1909 BASEBALL.

According to the official figures of the two major leagues, the total attendance in 1909 was 7,978,108 The New York Nationals led with 783,700. The Philadelphia Americans were second with 674,915 and the Boston Americans third with 608,965. The total American League attendance was 3,740,570. and the National League 3,637,538. The year's attendance by cities in the American League follows: Philadelphia, 674,915; average, 10,545. Boston, 668,965; average, 10,618. New York, 501,700; average, 7,963. Detroit, 490,490; average, 6,628. Chicago, 478,400; average 6,553. St. Louis, 366,274; average, 5,466. Cleveland, 354,627; average, 5,066. Washington, 205,199; average, 3,309.

National League—New York, 783 700; average, 12,439. Chicago, 633,480; average, 9,316. Pittsburgh, 534,950; average, 7,430. St. Louis, 441,100; average, 6,583. Cincinnati, 424,643; average, 6,338. Brooklyn, 321,300; average, 5,020. Philadelphia, 303,1 7; average, 4,737. Boston, 195,188; average, 3,098

The unassisted triple play made by Neal Ball, Cleveland shortstop, on July 19, at Cleveland, is the first undisputed play of the kind ever made in the major leagues. Wagner, of Boston, in the second inning, singled to centre. Stahl bunted safely. McConnell hit on a line to Ball, the two base runners having sprinted on the pitch. Ball leaped in the air, caught the ball cleanly, retiring McConnell, took two steps and touched second base, retiring Wagner, and then ran three steps more and touched Stahl, who had not been given a chance to turn and run back toward first base. For this play a gold medal was presented to Ball. The unassisted triple plays recorded to date are as follows: May 8, 1878, Paul Hines, of Providence; August 18, 1902, Harry O'Hagan, of Rochester, at Jersey City; June 10, 1904, Larry Schafley, at Portland, Ore.; September 6, 1906, Murch, at New Bedford, Mass. Hines's play has always been a subject of dispute.

All professional records for extra inning games were broken on May 31, when the Bloomington and Decatur clubs of the I. I. I. League played a 26-inning game. Decatur won by a 2 to 1 score. The play required almost 5 hours, of which 28 minutes was deducted for rain. Batteries were: Clark and Langdon for Bloomington; Burns and Fisher for Decatur. Hits—Bloomington, 12; Decatur, 10. Errors—Bloomington, 1; Decator, 3.

There was not a single no-hit game pitched in either big league during the season, but shut-out games were numerous. One hundred and forty-five were registered in the American League; 132 in the National. The one-hit games of the season follow: American League—April 14, Mullin (Detroit) vs. Chicago; April 22, Coombs (Philadelphia) vs. Boston; June 8, Joss (Cleveland) vs. Philadelphia; June 20, Walsh (Chicago) vs Cleveland; July 31, Burns (Chicago) vs. Washington; August 28, Gray (Washington) vs. Chicago; September 11, Brockett (New York) vs. Washington. National League—April 25, Camnitz (Pittsburgh) vs Cincinnati; June 26, Reulbach (Chicago) vs. Cincinnati; July 10, Fromme (Cincinnati) vs. Brooklyn; July 12, Camnitz (Pittsburgh) vs. New York; July 28, Pastorius (Brooklyn) vs. Philadelphia; July 31, Wiltse (New York) vs. Pittsburgh; August 1, Brown (Chicago) vs. Philadelphia; September 14, Brown (Chicago) vs. Cincinnati; September 18, Willis (Pittsburgh) vs. Brooklyn.

The following is a short chronology of the records that were made during the campaign of 1909 in the major leagues:

Largest number of strikeouts in nine-inning game: National League—Nap Rucker, Brooklyn, 16, against St. Louis, July 24, at Brooklyn. American League—Tom Hughes, formerly of Washington, 12, made against Cleveland on July 9.

Bases on balls, nine-inning game, 12—Eddie Karger, formerly of Cincinnati, against Boston, May 12

Players who have made five hits in one game—Grant, of Philadelphia Nationals, April 28, against Brooklyn; Wagner, Pittsburgh, May 3, against Chicago; Clarke, Pittsburgh, June 11, against Brooklyn; Bransfield, Philadelphia Nationals June 13, against St. Louis; Grant, Philadelphia Nationals, October 2, against New York; Hartzell, St. Louis Americans, August 13, against Philadelphia; Engle, New York Americans, September 4, against Boston.

Largest number of runs scored in one inning, National League—St. Louis, 11, made on May 30, against Cincinnati. American League—New York, 7, made against Washington, April 24

Highest number of runs in nine-inning game—National League, New York, 19, against St. Louis, August 11 American League—Detroit, 17 against New York, August 22.

Highest number of hits in nine-inning game—National League, New York, 23, against St. Louis, August 11. American League—Boston, 21, against New York, June 23.

Longest game of season—National League—New York vs. Boston, July 26, 17 innings; score, 3 to 3. American League—Detroit vs. Washington, 18 innings; score, 0 to 0.

Total bases made in single game by players—National League—Hoblitzell, Cincinnati, 10 against New York, August 23. American League—Ty Cobb, Detroit, 9, against Washington, July 15.

Catcher George Gibson, of the Pittsburgh Club, established a new catching record for major leagues in 1909, by catching 135 games, of which 134 were consecutive. The former record was held by James McGuire.

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS.

The American League season opened on April 12 and closed October 4; the National League opened April 14 and ended October 7. The progress of the pennant struggles is shown by the standing of the clubs on the first of each month:

MAY 1.

AMERICAN.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	NATIONAL.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	13	10	3	.769	Chicago	13	8	5	.615
New York	12	7	5	.583	Boston	10	6	4	.600
Boston	12	7	5	.583	Philadelphia	10	6	4	.600
Chicago	11	6	5	.545	Cincinnati	15	8	7	.533
Philadelphia	10	5	5	.500	Pittsburgh	12	6	6	.500
St. Louis	12	4	8	.333	New York	10	4	6	.400
Cleveland	12	4	8	.333	Brooklyn	10	4	6	.400
Washington	10	3	7	.300	St. Louis	14	5	9	.357

JUNE 1.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	37	25	12	.676	Pittsburgh	38	26	12	.684
Philadelphia	35	21	14	.600	Chicago	40	24	16	.600
New York	32	18	14	.563	New York	34	17	17	.500
Boston	35	19	16	.543	Philadelphia	34	17	17	.500
St. Louis	36	17	19	.472	Cincinnati	40	19	21	.475
Cleveland	37	16	21	.432	Brooklyn	34	16	18	.471
Chicago	36	15	21	.417	St. Louis	40	17	23	.425
Washington	34	10	24	.294	Boston	36	12	24	.333

JULY 1.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	64	43	21	.672	Pittsburgh	59	44	15	.746
Philadelphia	61	36	25	.590	Chicago	60	38	22	.633
Boston	63	35	28	.556	New York	56	33	23	.589
Cleveland	61	32	29	.525	Cincinnati	61	32	29	.525
New York	60	29	31	.483	Philadelphia	58	27	31	.466
Chicago	59	26	33	.441	St. Louis	59	24	35	.407
St. Louis	62	23	39	.371	Brooklyn	59	21	38	.356
Washington	60	21	39	.350	Boston	58	16	42	.276

AUGUST 1.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	94	60	34	.638	Pittsburgh	89	64	25	.719
Philadelphia	94	56	38	.596	Chicago	87	57	30	.655
Boston	97	54	43	.557	New York	86	51	35	.593
Cleveland	93	49	44	.527	Cincinnati	88	45	43	.551
Chicago	93	47	46	.505	Philadelphia	88	40	48	.455
New York	93	43	50	.462	St. Louis	86	37	49	.430
St. Louis	92	40	52	.435	Brooklyn	88	32	56	.364
Washington	94	26	68	.227	Boston	89	25	64	.281

SEPTEMBER 1.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C
Detroit	120	77	43	.642	Pittsburgh	118	86	32	.729
Philadelphia	121	74	47	.612	Chicago	117	79	38	.675
Boston	123	73	50	.593	New York	115	69	46	.600
Cleveland	123	62	61	.504	Cincinnati	115	59	56	.513
Chicago	120	60	60	.500	Philadelphia	117	56	61	.479
New York	120	54	66	.450	St. Louis	117	45	72	.385
St. Louis	118	50	68	.424	Brooklyn	117	41	76	.350
Washington	121	33	88	.273	Boston	118	32	86	.271

OCTOBER 1.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	150	97	53	.647	Pittsburgh	147	107	40	.728
Philadelphia	150	93	57	.620	Chicago	146	99	47	.678
Boston	148	86	62	.581	New York	146	89	57	.610
Chicago	150	77	73	.517	Cincinnati	147	75	72	.510
New York	148	72	76	.486	Philadelphia	146	70	76	.479
Cleveland	150	70	80	.467	St. Louis	144	51	93	.354
St. Louis	147	60	87	.408	Brooklyn	145	51	94	.352
Washington	149	41	108	.275	Boston	145	41	104	.283

FINAL STANDING, 1909.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	152	98	54	.645	Pittsburgh	152	110	42	.724
Philadelphia	153	95	58	.621	Chicago	153	104	49	.680
Boston	151	88	63	.583	New York	153	92	61	.601
Chicago	152	78	74	.513	Cincinnati	153	77	76	.504
New York	151	74	77	.490	Philadelphia	153	74	79	.484
Cleveland	153	71	82	.464	Brooklyn	153	55	98	.359
St. Louis	150	61	89	.407	St. Louis	153	54	98	.355
Washington	152	42	110	.276	Boston	152	44	108	.294

RECORDS OF THE MINOR LEAGUES FOR 1909.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Louisville...	93	75	.554	St. Paul....	80	83	.491
Milwaukee..	90	77	.539	Toledo.....	80	86	.482
Minneapolis	88	79	.527	Columbus. ..	80	87	.479
Indianapolis	83	85	.494	Kansas City	71	93	.432

BLUE GRASS LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Winchester .	75	44	.630	Frankfort...	56	63	.470
Richmond..	75	45	.625	Lexington. .	50	69	.420
Paris.....	61	58	.512	Shelbyville.	39	80	.328

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Greensboro..	65	44	.596	Winston....	54	54	.500
Anderson...	63	48	.569	Charlotte...	46	63	.422
Greenville. .	61	49	.554	Spartanburg	40	71	.360

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Burlington..	83	51	.619	Waterloo...	63	69	.477
Hannibal...	84	53	.613	Quincy.....	62	74	.452
Keokuk.	80	57	.584	Jacksonville.	46	83	.357
Kewanee ...	73	61	.544	Ottumwa...	48	91	.345

CENTRAL KANSAS LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Ellsworth...	44	23	.657	Junct'n City	34	32	.515
Salina.....	40	28	.583	Beloit.....	33	36	.478
Abilene.....	37	30	.552	Clay Centre	32	37	.463
Minneapolis	36	32	.529	Manhattan.	16	54	.229

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Wheeling...	83	50	.624	South Bend .	64	72	.471
Zanesville...	75	58	.564	Terre Haute	64	74	.463
Fort Wayne	70	66	.515	Dayton....	57	75	.432
G'd Rapids.	67	66	.504	Evansville..	59	78	.431

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Hartford ...	74	44	.627	Springfield..	60	63	.488
Holyoke....	68	53	.562	New Haven	59	66	.472
New Britain	65	55	.542	Northamp'n	54	68	.443
Waterbury..	64	61	.512	Bridgeport..	44	78	.361

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Rochester...	90	61	.596	Buffalo.....	72	79	.477
Newark ...	86	67	.562	Montreal...	68	83	.450
Providence..	80	70	.533	Baltimore...	67	86	.438
Toronto....	79	72	.523	Jersey City.	63	87	.420

ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Monmouth.	76	50	.603	Macomb....	63	67	.485
Beardstown.	77	52	.597	Canton.....	51	79	.392
Pekin.....	73	57	.562	Galesburg...	47	81	.367

INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Rock Island.	90	48	.652	Peoria.....	69	68	.504
Springfield..	81	53	.604	Dubuque...	64	71	.474
Davenport..	77	59	.566	Decatur....	63	73	.464
Bloomington	71	67	.514	Cedar R'ds..	31	107	.225

KANSAS STATE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Lyons.....	61	37	.622	Wellington.	44	54	.449
Hutchinson.	60	37	.620	Newton....	42	54	.432
McPherson.	59	37	.615	Ark'sas C'y.	41	56	.423
Great Bend.	49	48	.505	Larned.....	32	65	.330

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Worcester...	77	47	.621	Haverhill...	62	62	.500
Brockton...	75	48	.610	N. Bedford..	51	72	.415
Lynn.....	74	49	.602	Lowell.....	43	81	.348
Fall River. .	71	53	.573	Lawrence...	41	82	.333

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
W'lk's-Barre	88	53	.624	Binghamton	61	77	.442
Utica.....	84	56	.600	Syracuse....	61	78	.439
Albany.....	76	63	.547	Troy.....	60	77	.435
Elmira.....	68	68	.500	Scranton....	55	81	.404

NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Jonesboro...	30	23	.566	Marianna...	24	29	.453
Newport....	29	25	.537	Paragould...	24	30	.444

Reorganized from Arkansas League.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Seattle	109	58	.653	Portland....	79	88	473
Spokane...	100	66	.603	Vancouver..	70	96	.421
Aberdeen . .	78	82	.488	Tacoma....	64	110	.362

OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Akron.....	80	40	.667	Canton.....	58	69	.457
E. Liverpool	77	48	.616	Erie.....	50	69	.420
McKeesport	73	55	.570	Steubenville.	49	74	.398
New Castle.	61	64	.488	Youngstown	46	76	.377

OHIO STATE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Lima.....	79	50	.612	Mansfield...	63	58	.521
Marion.....	71	59	.546	Portsmouth.	48	76	.387

PENNSYLVANIA-WEST VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Uniontown..	35	22	.614	Connellsville	26	30	.464
Grafton.....	29	28	.519	Fairmont....	27	32	.458

League twice reorganized.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

(Played in two seasons.)

First Season.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chattanooga	47	16	.746	Jacksonville.	30	37	.448
Columbus...	41	25	.621	Charleston..	28	35	.444
Augusta....	32	34	.485	Macon.....	29	38	.433
Savannah. .	30	36	.455	Columbia...	23	40	.365

Second Season.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Augusta....	35	13	.729	Knoxville...	25	29	.463
Chattanooga	37	20	.649	Macon.....	19	32	.372
Columbus...	33	24	.579	Jacksonville.	18	32	.360
Savannah...	30	25	.545	Columbia...	18	40	.310

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Atlanta.....	87	49	.640	Mobile.....	64	77	.454
Nashville...	82	55	.597	Birmingh'm.	60	79	.429
Montgome'y	76	60	.559	Little Rock.	59	80	.424
N. Orleans..	73	64	.533	Memphis...	51	88	.367

SOUTH MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Saginaw....	73	52	.584	Bay City...	59	66	.478
Flint.....	72	52	.581	Lansing. ...	55	69	.443
Jackson. ...	71	52	.577	Adrian.....	52	73	.416
Kalamazoo..	64	60	.516	Battle Creek	52	74	.413

TEXAS LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Houston....	85	57	.601	Shreveport..	73	68	.518
Okla. City..	79	63	.556	Fort Worth.	73	71	.507
San Antonio	76	63	.547	Galveston...	53	89	.373
Dallas.....	77	65	.542	Waco.	51	91	.362

TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Lancaster...	75	39	.658	Johnstown..	57	57	.500
Reading....	71	43	.623	Harrisburg..	49	65	.430
Williamsport	61	53	.535	Trenton....	43	71	.377
Altoona. ...	59	55	.518	York.....	41	73	.360

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Roanoke....	73	49	.598	Danville....	60	62	.492
Norfolk.....	72	49	.595	Portsmouth.	49	72	.405
Richmond..	63	61	.508	Lynchburg..	50	74	.403

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Enid.....	82	44	.651	Sapulpa....	64	59	.520
Muskogee...	74	51	.592	Springfield..	56	70	.444
Guthrie.....	70	55	.560	Pittsburg...	52	73	.416
Bartlesville..	66	59	.528	El Reno....	36	89	.238

WESTERN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Des Moines.	93	59	.612	Wichita. ...	71	82	.464
Sioux City..	94	60	.610	Denver.....	69	82	.460
Omaha.....	84	68	.553	Lincoln.....	61	89	.407
Topeka.....	76	73	.510	Pueblo.....	58	93	.384

WISCONSIN—ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Madison....	74	44	.627	Rockford...	61	61	.500
Green Bay..	69	54	.561	Fon du Lac.	58	64	.473
Racine.....	66	58	.532	Oshkosh....	52	72	.417
Appleton...	66	58	532	Freeport....	44	79	.370

WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Duluth.....	65	52	.556	La Crosse...	60	56	.517
Eau Claire..	62	57	.521	Wausau....	54	66	.450
Winona. ...	60	56	.517	Superior....	51	65	.440

Football.

During the Autumn of 1909 football as an intercollegiate sport was played in all parts of the country. Immense gatherings witnessed the principal games of the year, the record attendance being at the Harvard-Yale game at Cambridge, Mass., November 20, when 40,000 spectators watched the play. There were a number of serious accidents to players, some of which resulted in deaths, and in several instances college teams were refused the privilege of completing their schedules as a result. The records of the leading college elevens of the various sections follow, the score of the indexed team being given first in each case:

EASTERN COLLEGE TEAMS.

AMHERST.

Norwich	0— 0
Springfield	5— 6
Brown	0—10
Tufts	6— 3
Dartmouth	0—12
Yale	0—34
Vermont	0— 5
Williams	0—17
Totals	11—87

ARMY.

Tufts	22— 0
Trinity	17— 6
Yale	0—17
Lehigh	18— 0
Harvard	0— 9
Totals	57—32

BROWN.

Rhode Island	6— 0
Colgate	5— 0
Bates	17— 0
Amherst	10— 0
Pennsylvania	5—13
Harvard	0—11
Mass. Aggies	12— 3
Yale	0—23
Vermont	17— 0
Carlisle	21— 8
Totals	93—58

CORNELL.

Rensselaer	16— 3
Oberlin	16— 6
Fordham	6—12
Vermont	16— 0
Williams	0— 3
Harvard	0—18
Chicago	6— 6
Pennsylvania	6—17
Totals	66—65

CARLISLE INDIANS.

Steelton	35— 0
Lebanon	36— 0
Villanova	9— 0
Bucknell	48— 6
Penn. State	8— 8
Syracuse	14—11
Pittsburgh	3—14
Pennsylvania	6—29
G. Washington	9— 5
Gettysburg	35— 0
Brown	8—21
St. Louis	32— 0
Totals	243—94

DARTMOUTH.

Mass. Aggies	22— 0
Vermont	0— 0
Bowdoin	15— 0
Williams	18— 0
Amherst	12— 0
Holy Cross	12— 0
Princeton	6— 6
Harvard	3—12
Totals	88—18

FORDHAM.

Rutgers	9— 0
Princeton	0— 3
Cornell	12— 6
Swarthmore	21— 3
Rensselaer	30— 0
Holy Cross	9— 5
Syracuse	5— 5
Totals	86—22

HARVARD.

Bates	11— 0
Bowdoin	17— 0
Williams	8— 6
Maine	17— 0
Brown	11— 0
West Point	9— 0
Cornell	18— 0
Dartmouth	12— 3
Yale	0— 8
Totals	103—17

LAFAYETTE.

Wyoming	23— 0
Hobart	50— 0
Swarthmore	22— 0
Princeton	6— 0
Pennsylvania	6— 6
State	43— 0
Lehigh	21— 0
Totals	171— 6

NAVY.

St. John's	16— 6
Rutgers	12— 3
Villanova	6—11
Virginia	0— 5
Princeton	3— 5
W. and J.	0— 0
West. Reserve	17— 6
Davidson	45— 6
Totals	99—42

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.

Rhode Island	7— 0
Haverford	29— 0
Stevens	28— 0
Wesleyan	13—12
Rutgers	11— 0
Lehigh	6— 6
Union	47— 0
Totals	141—18

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gettysburg	20— 0
Ursinus	22— 0
Dickinson	18— 0
W. Virginia	12— 0
Brown	13— 5
Penn. State	3— 3
Indians	29— 6
Lafayette	6— 6
Michigan	6—12
Cornell	17— 6
Totals	146—38

PRINCETON.

Stevens	47—12
Villanova	12— 0
Fordham	3— 0
Virginia P. I.	8— 6
Suwanee	20— 0
Lafayette	0— 6
Annapolis	5— 3
Dartmouth	6— 6
Yale	0—17
Totals	101—50

PENN. STATE.

Grove City	31— 0
Indians	8— 8
Geneva	46— 0
Pennsylvania	3— 3
Bucknell	33— 0
W. Virginia	40— 0
Totals	161—11

SYRACUSE.

Hamilton	20— 0
Yale	0—15
Rochester	17— 0
Indians	11—14
Niagara	39— 0
Michigan	0—43
Tufts	5— 0
Colgate	5— 6
Illinois	8—17
Fordham	5— 5
Totals	110-100

YALE.

Wesleyan	11— 0
Syracuse	15— 0
Holy Cross	12— 0
Springfield	36— 0
West Point	17— 0
Colgate	36— 0
Amherst	34— 0
Brown	23— 0
Princeton	17— 0
Harvard	8— 0
Totals	209— 0

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN COLLEGE TEAMS.

CHICAGO.

Purdue	40— 0
Indiana	21— 0
Illinois	14— 8
Minnesota	5—20
Northwestern	34— 0
Cornell	6— 6
Wisconsin	6— 6
Totals	127—40

GEORGETOWN.

Gallaudet	36— 0
Washington	6— 5
Richmond	17— 0
N. Carolina	0— 5
Fordham	0—10
Virginia	0—21
Totals	59—41

ILLINOIS.

Milliken	23— 0
Kentucky	2— 6
Chicago	8—14
Purdue	24— 6
Indiana	6— 5
Syracuse	17— 8
Totals	80—39

IOWA.

Minnesota	0— 41
Nebraska	6— 6
Missouri	12—13
Drake	14—17
Ames	16— 0
Kansas	7—20
Totals	55—97

KANSAS.

St. Mary's	24— 0
Oklahoma	11— 0
K. S. A. C.	5— 3
Washington U.	23— 0
Washburn	17— 0
Nebraska	6— 0
Iowa	20— 7
Missouri	6—12
Totals	112—22

MICHIGAN.

Case	3— 0
Ohio State	33— 6
Marquette	5— 5
Syracuse	43— 0
Notre Dame	3—11
Pennsylvania	12— 6
Minnesota	15— 6
Totals	115—34

MINNESOTA.

Lawrence	26— 0
Iowa	41— 0
Ames	18— 0
Nebraska	14— 0
Chicago	20— 6
Wisconsin	34— 6
Michigan	6—15
Totals	159—27

MISSOURI.

Rolla	13— 0
Monmouth	12— 6
K. S. A. C.	3— 0
Ames	6— 6
Iowa	13—12
Washington	5— 0
Drake	22— 6
Kansas	12— 6
Totals	86—36

FOOTBALL—*Continued.*

NOTRE DAME.		PURDUE.		VANDERBILT.		VIRGINIA POLY.	
Rose Poly	60—11	Chicago	0—40	S. P. U.	52—0	Clemson	6—0
Mich. Aggies	17—0	Northwestern	14—5	Mercer	28—5	Princeton	6—8
Pittsburgh	6—0	De Pauw	15—12	Rose Poly	28—3	Richmond	52—0
Michigan	11—3	Illinois	6—24	Auburn	17—0	Wash.-Lee	34—0
Miami	46—0	Wabash	17—18	Mississippi	17—0	N. Carolina	15—0
Wabash	38—0	Rose Poly	24—3	Tennessee	51—0	G. Washington	17—8
Marquette	0—0	Indiana	3—36	Ohio State	0—5	Virg. A. and M.	18—6
Totals	178—14	Totals	79-138	Suwanee	5—16	Totals	148—22
				Totals	198—29		

OHIO STATE.		SUWANEE.		VIRGINIA.		WISCONSIN.	
Wittenberg	39—0	S'western P. U.	64—0	Wm. and Mary	30—0	Lawrence	22—0
O. Wesleyan	21—6	Princeton	0—20	Davidson	11—0	Indiana	6—3
Dennison	29—0	Castle Heights	38—0	St. John's	12—0	Northwestern	21—11
Case	3—11	Georgia Tech	15—0	Lehigh	7—11	Minnesota	6—34
Vanderbilt	5—0	La S. U.	15—6	Navy	5—0	Chicago	6—6
Oberlin	6—26	Auburn	12—11	Virgina Mil. A.	32—0	Totals	61—54
Kenyon	22—0	Vanderbilt	16—5	Georgetown	21—0		
Totals	125—43	Totals	160—42	Totals	118—11		

FOOTBALL CASUALTIES, 1907-1909.

Statistics of casualties due to football in the last three years as follows:

DEATHS.	'07.	'08.	'09
High school players	6	4	9
College players	2	6	12
Other players	6	3	11
Total deaths	14	13	32

CAUSE OF DEATHS.	'07.	'08.	'09
Body blows	5	2	5
Injuries to spine	2	4	6
Concussion of brain	2	3	7
Blood poisoning	0	1	2
Other causes	5	3	12

SERIOUSLY INJURED.	'07.	'08.	'09
College players	67	14	40
High school players	25	51	24
Grade schools	9	0	0
Athletic clubs	9	16	5
All others	12	3	4
Totals	122	84	73

Rifle and Revolver Shooting.

SCORES in all military matches for the year 1909 were universally higher, owing to the increased interest among the militia and to improvements in the ammunition turned out by the Government and private makers. The winners and scores in the principal matches follow:

NATIONAL MATCHES, 1909.

The team match and the National Trophy were won by the U. S. Navy team, score, 3,801 (record score). The winner of Class B and the Hilton Trophy was New York, with a score of 3,686; Class C and the Soldier of Marathon, Texas, with a score of 3,550.

National Individual Match—Won by Midshipman Herbert O. Roesch, Naval Academy; score, 195 (a new record).

National Pistol Match—Won by Lieut. W. C. Short, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; score, 438

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA MATCHES.

Individual Military Championship of United States for 1909—Won by Major William B. Martin, Second Infantry, N. G., N. J.; score, 636.

Wimbledon Cup Match (1,000 yards Championship)—Won by Sergt. Victor H. Czegka, U. S. M. C.; score, 98.

Leech Cup Match (seven shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards)—Won by Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; score, 35, 33, 35, 103.

President's Match—Won by Midshipman Andrew D. Denny, Naval Academy; score, 316.

Long Range Tyro Match (1,000 yards)—Won by Lieut. C. L. Test, Texas N. G.; score, 50.

Press Match (Press Championship of U. S.)—Won by Warren H. H. Smith, of the Cleveland Leader; score, 48.

Life Members' Match—Won by J. W. Hessian; score, 64.

Annual Members' Match—Won by Lieut. George C. Shaw, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry; score, 67.

State Secretaries' Match—Won by Lieut.-Col. James E. Bell, D. C. N. G.; score, 45.

Individual Rapid Fire Match—Won by Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes, N. G., N. J.; score, 42.

Regimental Team Championship of U. S.—Won by First Infantry, Colorado N. G.; score, 794.

Company Team Championship of U. S.—Won by Company F, First Infantry, Minnesota N. G.; score, 438.

Inter-club Championship Match—Won by Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburgh, Pa.; score, 198.

Revolver Team Championship of U. S.—Won by First Squadron Cavalry, Colorado N. G.; score, 915.

Evans Skirmish Match—Won by U. S. Infantry team.

RIFLE AND REVOLVER SHOOTING.—*Continued.*

INTERCOLLEGIATE AND INTERSCHOLASTIC MATCHES.

Intercollegiate Team Championship for 1909 (outdoor)—Won by George Washington University, of Washington, D. C., at the Sea Girt, N. J., range; score, 738.

Intercollegiate Team Championship for 1909 (gallery)—Won by Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.; score, 949. Telegraph match.

Interscholastic Team Championship for 1909 (gallery)—Wol. by Morris High School, New York City; score, 953.

TENTH ANNUAL U. S. R. A. TOURNAMENT.

The annual outdoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association were held September 4-12, 1909, inclusive, under the auspices and jurisdiction of the association in seventeen cities throughout the country, as follows: Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Greenville, N. J.; Sea Girt, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Washington, D. C.; Belleville, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Spokane, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Eureka, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal., and Globe, Ariz. The conditions of the championship matches, the prizes, the names of the winners and the awards are as follows:

National Championships—Match A, Revolver Championship—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 50 shots on the standard American target, 8 in. bullseye, 10-ring 3.36 in.; arm, any revolver within the rules; ammunition, any; the score must be completed in one hour or less from the time of firing the first shot—first, I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.; award, championship silver cup and gold medal, 455; second, R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y., 444; third, J. R. Hicks, New York, N. Y., 443; fourth, Charles Dominic, St. Louis, Mo., 443; fifth, Arthur B. Douglas, Los Angeles, Cal., 438.

Match B, Pistol Championship—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 50 shots on same target as match A; arm, any pistol within the rules; ammunition, any; the score must be completed in one hour or less from the time of firing the first shot—first, I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.; award, championship silver cup and gold medal, 464; second, H. A. Harris, San Francisco, Cal., 463; third, R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y., 451; fourth, Frank Fromm, Spokane, Wash., 451; fifth, Charles Dominic, St. Louis, Mo., 450.

Match C, Military Championship—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 15 consecutive strings of 5 shots on the same target as match A; each string must be shot within the time limit of 15 seconds, taking time from the command "Fire!" Misfires and shots lost on account of the arm becoming disabled while firing any string will be scored zero; arm, any military revolver, or any military magazine pistol within the rules; ammunition, the full charge service cartridge, or equivalent factory loaded ammunition approved by the Executive Committee; the score must be completed on the same day; no sighting shots allowed after beginning the score—first, W. H. Whigam, Chicago, Ill.; award, championship silver trophy and gold medal, 580; second, Thomas LeBoutillier, New York, N. Y., 575; third, C. F. Armstrong, Eureka, Cal., 568; fourth, Charles Dominic, St. Louis, Mo., 549; fifth, R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y., 539.

Match D, Military Record Match—A re-entry match open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; five consecutive strings of 5 shots under the same conditions as Match C—first, C. F. G. Armstrong, Eureka, Cal.; award, gold trophy, 204; second, Thomas Le Boutillier, New York, N. Y., 199; third, I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass, 193.

Match E, Military Revolver Team Match—Open to one team of four men from any regular organized rifle or revolver club, the police force of any city, or any regiment, battalion, or separate organization from any of the organized military or naval forces of any civilized country; distance, 50 yards; five consecutive strings of 5 shots each under same conditions as Match C—first, Squadron A, Cavalry, N. G. N. Y.; award, the Winans trophy and gold medal (R. H. Sayre, 175; G. P. Herrick, 174; W. Macnaughton, 155; T. Le Boutillier, 2d., 194), 698; second, First Cavalry, N. G., Illinois (W. H. Whigam, 192; A. Sorensen, 159; F. S. Dunham, 140; J. W. Mattes, 162), 653; third, Colonial Revolver Club, St. Louis, Mo. (W. C. Ayer, 148; Charles Dominic, 184; W. H. Spencer, 179; George C. Olcott, 118), 629.

Match F, Pocket Revolver Championship Match—Open to everybody; 25 shots in strings of 5 shots; each string to be fired within 30 seconds after the command "Fire!" arm, any pocket revolver of .32 or larger caliber within the rules—first, C. W. Klett, San Francisco, Cal.; award, gold medal, 203; second, W. H. Whigam, Chicago, Ill., 202; third, J. C. Bunn, Washington, D. C., 200.

Grand Aggregate Medals—Grand aggregate medals are awarded to the contestants making the highest aggregate scores in championship matches A, B, C and F. The grand aggregate is computed by adding the total score in Matches A, B and F, and one fifth of the total score in Match C: First, C. Dominic, St. Louis, Mo., gold medal, 1,187.8; second, I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass., silver medal, 1,182.4; third, R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y., bronze medal, 1,179.8; fourth, T. Le Boutillier, 2d, New York, N. Y., 1,162.0; fifth, W. C. Ayer, St. Louis, Mo., 1,092.4; sixth, H. E. Williams, Red Bank, N. J., 1,053.2; seventh, W. G. Krieg, Chicago, Ill., 1,037.6.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Match A—Arizona, P. Galen, Globe, 365; California, A. B. Douglas, Los Angeles, 438; District of Columbia, J. C. Bunn, Washington, 417; Illinois, A. Sorensen, Chicago, 434; Massachusetts, I. R. Calkins, Springfield, 455; Missouri, Charles Dominic, St. Louis, 443; New Jersey, W. H. French, Newark, 413; New York, R. H. Sayre, 444; New York, J. R. Hicks, 443; Oregon, W. Hansen, Portland, 421; Pennsylvania, G. H. Smith, Philadelphia, 415; Rhode Island, W. Almy, Newport, 391; Washington, Frank Fromm, Spokane, 429.

Match B—Arizona, Paul Galen, Globe, 425; California, H. A. Harris, San Francisco, 463; Illinois, G. Springfield, Chicago, 431; Maine, L. R. Hatch, Portland, 431; Massachusetts, I. R. Calkins, Springfield, 464; Missouri, Charles Dominic, St. Louis, 450; New Jersey, A. M. Poindexter, Red Bank, 438; New York, R. H. Sayre, 451; Oregon, G. T. Moore, Portland, 417; Pennsylvania, G. H. Smith, Philadelphia, 442; Washington, F. Fromm, Spokane, 451.

Match C—Arizona, N. Palmer, Globe, 272; California, C. F. G. Armstrong, Eureka, 568; Illinois, W. H. Whigam, Chicago, 580; Massachusetts, I. R. Calkins, Springfield, 402; Missouri, Charles Dominic, St. Louis, 549; New Jersey, H. E. Williams, Red Bank, 516; New York, T. Le Boutillier, 575; Pennsylvania, G. H. Smith, Philadelphia, 423.

Trap Shooting.

THERE was a distinct advance in trap shooting during the year 1909. A number of new records were established, the principal ones following: Charles G. Spencer, at Viola, Ill., 565 targets straight in unfinished run. A. N. Ford, of Central City, La., an amateur, ran 342 clays without a miss at St. Louis, June 13. F. Coleman killed 50 live birds straight at Pottsville, Pa., May 22, and on May 31 equalled this record in a match against Miss Annie Reiker, who scored 47 ex 50, a new woman's record. The principal events and results of 1909 follow:

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENTS FOR 1909.

The five tournaments given by the Interstate Association resulted as follows:

The Interstate Association's Southern Handicap Tournament, at Nashville, Tenn., May 4, 5 and 6. Preliminary Handicap—Won by John R. Livingston; score, 92 ex 100, and 18 ex 20 in shoot-off. Southern Handicap—Won by S. L. Dodds; score, 94 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Grand American Handicap Tournament at Chicago, Ill., June 22, 23, 24 and 25. Preliminary Handicap—Won by Fred Fisher; score, 94 ex 100. Grand American Handicap—Won by Fred Shattuck; score, 96 ex 100 and 20 ex 20 in shoot-off. Amateur Championship—Won by D. A. Upson; score, 188 ex 200. Professional Championship—Won by Fred Gilbert; score, 193 ex 200.

The Interstate Association's Eastern Handicap Tournament at Buffalo, N. Y., July 20, 21 and 22. Preliminary Handicap—Won by Harry I. Hess; score, 93 ex 100. Eastern Handicap—Won by Harry E. Smith; score, 98 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Western Handicap Tournament at St. Paul, Minn., August 10, 11 and 12. Preliminary Handicap—Won by Woolfolk Henderson; score, 97 ex 100. Western Handicap—Won by Dr. F. H. Bailey; score, 97 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, held at Seattle, Washington, August 24, 25 and 26. Preliminary Handicap—Won by Carl R. Adelman; score, 93 ex 100 and 17 ex 20 in shoot-off. Pacific Coast Handicap—Won by John H. Noel; score, 96 ex 100 and 20 ex 20 in shoot-off.

STATE CHAMPIONS.

Pennsylvania—H. Buckwalter. New York—F. S. Wright. New Jersey—F. H. Hineline. Illinois—J. Young; professional, H. W. Cadwallader. Virginia—W. W. Hall; professional, Taylor. Tri-State (Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky)—W. Henderson. North Carolina—J. E. Clayton; professional, G. L. Lyons. Maryland—N. W. Walker; professional, J. W. Hawkins. Maine—H. Kirkwood; professional, W. G. Hill. Vermont—A. J. Wright. Arkansas—G. W. Clements. West Virginia—E. O. Bower. Texas—H. R. Howard. Ohio—D. A. Upson. Kentucky—W. Henderson. Missouri—A. M. Mermod. Minnesota—R. D. Duptill. Kentucky (live birds)—P. H. Schwankans.

OTHER IMPORTANT TOURNAMENTS.

Westy Hogan Shoot, Atlantic City, September 16-18—Won by J. R. Taylor; score, 544 ex 560. Hogan Championship Trophy—Won by F. A. Matthews; score, 98 ex 100.

Western Boosters' Shoot, Anaconda, Mont., August 16-19—Won by Edward O'Brien; score, 491 ex 500.

Canadian Championships at Ottawa, August 4-6—Amateur, A. W. Throop, 49 ex 50; professional, R. O. Heikes, 546 ex 600.

American and Canadian Indian Shoot, Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 29-July 2—Amateur, J. Jennings, 534 ex 560; professional, R. W. Clancey, 545 ex 560.

Pacific Indians Shoot, Medford, Ore., September 7-9—Won by F. Gilbert and H. Barkley, 446 ex 460.

Metropolitan Club Shoot, Montclair, N. J., April 7—Individual Championship—Won by G. K. Kouwenhoven. Club Team Championship—Won by Bergen Beach Gun Club.

Cosmopolitan Shoot, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 12—Won by L. W. Colquitt, 135 ex 150.

COLLEGE AND CLUB SHOOTS.

Intercollegiate Spring Tournament at Westchester Country Club, New Rochelle, N. Y., May 8—Won by Yale, 416 ex 500; second, Harvard, 398; third, Princeton, 393; fourth, Pennsylvania, 284. Individual high score made by Wright, Princeton. Fall Tournament, same club, November 6—Won by Yale, 439 ex 500; second, Harvard, 411; third, Pennsylvania, 294. Princeton did not compete. Other matches: Yale defeated Harvard at Cambridge, May 1, five-men teams, 230 to 219; Yale defeated Princeton, at New Haven, May 25, 232 to 209. Yale's score was a new intercollegiate record for a five-men team. Hebard, of Yale, made a possible 50, a new individual record in this match. Harvard defeated Princeton at Princeton, April 3, 226 to 208. Yale won triangular match shoot at New Haven, May 22, against New York A. C. and Crescent A. C. Scores: Five-men team, 100 targets—Yale, 426; New York A. C., 416; Crescent A. C., 397. Crescent A. C. defeated Yale at New Haven, March 13, five-men team, 100 targets, 424 to 409. Boston A. C. defeated Harvard, at Boston, March 27, five-men team, 50 targets, 208 to 197. Montclair C. C. defeated Princeton, at Princeton, March 27, five-men team, 50 targets, 224 to 200. New York A. C. defeated Crescent A. C., April 17, twenty-two-men team, 200 targets, 3,693 to 3,675. New York A. C. Championship—Won by F. H. Schauffler, 181 ex 200.

Bicycling.

Continued public interest in the sport during the past year, and large additions to the ranks of the riders, was productive of numerous new records, especially in the sprinting class. The closeness of the National championship between Kramer and Clark was the feature of the racing season.

PROFESSIONAL MOTOR-PACED RECORDS IN COMPETITION.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1 m.	1.09 1-5	Hugh McLean.	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903	26 m.	29.22 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
2 m.	2.19	Hugh McLean.	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903	27 m.	30.30 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
3 m.	3.31 3-5	James Moran..	Chas.Riv.Park	June 28,1904	28 m.	31.37 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
4 m.	4.43	H.Caldwell....	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903	29 m.	32.48	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
4 m.	4.43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	30 m.	33.52 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
5 m.	5.51	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	31 m.	36.26	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
6 m.	7.00 1-5	R. A.Waltbour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	32 m.	37.37 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
7 m.	8.07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	33 m.	38.48 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
8 m.	9.14 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	34 m.	39.57 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
9 m.	10.22	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	35 m.	41.07 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
10 m.	11.29 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	36 m.	42.18 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
11 m.	12.36 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	37 m.	43.28 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
12 m.	13.43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	38 m.	44.39 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
13 m.	14.50 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	39 m.	45.49 2-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
14 m.	15.57 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	40 m.	47.00	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
15 m.	17.03 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	41 m.	48.10 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
16 m.	18.10 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	42 m.	49.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
17 m.	19.17 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	43 m.	50.31 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
18 m.	20 24 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	44 m.	51.41 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
19 m.	21.30 4-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	45 m.	52.50 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
20 m.	22.37 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	46 m.	54.23 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
21 m.	23.44 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	47 m.	55.49 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
22 m.	24.51 4-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	48 m.	57.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
23 m.	25.59	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	49 m.	58.43 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
24 m.	27.07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	50 m.	59.59	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
25 m.	28.14 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	100 m.	2.48.11 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Revere,Mass..	Sept. 8,1904

Fastest mile in competition, 1.06 1-5, R. A. Walthour, Charles River Park, Mass., May 31, 1904.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—PACED RECORDS.

¼ m..	0.20	Major Taylor...	Chicago.....	Nov. 9,1899	4 m..	4.18 2-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
⅓ m..	0.27 4-5	J. S. Johnson...	Nashville	Oct. 29,1896	5 m..	5.23 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
½ m..	0.39	Wm. Samuelson	Salt Lake City.	June 18,1909	6 m..	6.28 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
⅝ m	0.58 3-5	W.W.Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Mar. 2,1896	7 m..	7.33 3-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
1 m..	1.05	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909	8 m..	8.38 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
2 m..	2.09 4-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909	9 m..	9.45 4-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
3 m..	3.14 2-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal	June 27,1909	10 m..	11.06 2-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909

All competition records upward have erased time trials.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED RECORDS.

1-6m..	0.16	F. L. Kramer ..	Vailsburg.....	May 31,1909	3 m..	6.18	Wm. Samuelson	Salt Lake City.	July 9,1909
¼ m..	0.23 4-5	Iver Lawson...	Salt Lake City.	July 4,1906	4 m..	8.34 3-5	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30,1909
⅓ m..	0.33 4-5	Iver Lawson...	Salt Lake City.	Aug.18,1909	5 m..	10.38	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30,1909
½ m..	0.50 2-5	A. J. Clarke....	Saltair.....	Aug. 24,1908	10 m..	23.09 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
⅔ m..	1.14 1-5	W. C. Sanger..	Denver.....	Nov.16,1885	15 m..	35.03	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
1 m..	1.53 2-5	Wm.Samuelson	Salt Lake City.	July 25,1901	20 m..	47.08 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col....	July 9,1898
2 m..	4.03 2-5	Ernest A. Pye..	Salt Lake City.	June 22,1909	25 m..	59.13 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col....	July 9,1898

1 hour, 25 miles, 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼ m.	0.28 1-5	F. L. Kramer.....	Vailsburg.....	May 4,1902	3 m..	5.35 3-5	Iver Lawson.....	Salt Lake City	July 25,1906
*⅓ m.	0.38	F. L. Kramer.....	Vailsburg.....	Aug. 16,1908	5 m..	9.42 4-5	Iver Lawson.....	Salt Lake City	Aug.24,1909
*½ m.	0.51 1-5	A. J. Clarke.....	Saltair, Utah..	Aug. 19,1908	10 m..	20.04 3-5	John Bedell	Park Sq., Bos.	Feb. 15,1908
*⅔ m.	1.18	W. F. Sims.....	Washington ..	Aug. 15,1898	15 m..	33.16	Peter Drobach....	Vailsburg.....	Oct. 31,1909
*¾ m.	1.21	F. L. Kramer.....	Salt Lake City	July 5,1907	20 m..	44.45 3-5	Fred. Hill.....	Vailsburg	Oct. 31,1909
*1 m.	1.48 3-5	A. J. Clarke.....	Ogden, Utah..	July 17,1907	25 m..	56.21	A. J. Clarke.....	Vailsburg	Oct. 31,1909
2 m.	3.40 2-5	Iver Lawson.....	Salt Lake City	Aug.20,1909					

* Made in handicap.

A handicap record from scratch is recognized as competition record if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of the same distance.

One hour, 28 miles, 19 yards, W. Hedspeth, Dayton, O., July 31, 1902.

AMERICAN COMPETITION—PROFESSIONAL PACED HOUR RECORDS.

Hrs.	M.	Yds.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Hrs.	M.	Yds.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1....	50	3	Harry Caldwell..	Chas.Riv.Pk.	Sept. 1,1905	13....	335	1,540	W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept.15,1901
2....	77	440	James Moran.....	Revere.....	Aug. 8,1903	14....	355		W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept.15,1901
3....	106	900	Harry Caldwell..	Revere.....	Sept. 5,1904	15....	372		W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept.15,1901
4....	137	275	Hugh McLean....	Revere.....	Sept. 5,1904	16....	397	220	W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept.15 1901
5....	168	910	James Moran.....	Revere.....	Sept. 5,1904	17....	403	440	W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept.15,1901
6....	197	220	James Moran.....	Revere.....	Sept. 5,1904	18....	416		John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10,1900
7....	199	220	Chas. Turville....	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15,1901	19....	432		John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10,1900
8....	218	440	W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept. 15,1901	20....	450	1,540	John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10,1900
9....	246	440	W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept. 15,1901	21....	466	660	John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10,1900
10....	265		W. F. King.....	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15,1901	22....	485	220	John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10,1900
11....	289		W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept. 15,1901	23....	507	1,320	John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10,1900
12....	312	880	B. W. Pierce.....	Waltham.....	July 3,1899	24....	528	925	John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10,1900

PROFESSIONAL TANDEM COMPETITION—FLYING START.

1 m.	1.51	Kramer-Fogler.....	Vailsburg	June 28, 1908	5 m.	9.50 3-5	Mayer-Clarke.....	Saltair	June 28,1908
2 m.	3.46 2-5	Kramer-Fogler.....	Vailsburg	Aug. 23, 1908					

BICYCLING—*Continued.*

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6 m.	.20 4-5	P. Lawrence...	Vailsburg.....	Sept. 5,1909	10 m.	21.23	J. P. Linley....	New Haven....	May 30,1902
¼ m.	.28 2-5	M. L. Hurley...	Vailsburg.....	July 27.1902	15 m.	35.32	G. H. Collett....	New York City.	May 30,1900
*⅓ m.	.38 4-5	W. S. Fenn.....	Hartford.....	Sept. 3,1900	20 m.	45.40 2-5	E. Stauder.....	New Haven....	Aug. 5,1900
*½ m.	.56 4-5	W. De Mara ...	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 20,1907	25 m.	1.00.39	Ed.W. Forrest..	Vailsburg.....	July 28,1901
*⅔ m.	1.18	M. L. Hurley...	Providence....	July 1,1901	30 m.	1.13.36	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
*¾ m.	1.24 4-5	W. De Mara....	Ogden, Utah ..	July 21,1907	40 m.	1.39.56 3-5	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
*1 m.	1.55 3-5	J. B. Hume.....	Salt Lake City.	July 28,1906	50 m.	2.05.00 4-5	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
2 m.	3.51	Hal.McCormack	Salt Lake City	Aug. 13,1909	75 m.	3.30.36 1-5	W. Torrence....	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
3 m.	5.57 1-5	A. Carter.....	Ogden, Utah...	Aug. 3,1905	100 m.	4.57.24 2-5	W. Torrence....	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
5 m.	10.11 1-5	Edw. Mayer....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 12,1909					

* Made in handicap.

1 hour, 24 miles, 1,472 yards, George H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6 m.	.16 4-5	P. Lawrence	Vailsburg.....	Aug. 25,1909	1 m..	1.55	Parley Giles.....	Saltair, Utah..	July 28, 1908
¼ m..	.24 4-5	A. Crebs.....	Saltair, Utah..	Aug. 1,1908	2 m..	4.09	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	July 8, 1908
⅓ m..	.33 2-5	A. B. Simons.....	Deming.....	May 26,1896	3 m..	6.25 3-5	Parley Giles.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 4, 1908
½ m..	.53 1-5	P. Lawrence.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 8,1908	4 m..	8.51 2-5	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	Aug. 20,1908
⅔ m..	1.21 1-5	J. G. Heil	Denver	July 31,1897	5 m..	11.00	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	Aug. 20,1908
¾ m..	1.23 3-5	P. Lawrence.....	Saltair, Utah.	Aug. 19,1908					

AMATEUR TANDEM COMPETITION.

1 m.	1.52 3-5	Hausman-Rutz. ...	.....	.....	3 m.	5.47 2-5	Wilcox-McCormack	Salt L.City	July 27,1905
2 m.	3.11 4-5	Wright-Brodbeck..	Salt LakeCity	June18,1909	5 m.	10.15	Wilcox-McCormack	Salt L.City	June 13,1905

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS—AMATEUR.

(Under N. C. A. Rules.)

Dist.	Time.	Made By	Place.	Date	Dist.	Time.	Made By	Place.	Date
¼ m.	0,38	F. L. Vallant	Daytona,Fla.	Mar. 25.1909	10 m.	23.53	Archie Rawlings	Tampa, Fla..	July 4,1908
⅓ m.	0.40 3-5	Courtney Peer.	Plainf'd,N.J.	Sept. 7,1908	15 m.	34.47 4-5	I. Lewin.....	Val. Str. L.I.	May 19,1907
½ m.	1.23	S. R. Morrison.....	Val. Str. L. I.	Oct. 6,1907	20 m.	53.20	J. M. Eifler.....	Val. Str. L.I.	July 26,1908
							Jerome Steinert..	Val. Str. L.I.	Oct. 3,1909
1 m.	2.02	Henry Surman. R. L. Guthridge S. C. Haberle..	W'tfield.N.J.	Aug. 8,1908	25 m.	1.03.10	Wm. F. Blum...	Chicago, Ill.	July 4,1907
					50 m.	2.21.18	Raymond Nelson.	At. City,N.J.	May 3,1908
2 m.	5.07 1-5	J. B. Hawkins.....	Val Str. L. I.	Nov. 8,1908	60 m.	2.46.00	Raymond Nelson	At. City,N.J.	May 3,1908
3 m.	7.21	Jerome Steinert....	Rye B'h,N.Y.	Sept.12,1909	100 m	5.23.12 1-5	Jesse R. Pike....	Val. Str. L.I.	Oct. 3,1908
5 m.	12.28 2-5	J. B. Hawkins....	Val. Str. L.I.	Nov. 8,1908					

An unpaced road record for 15 miles, of 43.29, was established by John Becht, at Valley Stream, L.I., Aug. 29, 1909.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIPS—NATIONAL CIRCUIT, 1909.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.
Frank L. Kramer	7	1	1	2	42	Norman Anderson.	0	1	0	1	4
A. J. Clarke.	5	3	1	0	36	Menus Bedell.....	0	0	1	1	3
Jos. A. Fogler.....	1	3	2	1	19	W. S. Fenn.....	0	0	1	1	3
E. F. Root.....	0	1	3	1	10	Iver Lawson.....	0	0	1	1	3
Floyd Krebs	0	1	1	2	7	Charles Stein.....	0	1	0	0	3
John Bedell	0	1	1	1	6	Teddy Billington.....	0	0	0	0	1
Walter De Mara.... ...	0	1	1	0	5						

Firsts count 5 points; Seconds, 3 points; Thirds, 2 points; Fourths, 1 point.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL PACED CHAMPIONSHIP, 1909.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points
E. L. Collins..... ...	14	3	0	0	79	Norman Anderson.....	0	2	1	0	8
Jas. F. Moran..... .	3	7	2	0	40	Wm. Samuelson	1	0	0	0	5
Peter Drobach.....	2	3	3	0	25	John Bedell.....	1	0	0	0	5
Carlo Vanoni.....	4	0	1	1	23	P. F. Logan	0	1	1	0	5
Frank T. Galvin..... .	0	3	2	3	16	Floyd MacFarland.....	0	1	1	0	5
Fred. Hill.....	0	4	1	0	14	W. L. Mitten	0	0	2	0	4
E. F. Root.....	2	0	1	1	13	Bennie Munro.....	0	1	0	0	3
Menus Bedell..... ...	1	2	0	1	12	Emil Agraz.....	0	1	0	0	3
George Wiley.....	0	2	3	0	12	F. J. Cadwell	0	0	1	1	3
Ray Duer.....	1	2	0	0	11	Al. Halstead.....	0	0	1	0	2
Hardy Downing.	2	0	0	0	10	S. F. Wilcox.....	0	0	1	0	2
Dennis Connolly..	0	1	2	0	9	Fred. Jones.....	0	0	0	1	1

Firsts count, 5 points; Seconds, 3 points; Thirds, 2 points; Fourths, 1 point.

N. C. A. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1909.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points
Percy O. Lawrence.....	2	2	0	1	17	Wm. Van den Dries.....	0	0	1	0	2
Jacob Magin.....	1	2	0	1	12	Jerome Steinert.....	0	0	1	0	2
Ernest Jokus.....	1	1	1	0	10	H. Van den Dries.....	0	0	0	2	2
Clarence Carmen.....	2	0	0	0	10	Frank Blatz.....	0	0	0	1	1
Louis Owens	0	1	1	0	6	Michael Journey.....	0	0	0	1	1
Jos. Passinger.....	0	0	2	0	4						

Champions at various distances: ¼ mile, Percy O. Lawrence, Salt Lake City; ⅓ mile, Jacob Magin, Newark, N. J.; ½ mile, Clarence Carmen, Jamaica, L. I.; 1 mile, Clarence Carmen, Jamaica, L. I.; 2 miles, Ernest Jokus, Newark, N. J.; 5 miles, Percy O. Lawrence, Salt Lake City.

IMPORTANT CYCLING EVENTS OF 1908-9.

Georges Parent won the 100-kilometre world's professional paced championship, at Copenhagen, Denmark, August 15, 1909, in 1h. 35m. 45 2-5s. Paul Guignard holds the record made at Munich, September 15, 1909, in the time of 59m. 1s. Guignard also holds the 1 hour professional paced record, made the same time and place, of 63 miles, 189. 8 yards. At Munich, Guignard on July 23, 1909, rode 31 miles, 1,198 yards in the half hour—a record.

The amateur 1 hour motor-paced record is 56 miles, 1,128 yards, and was made by Francois Cuzin, at Munich, September 30, 1909. Cuzin completed 100-kilometres in 1h. 5m. 45 2-5s. Leon Meredith won the 100-kilometre amateur paced championship, for the fifth consecutive time, at Copenhagen, August 19, 1909, in 1h. 39m. 8 4-5s.

Arthur Van der Stuyft made 2-hour paced record at Leipsic, Germany, Oct. 11, 1908, at 106 miles, 1,498 yards.

Six-day team race held in Madison Square Garden, December, 1908, MacFarland-Moran, 2737-1; (new record:) Rutt-Stol, 2737-1; Hill-De Mara, 2737-0; Walthour-Root, 2737-0; Collins-Mitten, 2736-9; Galvin-Wiley, 2736-8; Anderson-Vanoni, 2736-4; Palmer-Drobach, 2723-4.

(Compiled by R. F. Kelsey, Chairman Board of Control, National Cycling Association.)

Motorcycle Racing.

According to the competition rules of the Federation of American Motorcyclists as adopted September 14, 1909, no record shall be accepted or recognized which is made on any motorcycle having an engine of greater piston displacement than 61 cubic inches (1,000 cubic centimetres). The distances officially recognized for speed records are one kilometre and one mile, and afterward by miles up to and including a distance of 25 miles. Above 25 miles and including 100 miles the official distances recognized for speed records will be those which are multiples of five, thus, 30, 35, 40, 45, etc. Above 100 miles the distances officially recognized for speed records will be the distances covered by hundreds of miles and by the hour. Only the following records made with a standing start will be recorded—the standing kilometre and the standing mile. All other record distances shall be negotiated from a flying start.

TRACK RECORDS.

Distance.	Style of Start.	Character of Record.	Holder.	Where Made.	Date.	Time.
1 kilometre.	S. S...	Against time.	C. Gustavson.....	Springfield, Mass..	Oct. 23, 1909	.39
1 kilometre.	F. S...	Against time.	C. Spencer.....	Springfield, Mass..	Oct. 23, 1909	.28 2-5
1 mile.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	.42 3-5
1 mile.....	S. S...	Against time.	C. Spencer.....	Springfield, Mass..	Oct. 23, 1909	.55 4-5
2 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	1.27 2-5
3 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	2.12
4 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	2.55 4-5
5 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	3.40 1-5
6 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	4.38 3-5
7 miles.....	F. S..	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	5.24 2-5
8 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	6.09 3-5
9 miles.....	F. S..	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	6.55 3-5
10 miles.....	F. S....	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	7.42 3-5
15 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	11.36 2-5
20 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	15.31 1-5
25 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	20.54
30 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	25.14 2-5
35 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	29.20 2-5
40 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	33.22 3-5
45 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	37.39
50 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	41.49 3-5
60 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	Fred Huyck.....	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	50.24 3-5
100 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	M. J. Graves.....	Los Angeles, Cal...	Apr. 18, 1909	1.27.49
1000 miles....	F. S....	Competition..	C. S. Spencer.....	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 1-2, 1909	22.20.59
24 hour.....	F. S...	Competition..	C. S. Spencer.....	Springfield, Mass...	Oct. 1-2, 1909	1,093 m., 1,511 yds.

PROFESSIONAL AMERICAN RECORDS.

1 mile.....	F. S...	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier..	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	.43 1-5
1 mile.....	S. S...	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier..	Clifton, N. J.....	July 26, 1908	1.02
2 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier..	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	1 32
3 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier..	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	2.20
4 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier..	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	3.07 2-5
5 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier..	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	3.55 3-5
6 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier..	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	4.45
7 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier..	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	5.34 1-5
8 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier..	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	6.20 2-5
9 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier..	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	7.08 3-5
10 miles.....	F. S...	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier..	Springfield, Mass..	July 31, 1909	7.56 3-5

WORLD'S STRAIGHTAWAY RECORD.

1 kilometre.	F. S...	Against time.	W. Goerke.....	Daytona, Fla.....	Mar. 25, 1909	.27 4-5
1 mile.....	F. S...	Against time.	Glenn H. Curtiss.	Ormond Beach, Fla.	Jan. 23, 1907	.46 2-5

Compiled by Dr. J. P. Thornley, chairman Competition Committee F. A. M.

F. A. M. Champions—The One-mile Amateur National Championship—Won by Fred Huyck, of Chicago, at Indianapolis, Ind., August 14, 1909. Ten-mile National Amateur Championship—Won by Erwin G. Baker, of Indianapolis, at Indianapolis, Ind., August 14, 1909. Two-Mile National Amateur Championship—Won by Fred Huyck, at Springfield, Mass., September 7, 1909. One-hour National Championship—Won by Fred Huyck, at Springfield, Mass., September 7, 1909. Distance 71 miles, 1 lap and 33 yards.

Automobile Races and Records.

There was a marked increase in the popularity of automobile racing in 1909, and several specially constructed motordromes marked a new era in the sport. On these immense cement race-courses at Indianapolis and Atlanta new records were established at a number of distances. Road racing also obtained a more important place in automobiling and attracted thousands of spectators. The principal events follow:

ROAD RACES.

Date.	Race.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Miles.	Time. H. M. S.	Averag Miles per hour.
June 18.	Indiana trophy....	Indiana.....	Chalmers Detroit.	Matson....	232.74	4 31 21	51.4
June 19.	Cobe trophy.....	Indiana.....	Buick.....	Chevrolet..	395.66	8 01 39	49.9
July 5.	Denver trophy....	Denver.....	Colburn.....	McMillan.	290	7 26 24 4-5	38.97
July 10.	Ferris trophy.....	Santa Monica.	Apperson.....	Hanshue...	202	3 08 03	64.4
Sept. 6.	Vesper trophy.....	Lowell.....	Buick.....	Burman...	212	3 49 08	55.5
Sept. 9.	Lowell trophy.....	Lowell.....	Simplex.....	Robertson.	318	5 52 01 2-5	54.2
Sept. 29.	Long Island Derby.	Long Island...	Fiat.....	De Palma.	227.5	3 38 35	62.5
Sept. 29.	Long Island Derby.	Long Island...	Buick.....	Chevrolet..	113.75	1 37 36	70
Oct. 9.	Fairmount Park...	Philadelphia..	Simplex.....	Robertson.	200	3 38 58	54.7
Oct. 23.	Portola.....	Oakland.....	Pope-Toledo.....	Fleming...	258	3 59 18	64.6
Oct. 30.	Vanderbilt Cup....	Long Island ..	Alco.....	Grant.....	278.08	4 25 42	62.8

AUTOMOBILE SPEED RECORDS.

Fastest Recorded Speeds by Automobile—On a special track: Brooklands, England, June 8, 1908, Fiat (Nazzaro), 2.73 miles at an average speed of 120 miles per hour. Straightaway: (Steam) Ormond Beach, Florida, January 26, 1906, Stanley Special Steam Car (Marlott), 1 mile in 28 1-5 seconds, average speed 127.6 miles per hour. Straightaway: (Gasoline) Ormond Beach, Florida, January 30, 1906, 200 Horsepower Darracq (Demogeot), 2 miles in 58 2-5 seconds, average speed 123.3 miles per hour.

World's Long Distance Road Records—Foreign: Florio Cup Race, Italy, September 26, 1908, 327.8 miles, Fiat (Nazzarro), time 4h. 25m. 21s., average speed per hour 74.3 miles. American: Savannah Grand Prize, November 26, 1908, 402 miles, Fiat (Wagner), time 6h. 10m. 31s., average speed per hour 65.11 miles.

World's Straightaway Records—1 mile amateur, Ormond Beach, Florida, March 23, 1909, Benz (Bruce Brown), time 33 seconds, average speed per hour 109.09 miles; 10 miles, Ormond Beach, Florida, March 23, 1909, Benz (Bruce Brown), time 5m. 14 2-5s., average speed per hour 114.503 miles; 100 miles, Ormond Beach, Florida, March 6, 1908, Renault (Bernin), time 1h. 12m. 56 1-5s., average speed per hour 82.27 miles; 250 miles, Ormond Beach, Florida, March 5, 1908 Fiat (Cedrino), time 3h.16m. 48 3-5s., average speed per hour 76.21 miles; 300 miles, Ormond Beach, Florida, March 5, 1908, Fiat (Cedrino), time 3h. 53m. 44s., average speed per hour 77.01 miles.

World's Track Records—1 mile, Minneapolis, September 11, 1909, Fiat (De Palma), time, 50 4-5s.; 10 miles, Minneapolis, September 11, 1909, Fiat (De Palma), time 8m. 49 4-5s.; 25 miles, Minneapolis, September 11, 1909, Fiat (De Palma), time 22m. 59 3-5s.; 100 miles, New Orleans, February 21, 1909 Buick (Burman), time 1h. 42m. 39 2-5s ; 24 hours, Brighton Beach, N. Y., October 16, 1909, Lozier (Mulford-Patschke), 1,196 miles.

World's Motordrome Records—Half mile, flying start, Brooklands, England, November 8, 1909, Benz (Hemery), 14.082 seconds, average 127.823 miles per hour; half mile standing start, Brooklands, England, November 8, 1909, Benz (Hemery), 25.566 seconds, average 87.233 miles per hour; 1 mile, November 9, 1909, Atlanta, Ga., Fiat (Strang), 37.7 seconds, average 95.5 miles per hour; 10 miles, November 10, 1909, Atlanta, Ga., Fiat, (Strang), 7m. 01s., average 85.7 miles per hour; 15 miles, August 21, 1909, Indianapolis, Benz (Oldfield), 12m. 32.4s.; 25 miles, August 21, 1909, Indianapolis, National (Aitken), 21m. 21.7s.; 50 miles, November 12, 1909, Atlanta, Ga., Fiat (Strang), 40m. 14.1s.; 100 miles, November 9, 1909, Atlanta, Ga., Buick (Chevrolet), 1h. 24m. 08s.

Motor Boat Racing.

Motor boating, both from the standpoint of pleasure cruising and racing, made great strides in popularity during 1909. There was a marked increase in the number of long distance races as well as in the shorter events. Regattas and speed trials were held in every section of the country, both on the coasts and inland waters. A list of the leading races of the year follow:

Palm Beach, Fla., fifth annual regatta, March 16-19. Nine miles—Trente-Sept, 27.13; 9 miles—Buffalo-Courier, 24.54; 4½ miles—Carita, 26.13; 4½ miles—Kitty Sparks II., 18.03; 4½ miles—Trente-Sept, 27.00; 9 miles—Buffalo-Courier, 23.22; 4½ miles—Carita, 26.09; 4½ miles—Trente-Sept, 13.27 and 13.00; 9 miles—Buffalo-Courier, 23.45; 9 miles - Trente-Sept, 27.56; 13½ miles—Buffalo-Courier, 34.13.

New York to Bermuda Ocean Race, June 5-8. Distance, 650 nautical miles—Won by Heather; owner, R. Levering; time, 80h. 56m. 16s.

Bermuda to New York Ocean Race, June 14-17. Distance, 650 nautical miles—Won by Ilys; owner, J. G. N. Whitaker; time, 78h. 52m. 50s.

Albany to New York Race, July 5. Distance, 135 miles—Won by Irene II.; owner, S. W. Granbery; time, 14h. 25m. 30s.

New York to Block Island Race, June 19. Distance, 100 nautical miles—Won by Martha; owner, P. Kossek; time, 13h. 30m.

New York to Marblehead Race, July 17-18. Distance, 285 nautical miles—Won by Elmo II.; owner, F. D. Giles, Jr.; time, 36h. 32m. 25s.

New York to Albany and Return, July 3-5. Distance, 270 miles—Won by Martha; owner, B. Kossek; time, 32h. 45m.

Gold Challenge Cup Races of American Power Boat Association at Alexandria Bay, St. Lawrence River, August 19-21. Distance, 32 statute miles. Dixie II., representing the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, captured all three races and the trophy; time, August 19, 1h. 03m. 56s.; August 20, 1h. 06m. 50s.; August 21, 58m. 25s.

National Motor Boat Carnival, Hudson River, September 15-18—International Championship Trophy—Won by Dixie II.; owner, E. J. Schroeder; distance, 30 nautical miles. Interstate Championship Cup—Won by Rochester; owner, W. J. Graham; distance 30 nautical miles. Cabin Launch Championship—Won by Ilys; owner, J. G. H. Whitaker;

MOTOR BOAT RACING—*Continued.*

distance, 20 nautical miles. Cruising Boats, Class D Championship—Won by Avis; owner, F. C. Havens; distance, 20 nautical miles. Cruising Boats, Class G Championship—Won by Telequah; owner, W. H. Niles; distance, 20 nautical miles. Long Distance Championship, Racing Motor Boats; 115 nautical miles—Won by Den; owner, J. H. Hoadley; time, 6h. 03m. 14s. Cruising Boats under 40 feet; 60 nautical miles—Won by Irene II., owner S. W. Granbery; time, 6h. 33m., 56s. Cruising Boats over 40 feet; 60 nautical miles—Won by Avis; owner, W. F. Havens; time, 4h. 55m. 15s.

Cincinnati to New Orleans Motor Boat record established May 3, by Brer Fox II.; owned by M. P. Breen of Cincinnati; distance, by Mississippi River, 1,554 miles; time, 54n. 21m. 58s.

Monte Carlo Motor Boat Carnival, April 4-11. Coupe des Nations Race—Won by Wolseley-Siddeley II., representing Great Britain; second, Lesetotte. Germany. The other five starters, including Dixie II., representing America, did not finish; winner's time, 1h. 55m. 3-5s.; distance, 100 kilometres.

(Compiled by W. B. Rogers, Jr., Editor "Motor Boat.")

The American Turf.

The conditions which governed racing on the Metropolitan tracks about New York and at Saratoga during 1909 did not show much improvement over the previous year. Anti-betting legislation and invasion of European tracks by some of the largest American racing stables all combined to lessen interest in the sport. The regular season's racing schedule of the Jockey Club was adhered to, however, with but one exception, and the 1909 programme carried out with very few alterations. James R. Keene headed the list of winning owners for the year, as he did in 1907 and 1908. His aggregate winnings were $112,586, as against $281,965 for the previous season. S. C. Hildreth was second with $109,230, and R. T. Wilson Jr.'s Montpelier Stable third with $39,410. E. Dugan headed the list of winning jockeys with 110 firsts, 95 seconds and 69 thirds. Jockey Butwell secured second place with 80 firsts, 92 seconds and 47 thirds.

Many American stables sent their best horses to Europe during the year and figured prominently in the racing abroad, prominent among them being H. P. Whitney and H. B. Duryea. The stables of King Edward VII. and Mr. W. Fairie were the leading money winners on English tracks. Mr. Fairie's winnings amounted to $188,595, with the King's stable second with $100,720, although H. P. Whitney's horses won more than thirty races, which was the record for the year in this respect. Frank Wootton was the leading English jockey of the year, with Danny Maher a close second.

WINNERS OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

KENTUCKY DERBY, LOUISVILLE.
(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	C. R. Ellison's Judge Himes, Early, Bourbon.....	2.09	$4,850
1904.....	L. Durnell's Elwood, Ed. Tierney, Brancas.....	2.08½	4,850
1905.....	S. S. Brown's Agile, Ram's Horn, Layson.....	2.10¾	4,850
1906.....	George J. Long's Sir Huron, Lady Navarre, James Reddick.....	2.08¼	4,850
1907.....	J. H. Woodford's Pink Star, Zal, Overlando.....	2.12 3-5	4,850
1908.....	C. E. Hamilton & Co.'s Stone Street, Sir Cleges.....	2.15 1-5	4,850
1909.....	J. B. Respess's Wintergreen, Miami, Doctor Barkley.....	2.08 1-5	4,850

Record, 2.06¼, by Lieutenant Gibson in 1900.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP, BELMONT PARK.
(Distance, 1 mile.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	H. P. Whitney's Gunfire, Old England, Lux Casta.....	*1.38½	$11,080
1904.....	H. B. Duryea's Irish Lad, Toboggan, Beldame.....	1.40	10,880
1905†...	James R. Keene's Sysonby, O. L. Richard's Race King, } Colonial Girl.....	1.41 3-5	9,230
1906.....	J. A. Drake's Grapple, Dandelion, Oxford.....	1 39	10,850
1907.....	J. H. McCormick's Glorifier, Okenite, Roseben.....	1.40 4-5	10,570
1908.....	B. Schreiber's Jack Atkin, Restigouche, Don Creole.....	1.38 3-5	9,620
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth's King James, Fayette, Juggler.....	1.40	3,875

† Dead heat.

CARTER HANDICAP, AQUEDUCT.
(Distance, 7 furlongs.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	J. A. Kyle's Ahumada, Yellow Tail, Illyria.....	1.33	$2,735
1904.....	N. Bennington's Beldame, Peter Paul, Wotan.....	1.27	7,710
1905.....	Sydney Paget's Ormonde's Right, Roseben, Little Em.....	1.26 4-5	7,100
1906.....	D. C. Johnson's Roseben, Southern Cross, Red Knight.....	1.26 2-5	7,850
1907.....	J. H. McCormick's Glorifier, Roseben, Don Diego.....	1.28 1-5	7,850
1908.....	B. Schreiber's Jack Atkin, Red River, Chapultepec.....	1.27 4-5	6,850
1909.....	Not run.....	.....	.....

EXCELSIOR HANDICAP, JAMAICA.
(Distance, 1 1-16 miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	W. C. Whitney's Blackstock, Heno, Yellow Tail.....	1.46 2-5	$6,730
1904.....	F. R. Doctor's Rostand, Red Knight, Lord Badge.....	1.45 3-5	6,660
1905.....	Albemarle Stables' Santa Catalina, Rapid Water, Sinister.....	1.46 2-5	6,450
1906.....	Newcastle Stables' Merry Lark, Ormonde's Right, Eugenia Burch...	1.47 1-5	7,350
1907.....	T. D. Sullivan's Dr. Gardner, Glorifier, Cairngorm.....	1.48 1-5	7,350
1908.....	Newcastle Stables' McCarter, Jack Atkin, Rifleman.....	1.46	6,850
1909.....	Not run.....	.....	.....

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

SARATOGA HANDICAP, SARATOGA.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	J. B. Haggin's Waterboy, Hunter Raine, Caughnawaga.....	2.05 3-5	$8,800
1904.....	Aug. Belmont's Lord of the Vale, Bad News, Caughnawaga.....	2.05	8,800
1905.....	J. Sanford's Caughnawaga, Water Light, Beldame.....	2.07	8,200
1906.....	F. R. Hitchcock's Dandelion, Tangle, Gallavant.....	2.04 3-5	8,300
1907.....	Newcastle Stables' McCarter, Running Water, Dandelion.....	2.05 3-5	8,300
1908.....	Montpelier Stables' Monfort, Far West, Danoscara.....	2.05 4-5	7,150
1909.....	James R. Keene's Affliction, King's Daughter, Olambala.....	2.05	3,850

SUBURBAN HANDICAP, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	Hampton Stable's Africander, Herbert, Hunter Raine.....	2.10 2-5	$16,490
1904.....	E. R. Thomas' Hermis, The Picket, Irish Lad.....	*2.05	16,800
1905.....	August Belmont's Beldame, Proper, First Mason.....	2.05 3-5	16,800
1906.....	A. Shield's Go-Between, Dandelion, Colonial Girl.....	2.05 1-5	16,800
1907.....	C. E. Durnell's Nealon, Montgomery, Beacon Light.....	2.06 2-5	16,800
1908.....	James R. Keene's Ballot, King James, Fair Play.....	2.03	19 750
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth's Fitz Herbert, Alfred Noble, Fayette.....	2.03 2-5	3,850

BRIGHTON HANDICAP, BRIGHTON BEACH.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	J. B. Haggin's Waterboy, Roehampton, River Pirate.....	2.03 1-5	$8,000
1904.....	Capt. S. S. Brown's Broomstick, Irish Lad, Highball.....	*2.02 4-5	21,750
1905.....	H. P. Whitney's Artful, Ort Wells, Beldame.....	2.04 4-5	21,750
1906.....	W. S. Williams's Ram's Horn, First Mason, Tokalon.....	2.03 3-5	19,750
1907.....	J. R. Keene's Peter Pan, McCarter, Montgomery.....	2.03 2-5	19,750
1908-09 ..	Not run	.....	.....

THE FUTURITY, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

(Distance, 6 furlongs.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	Sydney Paget's Hamburg Belle, Leonidas, The Minute Man.....	1.13	$35,930
1904.....	H. B. Duryea's Artful, Tradition, Sysonby.....	1.11 4-5	42,880
1905.....	Ormondale Stables' Ormondale, Timber, Belmere.....	1.11 4-5	38,680
1906.....	W. Lakeland's Electioneer, Pope Joan, De Mund	1.13 3-5	37,270
1907.....	J. R. Keene's Colin, Bar None, Chapultepec.....	*1.11 1-5	24,830
1908.....	James R. Keene's Maskette, Sir Martin, Helmet.....	1.11 1-5	24,985
1909.....	James R. Keene's Sweep, Candleberry, Grasmere.....	1.11 4-5	25,710

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	Westbury Stable's Irish Lad, Gunfire, Heno.....	*2.05 2-5	$14 950
1904.....	Waldeck Stable's The Picket, Irish Lad, Proper.....	2.06 3-5	15,800
1905.....	J. R. Keene's Delhi, Ostrich, Grazlallo.....	2.06 2-5	15,800
1906.....	J. W. Fuller's Tokalon, Dandelion, The Picket.....	2.05 3-5	15 800
1907.....	J. R. Keene's Superman, Beacon Light, Nealon.....	2.09	15,800
1908.....	James R. Keene's Celt, Fair Play, Master Robert.....	2.04 1-5	19,750
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth's King James, Restigouche, Celt	2.04	3,850

THE ENGLISH DERBY, EPSOM DOWNS—(ENGLISH TURF).

(Distance, about 1½ miles.)

Year.	Owner and Winner.	Sire.	Time.	Second.
1903.	Sir J. Miller's Rock Sand.....	Sainfoin	2.42 4-5	Vinicius.
1904..	Leopold de Rothschild's St. Amant.....	St. Frusquin.....	2.45 4-5	John O'Gaunt.
1905..	Lord Rosebery's Cicero.....	Satire.....	2.39 3-5	Jardy.
1906..	Maj. Loeder's Spearmint*.....	Carbine.....	2.36 4-5	Picton.
1907..	Richard Croker's Orby.....	Orme	2.44	Slieve Gallion.
1908..	E. Ginistrelli's Signorinetta.....	Chaleureux.....	2.39 4-5	Primer.
1909..	King Edward's Minoru.....	Cyllene	2 42 2-5	Louviers.

* Record time for race.

RECORD OF BEST PERFORMANCES ON THE RUNNING TURF.

Distance.	Name, Age, Weight, and Sire.	Place.	Date.	Time.
¼ mile	Bob Wade, 4	Butte, Mont.	Aug. 20, 1890	0.21¼
⅜ "	Atoka, aged, 103 lbs.	Butte, Mont.	Sept. 7, 1906	0.33½
3½ furlongs	A. J. Small, 2, 109 lbs.	Santa Anita P'k, Cal.	Jan. 30, 1909	0.40
	Donan, 2, 118 lbs.	Santa Anita P'k, Cal.	Feb. 20, 1909	0.40
½ mile	Geraldine, 4, 122 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.)	Aug. 30, 1889	0.46
	Donan, 2, 115 lbs.	Santa Anita P'k, Cal.	Mar. 13, 1909	0.46 1-5
4½ furlongs	Preceptor, 2, 112 lbs.	Belmont Park (st. c.)	May 19, 1908	0.51
	Joe Morris, 2, 103 lbs.	Louisville (C. Downs).	May 8, 1909	0.52 4-5
⅝ mile	Maid Marian, 4, 111 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 9, 1894	0.56¾
	Jack Nunnally, 3, 108 lbs.	Oakland (Cal. J. C.)	Dec. 3, 1907	0.58 3-5
	Silver Stocking, 4, 102 lbs.	Seattle, Wash'n	Aug. 17, 1908	0.58 3-5
5½ furlongs	Plater, 2, 107 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 21, 1902	1.02½
	Fern L., 3, 92 lbs.	Seattle, Wash'n	Aug. 8, 1908	1.05
*Futurity c.	Kingston, aged, 139 lbs.	Sheeps'd B. (C.I.J.C.)	June 22, 1891	1.08
6 furlongs	Artful, 2, 130 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 15, 1904	1.08
	Nimbus, 3, 109 lbs.	Yonkers, N. Y.	Aug. 18, 1908	1.11 1-5
	Prince Ahmed, 5, 117 lbs.	Empire City, N. Y.	July 29, 1909	1.11
6½ furlongs	Lady Vera, 2, 90 lbs.	Belm't P., L.I. (st. c.)	Oct. 19, 1906	1.16 3-5
	Brookdale Nymph, 4, 124 lbs.	Belmont Park, L. I.	Oct. 14, 1907	1.17 2-5
7 furlongs	Roseben, 5, 126 lbs.	Belmont Park, L. I.	Oct. 16, 1906	1.22
	Colin, 2, 122 lbs.	Belm't P., L. I. (st. c.)	Oct. 16, 1907	1.23
7½ furlongs	Restigouche, 3, 107 lbs.	Belmont Park, L. I.	May 29, 1908	1.31 1-5
1 mile	Salvator, 4, 110 lbs.†	Monmouth P. (st. c.)	Aug 28, 1890	1.35½
	Kildeer, 4, 91 lbs.	Monmouth P. (st. c.)	Aug. 13, 1892	1.37½
	Kiamesha, 3, 104 lbs.	Belmont Park, L. I.	Oct. 9, 1905	1.37 2-5
	Dick Welles, 3, 112 lbs.	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 14, 1903	1.37 2-5
	Fern, L., 3, 80 lbs.	Seattle, Wash'n	Aug. 15, 1908	1.37 2-5
1 " 20 yds.	Macy, 4, 107 lbs.	Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 2, 1898	
	Maid Marian, 4, 106 lbs.	Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 19, 1903	1.40
	Six Shooter, 5, 111 lbs.	Chicago (Wash. Park)	June 27, 1903	
1 " 40 yds.	Preen, 4, 104 lbs.	Buffalo, N. Y.	June 16, 1906	
	Main Chance, 3, 114 lbs.	Buffalo, N. Y.	June 29, 1907	1.42
1 " 50 yds.	Vox Populi, 4, 104 lbs.	Seattle, Wash'n	Sept. 5, 1908	1.40 4-5
1 " 70 yds.	King's Daughter, 5, 124 lbs.	Ft. Erie, Can.	Aug. 25, 1908	1.42 2-5
	Ida May, 4, 104 lbs.	Latonia, Ky.	Nov. 6, 1909	1.42 2-5
	Grania, 3, 104 lbs.	Fort Erie, Ont.	Aug. 30, 1909	1.42 2-5
1 " 100 yds.	Rapid Water, 6, 114 lbs.	Oakland (Cal. J. C.)	Nov. 30, 1907	1.44 1-5
1 1-16 miles	Royal Tourist, 3, 104 lbs.	Oakland, Cal.	Nov. 11, 1908	1.44 1-5
	Green Seal, 4, 109 lbs.	Seattle, Wash'n	Sept. 12, 1908	1.44 2-5
	Gretna Green, 5, 100 lbs.	Fort Erie, Ont.	Aug. 28, 1909	1.43 3-5
1⅛ "	Charles Edward, 3, 126 lbs.	Brighton Beach	July 16, 1907	1.50 3-5
	Green Seal, 4, 107 lbs.	Seattle, Wash'n	Aug. 20, 1908	1.50 3-5
1 3-16 "	Scintillant II., 6, 109 lbs.	Chicago (Harlem)	Sept. 1, 1902	1.57 2-5
1¼ "	Broomstick, 3, 104 lbs.	Brighton Beach	July 9, 1904	2.12 4-5
1 5-16 "	Ballot, 4, 126 lbs.	Sheepsh'd Bay, (C.I.)	July 1, 1908	2.09 3-5
1 m. 500 yds.	Swift Wing, 5, 100 lbs.	Latonia, Ky.	July 8, 1905	2.10 1-5
1⅜ miles	Irish Lad, 4, 126 lbs.	Sheepsh'd Bay (C.I.)	June 25, 1904	2.17 3-5
1½ "	Goodrich, 3, 102 lbs.	Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 16, 1898	2.30¼
1⅝ "	Fitz Herbert, 3, 122 lbs.	Sheeps'd Bay, (C.I.)	July 13, 1909	2.45
1¾ "	Major Daingerfield, 4, 120 lbs.	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 3, 1903	2.57
1⅞ "	Orcagna, 4, 96 lbs.	Oakland, Cal.	Mar. 2, 1909	3.17 3-5
2 "	Fitz Herbert, 3, 106 lbs.	Pimlico, Md.	Nov. 8, 1909	3.25 4-5
2 1-16 "	War Whoop, 4, 96 lbs.	Ontario (Tor'to J. C.)	Sept. 23, 1905	3.34½
2⅛ "	Joe Murphy, 4, 99 lbs.	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 30, 1894	3.42
2¼ "	Ethelbert, 4, 124 lbs.	Brighton Beach, N.Y.	Aug. 4, 1900	3.49 1-5
2½ "	Kyrat, 3, 88 lbs.	Newport, Ky.	Nov. 18, 1899	4.24½
2⅝ "	Ten Broeck, 4, 104 lbs.	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 16, 1876	4.58½
2¾ "	Hubbard, 4, 107 lbs.	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1873	4.58¾
3 "	Mamie Algol, 5, 108 lbs.	New Orleans (City P.)	Feb. 16, 1907	5.19
4 "	Lucrezia Borgia, 4, 85 lbs.†	Oakland (Cal. J. C.)	May 20, 1897	7.11
	Big Bow, 6, 112 lbs.	Oakland (Cal. J. C.)	Mar. 14, 1908	7.16

HEAT RACES.

¼ mile.	Sleepy Dick, aged	Kiowa, Kan.	Oct. 19, 1888	0.21½	—0.22¼
⅜ "	Bob Wade, 4	Butte, Mont.	Aug. 16, 1890	0.36¼	—0.36¼
½ "	Eclipse, Jr., 4	Dallas, Tex.	Nov. 1, 1890	0.48—	0.48— 0.48
	Bogus, aged, 113 lbs.	Helena, Mont.	Aug. 22, 1888	0.48	—0.48
	Bill Howard, 5, 122 lbs.	Anaconda, Mont.	Aug. 17, 1895	0.47½	—0.48½
⅝ "	Kittie Pease, 4, 82 lbs.	Dallas, Tex.	Nov. 2, 1887	1.00	—1.00
	Fox, 4, 113 lbs.	San Francisco, Cal.	Oct. 31, 1891	1.00 3-5	—1.01 1-5
¾ "	Tom Hayes, 4, 107 lbs.	Morris Park (st. c.)	June 17, 1892	1.10½	—1.12¾
	Lizzie S., 5, 118 lbs.	Louisville	Sept. 28, 1883	1.13¼	—1.15¼
1 "	Guido, 4, 117 lbs.	Chicago (Wash. Pk.)	July 11, 1891	1.41½	—1.41
1 (3 in 5)	L'Argentine, 5, 115 lbs.	St. Louis	June 14, 1879	1.43—	1.44—1.47¾
1 1-16 m.	Slipalong, 5, 115 lbs.	Chicago (Wash. Pk.)	Sept. 2, 1885	1.51½	—1.48½
1⅛ mile.	What-er-Lou, 5, 119 lbs.	San. Fran. (Ingleside)	Feb. 18, 1889	1.56	—1.54¾
1¼ "	Glenmore, 5, 114 lbs.	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 25, 1880	2.10	—2.14
1½ "	Patsy Duffy, aged, 115 lbs.	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 17, 1884	2.41¾	—2.41
2 "	Miss Woodford, 4, 107½ lbs.	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 20, 1884	3.33	—3.33¼
3 "	Norfolk, 4, 100 lbs.	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 23, 1865	5.27½	—5.29¼
4 "	Glenmore, 4, 108 lbs.	Baltimore, Pimlico	Oct. 25, 1879	7.30¼	—7.31

† Races against time. St. c., straight course. * 170 feet less than ¾ mile.

Compiled by Daily Racing Form Company, Chicago, Ill.

Harness Horse Racing.

THE six best performances of the year were as follows:

Trotters—Stallion: Bob Douglass, 2.06¼, gr., by Todd, 2.14¾; dam Clycezone, by Cyclone, 2.23½. Mare: Hamburg Belle, 2.01¼, br., by Axworthy, 3, 2.15½; dam Sally Simmons, 2.13¼, by Simmons, 2.28. Gelding: Uhlan, 2.02¼, blk., Bingen, 2.06¼; dam Blonde, by Sir Walter Jr., 2.18¼.

Pacers—Stallion: The Eel, 2.02¼, gr., by Gamboleer, 2.22½; dam Belle Bidwell, by John L. Mare: Darkey Hal, 2.02¼, blk., by Star Hal; dam Brownie, by Hamlet. Gelding: Giftline, 2.03¾, ch., by Online, 2.04; dam Tolo, by Strathmore.

FASTEST TROTTING RECORDS, 1909.

Yearling—Filly: Miss Stokes, 2.19¼, b., by Peter the Great, 4, 2.07¼; dam Tillie Thompson, by Guy Wilkes, 2.15¼. Colt: Capt. Denny, 2.43, b., by Maj. Higginson, 2.18½; dam Minuet, 2.13¼, by Strathmore. Two-Year-Olds—Colt: Bon Vivant, 2.16¼, b., by Bon Voyage, 3, 2.12¾; dam Reina del Diablo. Filly: Native Belle, 2.07¾, b., by Moko; dam Yellow Belle. Three-year-old—Colt: Vito, 2.12¾, b., by Prodigal, 2.16; dam Mary North, by Moko. Filly: Czarevna, 2.07¼, ch., by Peter the Great, 4, 2.07¼, dam Orianna, 2.19¼. Gelding: James A., 2.14¼, b., by Prodigal, 2.16; dam Maggie Baron. Four-year-old—Colt: The Harvester, 2.06¾, br., by Walnut Hall, 2.08¼; dam Notelet. Filly: Fair Margaret, 2.10¾, b., by Re-election, 2.27½; dam Alabama, 2.15, by Hambletonian, 2.26½. Gelding: Safeguard, 2.11½, b., by Greystone; dam Zelotta, by Hambrino, 2.21¼. Five-year-old—Stallion: Bob Douglass, 2.06¼, gr., by Todd, 2.14¾; dam Clycezone, by Cyclone, 2.23½. Mare: Esther Bells, 2.08¼, b., by Monbells, 2.23½; dam Expressive, 3, 2.12½, by Electioneer. Marie N., br. m., by Marengo King, 2.29¼; dam Miss Dorothy M., 2.19¼, by Peeler, 2.23½. Gelding: Uhlan, 2.02¼, blk., by Bingen, 2.06¼; dam Blonde, by Sir Walter, Jr., 2.18¼. Fastest new performers—Stallion: Frazee, 2.09¼, b., by Arion, 4, 2.07¾; dam Lady Vervenia, by Bourbon Wilkes. Mare: Margin, 2.05¾, ro., by Time Onward; dam Alfemeda, by Alfred G., 2.19¾. Gelding: Kid Wilkes, 2.09¼, ch., by Stanton Wilkes, 2.10½; dam by Balboa (thoroughbred). Half-mile track—Stallion: Happy J., 2.10¾, gr., by Happy Partner; dam Miss Muscovite, by Muscovite, 2.18¾. Mare: Nahma, 2.09½, b., by Peter the Great, 4, 2.07¼; dam, Caracas, by Bingen, 2.06¼. Gelding: Fred C., 2.11¼, b., by Hindoo King; dam Wild Bird, by Jerome Eddy, 2.16½. Fastest mile in a race—Mare: Hamburg Belle, 2.01¼, br., by Axworthy, 2.15½.

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (world's record)...	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn.†.....	Oct. 24,1905	.....	.....	1 58½
1 " in a race.....	Hamburg Belle...	No. Randall, O.....	Aug. 25,1909	.....	.....	2.01¼
1 " on half-mile track.	George G*	Allentown, Pa.....	Oct. 16,1907	.....	.....	2.06¾
1 " by a stallion	Cresceus*.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Aug. 2,1901	.....	.....	2.02¼
1 " " gelding	Major Delmar*....	Memphis, Tenn.†.....	Oct. 22,1903	.....	.....	1.59¾
1 " " mare	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†.....	Oct. 24,1903	.....	.....	1.58½
1 " (with runn'g mate)	Ayres P.*.....	Kirkwood, Del. (kite) ...	July 3,1893	.....	.....	2.03½
1 " by a yearling	Miss Stokes*	Lexington, Ky.....	Sept. 17,1909	.....	.....	2.19¼
	Adbell*.....	San José, Cal. (reg.).....	Sept. 28,1894	.....	.....	2.23
1 " " two-year-old..	Arion*.....	Stockton, Cal. (kite).....	Nov. 10,1891	.....	.....	2.10¾
	Native Belle	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 6,1909	.....	.....	2.07¾
1 " " three-year-old	General Watts..	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 17,1907	.....	.....	2.06¾
	TheLe'di'gL'dy	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 15,1908	.....	.....	2.07
1 " " four-year-old.	Directum.....	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)..	Oct. 18,1893	.....	.....	2.05¼
	Fantasy*.....	Terre Haute, Ind. (reg.).	Sept. 13,1894	.....	.....	2.06
1 " " five-year-old..	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn.†.....	Oct. 24,1903	.....	.....	1.58½
1 " " six-year-old ..	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Nov. 11,1904	.....	.....	2.01
1 " to high wheel sulky	Major Delmar*....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 26,1904	.....	.....	2.07
Best 2 heats.....	Hamburg Belle...	No. Randall, O.....	Aug. 25,1909	.....	2.01¼	2.01¾
" 3 "	Hamburg Belle...	Hartford, Ct.....	Sept. 7,1908	2.05	2.06	2.04¾
2 miles.	Cresceus*..... ...	Memphis, Tenn.†.....	Oct. 22,1902	.....	.....	4.17
3 "	Nightingale*	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)..	Oct. 20,1893	.....	.....	6.55½
	Fairy Wood.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	July 1,1895	.....	.....	7.16½
4 "	Bertie R	Blackpool, England†...	Sept. 11,1899	.....	.....	9.58
	Senator L.....	San José, Cal. (reg.).....	Nov. 2,1894	.....	.....	10.12
5 "	Bishop Hero.....	Oakland, Cal. (reg.).....	Oct. 14,1893	.....	.....	12.30¾
10 "	Pascal*	New York, N. Y. (reg.)..	Nov. 2,1893	.....	.....	26.15
	Controller.....	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 23,1878	.....	.....	27.23¼
20 "	Capt. McGowan*...	Boston, Mass. (reg.).....	Oct. 31,1865	.....	.....	58.25
30 "	Gen. Taylor*.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Feb. 21,1857	.....	.....	1.47.59
50 "	Ariel*.....	Albany, N. Y.....	May 5.1846	.....	.....	3.55.40½
100 "	Conqueror*.....	Centreville, L. I.....	Nov. 12,1853	.....	.....	8.55.53

* Against time. † Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter

Trotting—To Wagon.

1 mile (against time).....	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn.†.....	Oct. 28,1903	.....	.....	2.00
1 " in a race.....	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 21,1903	.....	.....	2.04¾
Best 2 heats.....	Lou Dillon.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 21,1903	2.04¾	.....	2.04¾
Best 3 heats.....	Hopeful.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Oct. 12,1878	2.16½	2.17	2.17
2 miles.....	Pelegon.....	Belmont, Phila.....	Oct. 20,1909	.....	.....	4.38
3 "	Ed. Bryan	Point Breeze, Phila.....	Nov. 8,1905	.....	.....	7.30½
5 "	Fillmore.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	April 18,1863	.....	.....	13.16
10 "	Julia Aldrich.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	June 15,1858	.....	.....	29.04½
20 "	Controller.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	April 20,1878	.....	.....	58.57

HARNESS HORSE RACING—*Continued.*

Trotting—By Teams.

1 mile	The Monk*, Equity*	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 21,1904	.....	.....	2.07¾
1 " in a race	Rose Leaf, Sally Simmons.	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 27,1894	.....	.....	2.15¼
1 " road wagon	Maud S.*, Aldine*	Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	June 15,1883	.....	.....	2.15½
Best 3 heats in a race	Arab, Conde	San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 26,1887	2.30½	2.23	2.18¾

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter.

FASTEST PACING RECORDS, 1909.

Two-year-old—Colt: Sirius Pointer, 2.18, b., by Star Pointer, 1.59¼; dam Trix, by Nutwood Wilkes, 2.16½. Filly: Fleeta Dillon, 2.08¾, b., by Sidney Dillon; dam Lady Hilda Hills, by Wilkes Boy, 2.24½. Three-year-old—Colt: Jim Logan, 2.05½, by Charles Derby, 2.20; dam Effie Logan, by Durfee. Filly: Maggie Winder, 2.06¼, b., by Oratorla, 2.15; dam Clara Direct, by Direct, 2.05½. Gelding: Pard Givens, 2.11¾, b., by Todd Allerton, 2.12¼. Four-year-old—Colt: Tony Swift, 2.05¾, blk., by Swift Bell; dam Gipsy Girl, 2.22½, by Simmocolon, 2.13¾. Filly: Princess Lulu, 2.06½, ch., by The Earl, 2.14¼; dam Lulu Mack, by Johnny Mack. Gelding: March McEwen, 2.08¼, ro., by Fred S. McEwen; dam by Rattler Brooks, 2.23¼. Five-year-old—Stallion: Bland S., 2.05¼, b., by Egyptian Boy, 2.17; dam Hoku, by Cuckoo, 2.16¼. Mare: Lady Elgin, 2.05¾, b., by Prince Gomah, 2.26¼; dam Gladys, 2.25¼, by Jay D., 2.26½. Gelding: Hymettus, 2.07¼, b., by Zombro, 2.11; dam The Silver Belle, by Silver Bow, 2.16. Fastest new performers—Stallion: Star Patchen, 2.04¾, blk., by Joe Patchen, 2.01¼; dam Sara Ann, by Thistle, 2.13¼, Ross K., 2.04¾, b., by Constenaro, 2.16¼; dam Morning Glory, by Kentucky Peak. Mare: Lady Elgin, 2.05¾, by Prince Gomah, 2.26¼; dam Gladys, 2.25¼, by Jay D., 2.26½. Gelding: Adam G., 2.06¼, blk., by McKinney, 2.11¼; dam Nona Y., 2.25, by Admiral. Half-mile track—Stallion: The Eel, 2.04½, gr., by Gamboleer, 2.22½; dam Belle Bridwell, by John L. Mare: Gipsey Woodland, 2.07¾, b., by Woodland Boy, 2.06½; dam Birdie H., by Prince Edict, Jr., 2.22. Ardelle, 2.07¾, br., by J. H. L., 2.08½; dam Lady Yeiser, by Yeiser Boy, against time. Gelding: Major Mallow, 2.06¾, b., by Box Elder, 2.23¼; dam Bessie B., by Bobby Burns, 2.19¼. Giftline, 2.06¾, ch. g., by Online, against time. Fastest mile in a race—Copa de Oro, 2.02, b. h., by Nutwood Wilkes, Wilkes, 2.16½; dam Atherine, 2.16¾, by Patron, 2.14¼.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (world's record)	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn †	Sept. 8,1906	.....	.....	1.55
1 " by a stallion	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn †	Sept. 8,1906	.....	.....	1.55
1 " by a gelding	Prince Alert*	New York, N. Y.†	Sept. 23,1903	.....	.....	1.57
1 "	Dan Patch	Memphis, Tenn	Nov. 8,1905	.....	.....	1.58
1 " by a mare	Dariel	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 24,1903	.....	.....	2.00¼
1 " (half mile track)	Dan Patch	Allentown, Pa	Sept. 21,1905	.....	.....	2.02
1 " in a race	Star Pointer, Minor Heir	Springfield, Ill, Lexington, Ky	Oct. 1,1897, Oct. 6,1908	.....	.....	2.00½, 2.00½
1 " yearling filly	Belle Acton*	Lyons, Neb.	Oct. 14,1892	.....	.....	2.20¾
1 " yearling colt	Manager H.	Springfield, Ill	.....	.....	.....	2.20
1 " two-year-old	Directly*, Fleta Dillon*	Galesburg, Ill, Lexington, Ky	Sept. 20,1894, Oct. 6,1909	.....	.....	2.07¾, 2.08¾
1 " three-year-old	Jim Logan	Woodland, Cal	Aug. 19,1909	.....	.....	2.05½
1 " four-year-old	Ouline*	Sioux City, Iowa	Oct. 12,1894	.....	.....	2.04
1 " high-wheel sulky	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga.†	Nov. 30,1903	.....	.....	2.04¾
½ mile	Dan Patch	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 27,1903	.....	.....	.56
2 miles	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga†	Nov. 30,1903	.....	.....	4.17
3 "	Joe Jefferson*, James K. Polk	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.), Centreville, L. I. (reg.)	Nov. 6,1891, Sept. 13,1847	.....	.....	7.33¼, 7.44
4 "	Joe Jefferson*	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov. 13,1891	.....	.....	10.10
5 "	Fisherman	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Dec. 19,1874	.....	.....	13.03½
Best 2 heats	Prince Alert	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 26,1901	.....	2.02½	2.00¾

To Wagon.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 27,1903	.....	.....	1.57¼
1 " in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 20,1904	.....	.....	2.04½
2 miles	Young America	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.58½
3 "	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal	Sept. 7,1869	.....	.....	7.53
4 "	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 31,1869	.....	.....	10.42½
5 "	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 11,1874	.....	.....	12.54¾
Best 2 heats	Edith W.	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 22,1902	.....	2.05¾	2.05¾
Best 3 heats	Johnston	St. Paul, Minn	Sept. 16,1887	2.16¼	2.15½	2.15¼

By a Team.

1 mile	Lady Maud C., Hedgewood Boy	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Aug. 13,1909	.....	.....	2.02¾

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or a dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer.

Records compiled by S. S. Toman, editor of The Trotter and Pacer.

Automobile Industry.

In many ways 1909 was the most remarkable year in the history of the automobile industry in the United States. Although it had enjoyed many prosperous seasons none has compared with the one just ended. Anticipating a long period of prosperity the American manufacturers prepared during the Fall of 1908 for an extraordinary demand, many contracting for quick enlargement of their plants, and others for a production limited only by the restrictions of their equipment. As expected, the public demanded cars by the hundreds and thousands. It is a matter of record that as far back as the middle of Summer some of the more popular makes of cars were entirely sold out of their complete production for 1909, and had begun to produce and sell machines of the type that will be known as 1910 models. On October 1 it was estimated that nearly ninety per cent. of manufacturers had brought out their new models for purposes of demonstration.

As compared with the estimated output in American factories of 55,000 cars in 1908, the approximate production for this year (up to November 1) has been in excess of 80,000. For 1910 preparations have been made to build from 175,000 to 200,000 machines, according to the estimates of experts. The projected total, however, will be very greatly cut down through the inability of parts makers to meet the unprecedented demands of the manufacturers. Whatever the number produced there is at present no fear of over-production. Not only are the Eastern States providing a continuously increasing demand for motor cars, but other portions of the country, where automobiles were a rarity a few years back, have become important markets, and are absorbing thousands of machines. Notable in taking up the self-propelled vehicle have been the Pacific Coast States, with California the leader; Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. The Southeastern States are also being rapidly opened up as automobile markets. There is, in fact, hardly a good-sized town in any part of the country that does not boast at least one agency for automobiles, while every cross-roads hamlet has its gasoline depot for the accommodation of touring cars.

PRODUCTION IN 1909.

Of the approximated production of 80,000 power-driven vehicles in 1909, about 73,000 were gasoline pleasure cars, the remainder depending for propulsion on steam and electricity. The value of these cars was about $135,000,000, as compared with the total of $122,000,000 for the preceding season. Engaged in this enormous trade were from 240 to 300 firms with a total capitalization of more than $115,000,000. The number of employees making a living by the industry was estimated at 125,000, of which a third was engaged in trades allied with the automobile. This includes the manufacture of magnetos, lamps, gas tanks, horns, bodies, and of all other parts of the completed cars known in the trade as accessories.

The year's business emphasized the trend of public demand in the direction of low-powered, medium priced machines. This was natural in view of the entrance in the market of a large class of buyers who had previously looked upon the automobile as a plaything for the wealthy. In the large cities the cars selling above $3,000 found their best market, but in the provincial districts the call was for the smaller machines, running down in price from $3,000 to as low as $500. The big demand for cars selling at moderate prices caused many of the manufacturers who had built only large cars in earlier years to begin the production of a smaller type, claimed generally to be the equal, in material and reliability, of the large machines. These qualities they proved to possess to a remarkable degree, and it is reasonable to anticipate that they will become increasingly popular, and that in time the $5,000 car will become more or less a rarity.

TENDENCIES IN CONSTRUCTION.

The year developed two features of importance as indicating the trend toward standardization in the building of automobiles. This was the practically universal adoption of the magneto as a means of ignition, and the general adoption of the shaft drive in preference to the chain. The latter, in fact, was one of the features of 1908, and the chain had been retained only on a few of the very high-powered cars. The magneto in earlier years was used on the more expensive machines and the battery on those of cheaper manufacture. Now the magneto is being used even on the cheapest cars, either alone or in connection with the storage or dry battery, the two systems ensuring freedom from delays in case one or the other gives out.

The four-cylinder motor holds its place as strongly as in the past and is the accepted type of road engine. It is conceded that the six-cylinder engine gives a smoother running car, and greater ability for hill climbing, but the extra cylinders add to complications in running and added expense of manufacture. While the "six" type has a strong following, and the car to which it is fitted has a more attractive general appearance, the "four" has proved a perfectly satisfactory type for the average user. Advance in construction has been such that few cars of any type ever stall on hills.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE FIELD.

In the commercial field the taxicab has enjoyed the greatest advance in popularity during the last twelve months. They are to be seen everywhere in all the large cities, and their introduction to the smaller centres of population is going ahead steadily. The number in use in New York has practicaly doubled in the last twelve months, and is now estimated at 1,500. High charges, claimed generally to be exorbitant, and, at any rate, much greater than for the same accommodation in Europe, have somewhat retarded the advance of the taxicab, and has been, to a certain extent, the subject of municipal regulation in the metropolis.

The larger commercial vehicles, used for heavy and light trucking, are gradually increasing their field, although their progress has not been as great as their utility and economy of operation would seem to warrant. Express companies, department stores, wholesale houses and breweries are steady and appreciative users of the heavy trucks, while for parcel delivery service the light electric wagon, with improved types of storage batteries capable of giving extended runs of 75 and 100 miles without recharging, are becoming popular.

SELDEN PATENT DECISION.

One of the most important features of the year, as affecting the automobile industry, was the decision of Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on the famous Selden patent cases, which had been litigated for some years. Judge Hough sustained the patent, holding it valid and infringed, the opinion creating a sensation throughout the country.

Apart from its importance to the automobile industry, the Selden patent litigation was probably the most important "pioneer" patent case ever brought up. Briefly, George B. Selden of Rochester, N. Y., in 1879, filed with the Patent Office in Washington an application

for a patent on a road locomotive of a design substantially the same as that of the present day gasoline automobile. For more than sixteen years, or until 1895, Selden's claim lay in the Patent Office. By that time various American and European constructors had developed and were marketing actual cars, apparently without the slightest knowledge of Selden or his idea, but along lines answering to the description of his claim.

When, in 1895, Selden's patent was issued, it was, to quote Judge Hough, "only useful for tribute." Acting with the Electric Vehicle Company, Selden instituted suits for infringement against various firms and individuals, building, selling or using the machines alleged to infringe. Quite a number of the pioneer manufacturing firms conceded the validity of the patent. They formed an organization known as the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, and have collaborated with Selden in the effort to substantiate the validity of the patent. While deprecating the value of Selden's idea to the industry, Judge Hough decided that "the patent speaks from the day of its issue," and sustained it broadly.

The immediate result of the decision was that six important automobile manufacturing companies, previously on the outside, joined the A. L. A. M. within a few weeks, (up to October 15.) The Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, one of the defendants in the suits, announced through its President, Henry Ford, that the fight to upset the patent would be continued. If the favorable decision is confirmed the A. L. A. M. will become a most powerful factor in the industry with the power virtually to control production. Thus it will be in a position to avert such a calamity as heavy over-production, and in many other ways will be able to conserve the interests of the industry. The Selden patent, however, will expire in 1912, when any one who cares will be at liberty to build gasoline automobiles without regard to patent rights.

HIGH SPEED ROAD CONTESTS.

High speed racing, both on road and track, proved a popular diversion for Americans in 1909. Because of the abandonment of road racing in Europe throughout the year, few, if any, special racing creations were constructed within the limitations laid down by the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs. As a result there was no renewal in America of the race for the Grand Prize, which is governed by the international rules. This contest, initially conducted at Savannah, had been the most important contest of 1908. There were several important road races, however, all catering to stock cars or stock chassis, and of particular interest to prospective purchasers of automobiles, as showing what service they might expect from similar machines bought out of stock.

Tacitly acknowledging the inability to gather together specially built racing machines for any sort of a contest, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., donor of the Vanderbilt Cup, changed the conditions of the deed of gift and opened the classic trophy to contest by high-powered stock machines. This race, run simultaneously with two others for minor prizes over a 12.64 mile course on Long Island, including five miles of the Motor Parkway, was considered the most important road contest of the year. The date was October 30, and twenty-five cars competed for the various trophies. The Vanderbilt Cup was won by a six-cylinder American car which averaged a little more than sixty-two miles an hour.

Next in importance were the so-called "National" races on the Merrimack Valley Course at Lowell, conducted jointly by the Lowell Automobile Club and the American Automobile Association. The third, rated according to its importance, was the contest over the tortuous eight mile course in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in October. It was won by an American built car driven by George Robertson. At Santa Monica and Oakland, Cal., there were other long distance contests in which high speed was maintained. The speed honors for the year, however, were carried off in a race over a 22¾-mile circuit at Riverhead, L. I., in September. Conducted by an obscure organization, but with a thoroughly reliable set of officials, this meet proved sensational. An American stock car, selling at $1,750, covered nearly 200 miles at an average of 70 3-1000 miles an hour. Several others in this race averaged more than a mile a minute.

TRACK RACING POPULAR.

Track racing, including the dangerous sport of contesting over mile ovals, reached its zenith in 1909. In many States thoroughbred courses were pressed into service. Three twenty-four-hour races were given at Brighton Beach, N. Y., in the last of which the winning car established a new world's record of 1,196 miles for the "twice around the clock" journey. Motordromes were built at Indianapolis and Atlanta, in circumference two and a half and two miles, respectively. The first and only meet on the former course was run with the surface in unsafe condition, and several fatal accidents resulted, five or six lives being lost.

A very large number of endurance and reliability tours were held in 1909, all showing the increasing stability of the modern car. The Glidden tour was only a partial success, the entry list being very small. Its route led from Detroit to Kansas City via Denver, a three weeks' journey of more than 2,500 miles. Despite very bad road conditions in the West and a stiff schedule several practically perfect scores were returned. Other important runs were from Washington to Boston and return and New York to Atlanta.

In Europe during 1909 the automobile industry enjoyed a prosperous season. The demand for cars was far below that of America, but production abroad is correspondingly small, and no stagnation resulted. No great races were held, although road contests may be resumed in 1910. The Prince Henry Tour in Germany was the principal event of its kind, a tremendous field taking part. So standardized have cars become on the Continent, and so rapid has been the spread of aviation, that no automobile shows of importance will be held in Paris or other Continental centres this winter. England had its annual show at Olympia, London, in November, and all the principal Continental makers took the opportunity of displaying their new models, making the exhibition one of extreme interest, although few new ideas in construction were brought out.

The make-up of the principal automobile organizations in the United States is as follows:

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.
437 Fifth Avenue, New York City. F. H. Elliott, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF LICENSED AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS.
7 East Forty-second Street. Coker F. Clarkson, Assistant General Manager.

ASSOCIATION PATENTS COMPANY.
7 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

AMERICAN MOTOR CAR MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.
505 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Alfred Reeves, General Manager.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS, INC.
7 East Forty-second Street, New York City. S. A. Miles, General Manager.

Chronology of Aviation.

(Compiled by O. Chanute.)

Bewildering advance in aviation took place in 1908 and 1909. When it is remembered that the first successful man flight, landing safely, was made by Wright brothers December 17, 1903, that it took them two years—1904-1905—to obtain entire control over their machine; that the Santos-Dumont flight of 720 feet, November 13, 1906, excited the wonder and admiration of all Europe, we can realize partially the progress made, now that flights of over 100 miles have been made, that a height of 1,600 feet is said to have been attained, that there are hundreds of successful experimenters in the field and that records are being broken every few days.

It would be quite futile to give a compendium of all the flights made in 1909. They number thousands. The profitable thing which can be done is to tabulate the more remarkable performances, and in order to mark the advance, to include therewith the former feats of the same aviator, which excited wonder only one or two years ago. The most interesting of these are prefixed with a star.

During 1909 exhibitions of aviating apparatus were held in Paris, December 24-30, 1908; in London, March 19-27, in London again July 6 to August 4, in Frankfort July 10 to October 19, in Paris again September 25 to October 17, and these drew great crowds; while meets, contests and tournaments were held at Reims August 22 to 29, at Brescia September 5 to 20, at Berlin September 26 to October 3, at New York September 25 to October 2, at St. Louis October 4 to 10, at Paris October 2 to 27, and at Blackpool and at Doncaster, October 15 to 23.

The events which have attracted most attention have been the cross-country flight of H. Farman, from Bovy to Reims, 17 miles, without landing, October 30, 1908; of Bleriot, October 31, 1908, from Toury to Artenay and return with landings; of the same man from Etampes to Chenilly, 26 miles, July 13, 1909, and his flight across the British Channel, July 25; the two unsuccessful attempts of Latham to perform the same feat, July 19 and July 27, 1909; the flight of Farman July 23, from Chalons to Sulppes, 40 miles; of his flights at Reims of 112 miles August 27, and of 150 miles at Marmelon, November 3; of Orville Wright at Fort Myer, July 27 and 30; of W. Wright at New York October 4; of Curtiss at Reims August 28-29; of Latham over Berlin September 27 and of de Lambert over Paris October 18, as well as a speed of about 90 miles an hour down wind at Blackpool, attained by Latham October 22, 1909.

These feats have not been accomplished without some deplorable accidents. Several aviators have been killed or injured by the fall of their machines and many of the latter have been smashed. It will be remembered that Lieut. Selfridge was killed at Fort Myer, September 17, 1908. In 1909 Eugene Lefebvre was killed at Juvissy September 7; on the same day Enea Rossi was kiled at Rome while testing a machine of his own invention; while on September 22 the distinguished propagandist of aviation in France, Capt. L. F. Ferber, was killed at Boulogne by an unlucky landing.

The tendency has been to develop special experts for exhibition flights. Some 200 of those flights, which are thought the more memorable for one reason or another, will be found in the following list:

CHRONOLOGY OF MEMORABLE FLIGHTS—MOTOR AEROPLANES.

WILBUR WRIGHT.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M. S.	Persons.	Remarks.
*Dec. 17, 1903	Biplane....	Kitty Hawk	852 ft.	0 00 59	1	First successful man flight in history.
Nov. 9, 1904	Biplane....	Dayton, O..	3 miles	0 4 30	1	Made 105 flights that year.
Oct. 5, 1905	Biplane....	Dayton, O..	24 miles	0 38 00	1	Made 49 flights that year.
Aug. 8, 1908	Biplane....	Mans.....	.....	.....	1	Short flights showing control.
*Sep. 21, 1908	Biplane....	Aurours....	41 miles	1 31 00	1	Made over 100 flights here.
Oct. 10, 1908	B'plane....	Aurours....	46 miles	1 9 00	2	With Mr. Painleve; took 35 others.
*Dec. 18, 1908	Biplane....	Aurours....	62 miles	1 54 00	1	Rose to 360 ft.; then world record.
*Dec. 31, 1908	Biplane....	Aurours....	77 miles	2 20 23	1	Won Michelin prize; world record.
Mar. 20, 1909	Biplane....	Pau, France	.....	6 00	1	No previous propulsion; teaches 3 pupils.
April 16, 1909	Biplane....	Rome.....	.....	.....	2	Took up many passengers.
April 26, 1909	Biplane....	Rome.....	.....	.....	1	No previous propulsion.
*Sep. 25, 1909	Biplane....	New York..	.....	.....	1	Circled Statue of Liberty.
*Oct. 4, 1909	Biplane....	New York..	21 miles	0 33 33	1	To Grant's tomb and return.

ORVILLE WRIGHT.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H.M. S.	Persons.	Remarks.
Sep. 8, 1908	Biplane....	Fort Meyer.	40 miles	0 62 00	1	Unofficial; rose to 100 feet.
*Sep. 12, 1908	Biplane....	Fort Meyer.	50 miles	1 15 00	1	Longest flight of 1908.
*Sep. 17, 1908	Biplane....	Fort Meyer	3 miles	0 4 00	2	Selfridge killed; Wright injured.
July, 20, 1909	Biplane....	Fort Meyer.	.....	1 20 00	1	Unofficial test.
July 21, 1909	Biplane....	Fort Meyer.	.....	1 29 00	1	Unofficial test.
*July 27, 1909	Biplane....	Fort Meyer.	.....	1 13 00	2	Official time test; machine accepted.
*July 30, 1909	Biplane....	Fort Meyer.	10 miles	0 14 00	2	Official speed test; 42 miles per hour.
Aug. 29, 1909	Biplane....	Berlin.....	.....	0 15 09	1	Many preliminary exhibitions.
Sep. 4, 1909	Biplane....	Berlin.....	.....	0 55 00	1	
Sep. 8, 1909	Biplane....	Berlin.....	.....	0 17 00	2	With Capt. Wildebrandt.
Sep. 9, 1909	Biplane....	Berlin.....	.....	0 15 00	2	With Capt. Englehardt.
Sep. 17, 1909	Biplane....	Berlin.....	.....	0 54 26	1	In presence of Empress rose to 565 ft.
*Sep. 18, 1909	Biplane....	Berlin.....	.....	1 35 47	2	With Capt. Englehardt.
Oct. 2, 1909	Biplane....	Berlin.....	.....	0 10 00	2	With Crown Prince of Germany.
*Oct. 4, 1909	Biplane....	Berlin.....	21 miles	0 33 33	1	Reached height of 1,600 feet; unofficial world record.

A. SANTOS DUMONT.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
*Nov. 13, 1906	Cellular....	Bagatelle...	720 ft.	0 21 00	1	First flight in Europe.
Nov. 17, 1907	Biplane....	Issy.....	500 ft.	.....	1	Made several flights.
Nov. 21, 1907	Monoplane.	Bagatelle...	400 ft.	.....	1	Made several flights.
Mar. 10, 1909	Monoplane.	Bagatelle...	1,300 ft.	.....	1	With the Libellule.
April 10, 1909	Monoplane.	St. Cyr....	1.2 miles	.....	1	With the Demoiselle.
June 19, 1909	Monoplane.	Issy.....	820 ft.	.....	1	Several other flights.
*Sep. 13, 1909	Monoplane.	St. Cyr.....	5 miles	0 12 00	1	St. Cyr to Buc to visit friend.
*Sep. 17, 1909	Monoplane.	St. Cyr.....	10 miles	0 16 00	1	Across country.

LEON DELAGRANGE.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
Mar. 16, 1907	Biplane....	Bagatelle...	30 ft.	.....	1	First Voisin aeroplane.
*Mar. 29, 1908	Biplane....	Ghent.....	453 ft.	.....	2	First flight with passenger (Farman).
Apr. 11, 1908	Biplane....	Issy.....	2.43 miles	0 6 30	1	Won Archdeacon cup.
May 27, 1908	Biplane....	Rome.....	7.90 miles	0 15 26	1	In presence of King, etc.
June 22, 1908	Biplane....	Milan.....	10.50 miles	0 16 30	1	Best flight on Italian trip.
*July 8, 1908	Biplane....	Turin.....	500 ft.	.....	2	First woman passenger (Mrs. Peltier)
Sep. 6, 1908	Biplane....	Issy.....	15.2 miles	0 29 53	1	Beat then existing records.
May 23, 1909	Biplane....	Juvissy....	3.6 miles	0 10 18	1	Won Lagatineri prize.
June 12, 1909	Biplane....	Juvissy.....	3.7 miles	.....	1	Circling across country.
Aug. 23, 1909	Monoplane.	Reims.....	.....	0 11 4	1	Won tenth prize; speed.
Aug. 27, 1909	Monoplane.	Reims.....	31 miles	.....	1	Won eighth prize; distance.
Sep. 15, 1909	Monoplane.	Denmark...	.....	0 15 00	1	Before King, at Aarhus.
Oct. 16, 1909	Monoplane.	Doncaster..	5.75 miles	0 11 25	1	To keep crowd from grumbling.
*Oct. 26, 1909	Monoplane.	Doncaster..	6 miles	0 7 36	1	Over 50 miles an hour.

HENRY FARMAN.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
Oct. 26, 1907	Biplane....	Issy.....	253 ft.	.....	1	First sweeps a half circle.
May 30, 1908	Biplane....	Ghent.....	0.77 miles	.....	2	With Mr. Archdeacon.
July 6, 1908	Biplane....	Ghent.....	12.2 miles	0 19 3	1	Won Armengaud prize.
*Oct. 30, 1908	Biplane....	Chalons....	17 miles	0 20 00	1	Cross country, Chalons to Reims.
Oct. 31, 1908	Biplane....	Chalons....	.....	0 23 00	1	Eighty-two feet altitude; won prizes.
July 18, 1909	Biplane....	Chalons....	.....	1 23 00	1	His first long flight.
*July 23, 1909	Biplane....	Chalons....	40 miles	1 5 00	1	Cross country, Chalons to Suippe.
*Aug. 27, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	112 miles	3 4 57	1	First prize for distance and time up.
Aug. 27, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	6 miles	0 10 00	3	With two passengers; won prize.
*Oct. 3, 1909	Biplane....	Berlin.....	62 miles	1 40 00	1	Won third prize, $960.
Oct. 18, 1909	Biplane....	Blackpool..	14 miles	0 23 00	1	On first day of meeting.
*Oct. 20, 1909	Biplane....	Blackpool..	47 miles	1 32 16	1	Won prize of $10,000.
*Nov. 3, 1909	Biplane....	Mourmelon.	137.25 miles	4 6 25	1	Said to be 150 miles; 4h. 17m. 35s.

LOUIS BLERIOT.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H.M. S.	Persons.	Remarks.
Aug. 6, 1907	Langley...	Issy.....	470 ft.	.....	1	His first attempt to circle.
July 4, 1908	Monoplane.	Issy.....	3.7 miles	0 5 47	1	Swept several circles.
Oct. 21, 1908	Monoplane.	Toury.....	4.25 miles	0 6 40	1	At height of 65 feet.
Oct. 31, 1908	Monoplane.	Toury.....	8.7 miles	0 11 00	1	Toury to Artenay, landed.
Oct. 31, 1908	Monoplane.	Toury.....	8.7 miles	.....	1	Artenay to Toury; intermediate landing.
May 30, 1909	Monoplane.	Issy.....	8.7 miles	.....	1	Over the adjoining fields.
*June 12, 1909	Monoplane.	Juvissy.....	984 ft.	.....	3	Santos Dumont and Fournier as passengers.
*July 13, 1909	Monoplane.	Mondesir...	26 miles	0 44 30	1	Etampes to Chevilly, cross country.
*July 25, 1909	Monoplane.	Calais.....	32 miles	0 37 00	1	First flight across British Channel.
*Aug. 28, 1909	Monoplane.	Reims.....	6.3 miles	0 7 48	1	Won first prize speed for 6-mile trip.
Aug. 27, 1909	Monoplane.	Reims.....	25 miles	0 41 00	1	Won ninth prize for distance flown.

S. F. CODY.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
Feb. 22, 1909	Biplane....	Aldershot..	1,200 ft.	.....	1	In a 12-mile wind.
May 14, 1909	Biplane....	Aldershot..	1 mile	.....	1	On the army biplane.
July 21, 1909	Biplane....	Aldershot..	4 miles	.....	1	On rebuilt machine.
Aug. 29, 1909	Biplane....	Aldershot..	10 miles	.....	2	With passenger in three flights
*Sep. 8, 1909	Biplane....	Aldershot..	40 miles	1 3 00	1	Circuit to Farnborough and return.
Sep. 11, 1909	Biplane....	Aldershot..	.....	.....	1	Before Empress Eugenie.
Oct. 16, 1909	Biplane....	Doncaster..	3,000 ft.	.....	1	Machine wrecked; aviator hurt.

MOORE-BRABAZON.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S	Persons.	Remarks.
Jan. 28, 1909	Biplane....	Chalons....	3.1 miles	.....	1	Learning use of Voisin machine.
Feb. 24, 1909	Biplane....	Issy.....	1.2 mile	.....	1	Swept over two circles.
Feb. 28, 1909	Biplane....	Issy.....	2.5 miles	.....	1	Several flights.
April 30, 1909	Biplane....	England....	4.5 miles	.....	1	Gradually improves performances.
Oct. 30, 1909	Biplane....	Shell Beach.	.....	.....	1	Won Daily Mail $5,000 prize for flight with a British machine.

L. F. FERBER.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
Aug. 8, 1908	Biplane....	Issy.....	.....	.....	1	First trials with motor machine.
Sep. 19, 1908	Biplane....	Issy.....	1,640 ft.	.....	1	His aeroplane No. 9.
June 13, 1909	Biplane....	Juvissy ...	3.1 miles	0 5 30	1	On a Voisin machine.
*Sep. 15, 1909	Biplane....	Boulogne...	6 miles	0 9 00	1	Boulogne to Wimeroux.
Sep. 22, 1909	Biplane....	Boulogne...	1 mile	.....	1	Landed in ditch; killed.

ESNAULT PELTERIE.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
Oct. 19, 1907	Monoplane.	Buc.....	.....	.....		First short flights.
June 8, 1908	Monoplane.	Buc.....	0.75 miles	.....	1	At height of 100 ft.

HUBERT LATHAM.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
May 19, 1909	Monoplane.	Chalons....	1,640 ft.	.....	1	Begins operating the Antoinette.
June 5, 1909	Monoplane.	Chalons....	.....	1 7 37	1	In wind and rain; breaks record.
June 6, 1909	Monoplane.	Juvissy.....	10 miles	.....	1	Cross country flight.
June 12, 1909	Monoplane.	Juvissy.....	30 miles	0 39 00	1	Won Goupy prize.
*July 19, 1909	Monoplane.	Calais.....	11 miles	.....	1	Over British Channel; fell in sea.
*July 27, 1909	Monoplane.	Calais.....	20 miles	.....	1	British Channel; fell near Dover.
*Aug. 26, 1909	Monoplane.	Reims.....	96 miles	2 18 9	1	Won second prize for distance.
*Aug. 27, 1909	Monoplane.	Reims.....	.....	.....	1	Won first prize altitude, 508 ft.
*Sep. 27, 1909	Monoplane.	Berlin.....	6.5 miles	0 13 00	1	Across suburbs of Berlin.
Sep. 29, 1909	Monoplane.	Berlin.....	42 miles	1 10 00	1	Won second prize for distance.
Sep. 30, 1909	Monoplane.	Berlin.....	51 miles	1 23 00	1	Machine broken in landing.
*Oct. 22, 1909	Monoplane.	Blackpool..	.....	.....	1	Flew in gale; won prize, $1,500.
Nov. 19, 1909	Monoplane.	Chalons....	.....	10	1	Rose 1,345 ft. competing, Weller prize
Dec. 1, 1909	Monoplane.	Mourmelon.	.....	.....	1	Rose 1,500 ft. in 40-mile wind.

LOUIS PAULHAN.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
*July 10, 1909	Biplane....	Doual.....	1.25 miles	.....	1	His very first flight.
July 15, 1909	Biplane....	Doual.....	.....	1 17 00	1	Reached altitude of 357 ft.
*July 19, 1909	Biplane....	Doual.....	12.1 miles	0 22 53	1	Cross country, Doual to Arras.
July 23, 1909	Biplane....	Doual.....	43.5 miles	1 17 19	1	Official allowance, 30 miles.
Aug. 6, 1909	Biplane....	Dunkerque.	.....	0 18 20	1	Altitude, 200 ft.
Aug. 7, 1909	Biplane....	Dunkerque.	23 miles	0 33 00	1	On a Voisin biplane.
Aug. 24, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	18.6 miles	0 38 12	1	Altitude, 295 ft.
*Aug. 25, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	81 miles	2 43 24	1	Won third prize for distance.
Sep. 9, 1909	Biplane....	Tournai....	12.4 miles	0 17 00	1	Two cross country flights.
*Sep. 13, 1909	Biplane....	Tournai....	.....	1 35 00	1	Tournai to Taintignies and return.
Sep. 17, 1909	Biplane....	Ostend.....	1.24 miles	0 3 16	1	Circled over sea.
Sep. 18, 1909	Biplane....	Ostend.....	.....	1 1 1	1	Over sea front; won $5,000 prize.
Oct. 10, 1909	Biplane....	P. Aviation	21.5 miles	0 21 48	1	Flew over line of the stands.
Oct. 12, 1909	Biplane....	P. Aviation	3.6 miles	0 6 11	1	Won prize for slowest flight, $600.
Oct. 18, 1909	Biplane....	Blackpool..	14 miles	0 25 53	1	On first day of Blackpool meeting.
*Oct. 19, 1909	Biplane....	Blackpool..	15.75 miles	0 32 18	1	Won third price for distance, $1,400.
Nov. 19, 1909	Biplane....	Chalons....	.....	.....	1	Rose 1,210 ft. competing, Weller prize
*Nov. 20, 1909	Biplane....	Mourmelon.	37 miles	0 55 00	1	Chalons and ret'n. Rose nearly 1000 ft

ROGER SOMMER.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
July 4, 1909	Biplane....	Chalons....	3.75 miles	.....	1	On Farman's new machine.
July 18, 1909	Biplane....	Chalons....	.....	1 4 00	1	Longest of several flights.
*July 27, 1909	Biplane....	Chalons....	25 miles	1 23 30	1	To Vadenay and back.
Aug. 1, 1909	Biplane....	Chalons....	.....	1 50 30	1	Beats all French records.
*Aug. 2, 1909	Biplane....	Chalons....	9 miles	0 12 00	1	To Suippes; 45 miles an hour.
Aug. 4, 1909	Biplane....	Chalons....	.....	2 0 10	1	Trying to beat Wright's record.
*Aug. 7, 1909	Biplane....	Chalons....	.....	2 27 15	1	Beats Wright's record of December 31, 1908.
Aug. 22, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	.....	1 19 33	1	On first day of Reims tournament.
Aug. 27, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	37 miles	.....	1	Won seventh prize for distance.
Sep. 6, 1909	Biplane....	Nancy.....	25 miles	0 35 00	1	Also made flights with passengers.
Sep. 10, 1909	Biplane....	Nancy.....	18 miles	.....	1	Accompanies troops on review.
Sep. 11, 1909	Biplane....	Nancy.....	24 miles	.....	1	Nancy to Lenoncourt.
Oct. 16, 1909	Biplane....	Doncaster..	9.7 miles	0 21 45	1	Best flight in Great Britain to date.
*Oct 26, 1909	Biplane....	Doncaster..	29.7 miles	0 44 53	1	Won Whitworth cup.

M. ELLEHAMMER.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H.M. S.	Persons.	Remarks.
1906-1909.....	Biplane....	Denmark...	.....	.....	1	Experiments with varied success.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
1907-1909.....	.....	Baddeck...	.....	.....	.....	Experiments; tetrahedral machine.

COUNT DE LAMBERT.

Date.	Machine	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
Mar. 17, 1909	Biplane....	Pau.....	.....	0 3 00	1	First flight alone; Wright's pupil.
Mar. 24, 1909	Biplane....	Pau.....	15.6 miles	0 27 11	1	Wins Aero Club prize for 250 metres.
Mar. 27, 1909	Biplane....	Pau.....	.....	0 7 56	1	Flies beyond experimental field.
April 13, 1909	Biplane....	Pau.....	.....	0 1 30	2	With Delagrange as passenger.
*Aug. 26, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	72 miles	1 52 00	1	Won fourth prize; distance.
*Oct. 18, 1909	Biplane....	Juvissy....	31 miles	0 49 39	1	To Eiffel Tower and back across Paris
Oct. 21, 1909	Biplane....	Pt. Aviation	1.25 miles	0 1 57	1	Wins $3,000 prize for speed.

PAUL TISSANDIER.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H.M. S.	Persons.	Remarks.
May 20, 1909	Biplane....	Pau.....	35.7 miles	.....	1	Pupil of W. Wright.
Aug. 22, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	18.6 miles	0 29 00	1	Won third prize for speed over 30 kilometres.
*Aug. 27, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	69 miles	1 46 32	1	Won sixth prize for distance flown.

E. LEFEBVRE.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
July 21, 1909	Biplane....	La Haye...	2 miles	.....	1	Self taught on Wright machine.
*Aug. 27, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	12.4 miles	0 20 47	1	Shows great boldness and skill.
Aug. 28, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	.....	0 11 5	2	Performs evolutions with passenger.
Sep. 7, 1909	Biplane....	Juvissy....	1,800 ft.	.....	1	Upset and killed.

MARIO CALDERARA.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
April 28, 1909	Biplane....	Rome.....	.....	0 10 00	1	Pupil of W. Wright.
May 6, 1909	Biplane....	Rome.....	.....	.....	1	Upset and hurt.
Sep. 12, 1909	Biplane....	Brescia.....	6.3 miles	.....	2	One passenger; won prize.
*Sep. 15, 1909	Biplane....	Brescia.....	5.6 miles	.....	2	Won Oldofredi prize.
*Sep. 20, 1909	Biplane....	Brescia.....	31 miles	0 50 51	1	Won second prize for speed.

GLEN N. CURTISS.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
*July 4, 1908	Biplane....	H'mondsp't	5,090 ft.	0 1 42	1	Wins Scientific American Cup.
July 13, 1909	Biplane....	Mineola....	1.5 mile	0 3 00	1	Tuning up Aeronautic Society machine.
July 17, 1909	Biplane....	Mineola....	15 miles	0 21 00	1	Described figure 8.
July 18, 1909	Biplane....	Mineola....	30 miles	0 52 30	1	Official distance, 25 miles.
*July 24, 1909	Biplane....	Mineola....	25 miles	0 52 30	1	Second winning Scien. American cup.
Aug. 24, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	6.2 miles	0 8 35	1	Wins second prize; speed over 10 kilometres.
Aug. 25, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	6.2 miles	0 8 11	1	Bleriot is 7 seconds faster.
Aug. 26, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	19 miles	0 29 00	1	Wins tenth prize; distance and speed.
*Aug. 28, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	12.4 miles	0 15 56	1	Wins Gordon Bennett cup.
*Aug. 29, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	18.6 miles	0 23 30	1	Wins first prize, speed over 30 kilometres.
*Aug. 29, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	6.2 miles	0 7 51	1	Wins second prize, speed over 10 kilo.
Sep. 11, 1909	Biplane....	Brescia....	31 miles	0 49 24	1	Wins first prize for speed.
Sep. 29, 1909	Biplane....	New York..	.....	.....	1	Flights about Governor's Island.
Oct. 10, 1909	Biplane....	St. Louis...	.....	.....	1	Flights at Centennial celebration.
Oct. 16, 1909	Biplane....	Chicago....	1 mile	0 1 30	1	Exhibition flights.

J. A. D. McCURDY.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
May 18, 1908	Biplane....	H'mondsp't	600 ft.	.....	1	With the White Wing.
July 4, 1908	Biplane....	H'mondsp't	3,420 ft.	.....	1	With the June Bug.
Feb. 23, 1909	Biplane....	Baddeck...	2,640 ft.	.....	1	With the Silver Dart.
Feb. 24, 1909	Biplane....	Baddeck...	4.5 miles	.....	1	With the Silver Dart.
Mar. 11, 1909	Biplane....	Baddeck...	19 miles	0 22 00	1	With the Silver Dart.
Mar. 18, 1909	Biplane....	Baddeck...	16 miles	.....	1	Aggregate of 1,000 miles.
Aug. 2, 1909	.....	Petawawa..	20 miles	.....	1	Many flights; broke machine.

LE BLON.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
Oct. 18, 1909	Monoplane.	Doncaster..	22 miles	0 30 00	1	Won Bradford cup; flew in rain.
Oct. 19, 1909	Monoplane.	Doncaster..	15 miles	.....	1	Astonishing flight in a gale.
*Oct. 20, 1909	Monoplane.	Doncaster..	.....	.....	1	Foolhardy flight in great gale.

F. W. BALDWIN.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H.M. S.	Persons.	Remarks.
Mar. 12, 1908	Biplane....	H'mondsp't	319 ft.	.....	1	With the Red Wing.
May 18, 1908	Biplane....	H'mondsp't	.....	.....	1	With the White Wing.
Mar. 18, 1909	Biplane....	Baddeck...	.....	.....	1	With the Silver Dart.
Aug. 2, 1909	Biplane....	Petawawa..	.....	.....	1	Several short flights.

LEGAGNEUX.

Date.	Machine.	Place	Distance.	Time. H.M. S.	Persons.	Remarks.
Feb. 14, 1909	Biplane....	Mourmelon.	1.2 miles	.....	1	Pupil of Ferber.
Feb. 14, 1909	Biplane....	Mourmelon.	6.2 miles	.....	1	Sweeps two circles.
April 27, 1909	Biplane....	Vienna.....	2.5 miles	0 3 26	1	On a Voisin machine.
Aug. 6, 1909	Biplane....	Stockholm..	3,280 ft.	.....	2	With a passenger.
Aug. 22, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	6 miles	0 9 56	1	Won eighth prize for speed over 6 miles.

HENRI ROUGIER.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
May 23, 1909	Biplane....	Juvissy.....	18.6 miles	.....	1	Swept eleven circles.
Aug. 29, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	.....	.....	1	Won fourth prize; altitude, 180 ft.
Sep. 9, 1909	Biplane....	Brescia.....	.....	0 12 10	1	Reached 328 ft. altitude.
*Sep. 12, 1909	Biplane....	Brescia.....	31 miles	1 10 18	1	Reached 380 ft. altitude.
*Sep. 20, 1909	Biplane....	Brescia.....	.....	.....	1	Reached 650 ft. altitude.
*Sep. 28, 1909	Biplane....	Berlin.....	31 miles	0 54 00	1	Rises to 518 ft.
Sep. 29, 1909	Biplane....	Berlin.....	48 miles	1 35 00	1	In competition with Latham.
*Oct. 1, 1909	Biplane....	Berlin.....	80 miles	2 38 00	1	Wins first prize; distance.
Oct. 18, 1909	Biplane....	Blackpool..	17.7 miles	0 24 43	1	Wins second prize; $3,600.

E. BUNAU-VARILLA.

Date.	Machine.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M.S.	Persons.	Remarks.
Aug. 5, 1909	Biplane....	Chalons....	.....	0 15 00	1	Voisin biplane presented by father.
Aug. 22, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	6.2 miles	0 13 30	1	Thirteenth prize for speed for 10 kilometres.
Aug. 29, 1909	Biplane....	Reims.....	18.6 miles	0 38 31	1	Eighth prize for speed for 30 kilo.

*Considered the most interesting flights on record.

DIRICIBLE AIRSHIPS.

During 1909 great activity prevailed in military aeronautics; the principal European nations vying with each other in developing this new war appliance, the use and efficiency of which are not yet very clearly determined. Germany and France made the most progress.

GERMANY.

The popular German subscription to enable Count Zeppelin to continue his work was closed December 24, 1908, having yielded a sum of $1,524,000. With this, the Count has begun building a plant with capacity to turn out eight dirigibles a year; organizing a training school and constructing new war balloons, utilizing parts of those previously wrecked.

The first ship to come out was Zeppelin V. (it was really the sixth), which was subsequently renumbered No. I., and finally, Military No. I. It is of the rigid type, heretofore thoroughly described, is 446 feet long and 42½ feet in diameter, containing 536,000 cubic feet of gas in its 17 separate compartments or balloons. This ship made its first trial ascents March 9, 1909, and went out again March 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26. On March 12 it rose 4,300 feet above Lake Constance, and on March 19 carried up 26 persons to a height of 1,000 feet. On March 29 it rose to 3,280 feet, or barely out of rifle range. It is said that it must navigate lower than this when loaded with a full crew and fuel (gasoline) for a long journey.

On April 1 the Zeppelin I. started with a crew of 9 persons for a trip to Munich and return, a distance of 222 miles. A gale of wind sprung up and the balloon passed over Munich, went 100 kilometres (62 miles) further and came to anchor for more gas and fuel. Next morning the wind lulled and Count Zeppelin sailed back to Munich, lunched with the Prince Regent of Bavaria, who decorated him, and returned to his shed at Friedrichshafen, having demonstrated his ability to come to anchor in a 35-mile wind, the own inherent speed of the balloon being 28 miles an hour.

On April 5 the Zeppelin I. started out with the intention of remaining up 24 hours, but a wind sprung up and the trip was cut short to 11 hours. On April 6 it was up over 12 hours. This was the nineteenth ascension and trial trip and was said to complete the tests required for acceptance by the Government, but it has been also said that some questions arose and the War Department demanded further tests.

On May 29 the Zeppelin II. left its shed at Manzel, near Friedrichshafen, presumably for Berlin, 433 miles distant. A rain storm came up, but in 21 hours it reached Bitterfeld (86 miles short of Berlin, where the Emperor was waiting) and then, being short of fuel, turned back, sailed southwest and descended near Goeppingen, to replenish its tanks. In doing so it ran into a tree and sustained damages which involved 28 hours' delay. A landing had to be made again near Biberach, about 40 miles from home, to take in more supplies. It left June 2 and reached Friedrichshafen, having been up 47 hours, 30 minutes in the air, and 32 hours 40 minutes at anchor, a total of 80 hours and 10 minutes, travelling a distance variously estimated at 700 to 850 miles.

On June 29 the Zeppelin I., now accepted by the Government and renumbered as Military No. 1, left with its military crew on board for its station at Metz. A storm compelled a landing at Biberach (some 40 miles), where it remained at anchor till July 3, at which time it rose and sailed to Metz, some 210 miles, in 9 hours and 20 minutes (about 22 miles per hour). Since then it has been performing military evolutions.

The Zeppelin III. made its first ascent at Friedrichshafen on August 25, 1909. On August 27 it set out for Berlin, reaching it August 29, after some breakages of propellers and motors, which required landing for repairs, and was met by the Emperor and the acclamations of 100,000 spectators. It started back that night, broke still another propeller, which tore a hole in one of the compartments, and was back to Friedrichshafen September 2, having covered a total distance of 950 miles with 5 stoppages. On September 11 the Zep-

pelin III. sailed from Friedrichshafen to Frankfort, 220 miles, in about 17 hours, thus repeating a performance of Zeppelin II. Both of these balloons are of the same size.

During most of their trips the weather proved very bad in Germany; storms sprang up after Zeppelin started; wind, rain and even snow, loading the balloon sometimes with some 2,000 pounds of moisture. The demonstration was made, however, that these vicissitudes could be met and that the balloon could ride at anchor.

It is said that Count Zeppelin has begun the construction of several dirigible balloons to establish at least three lines for regular passenger traffic in Germany, in order to provide commercial craft which may be utilized in case of war. He has also projected an exploration to the North Pole, which was said to have met with approval by the Emperor before the results of the attempts of Peary and of Dr. Cook were known.

While the Zeppelin performances have been much the more important and spectacular, attracting the most attention, other developments have taken place in Germany with different types of dirigible airships, i. e., the Gross or semi-rigid, and the Parseval or non-rigid, sometimes called the flexible type.

The Gross depends for its regidity upon a framework of steel tubes. The Gross II., of 1908, was 216 feet long, 36 feet diameter and 176,000 cubic feet capacity. It met with some successes and some mishaps, and now belongs to the Government. In 1909 it was used in experiments with wireless telegraphy over Berlin, beginning January 21 and ascending April 10 and 26, May 2, 3, 15 and 23, June 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. On August 4 it journeyed from Tegel to Apolda and return, 290 miles, in 16 hours, and on September 13 it took part in the military manoeuvres but was caught in a tree in landing. On September 17 it manoeuvred in presence of the Emperor. A Gross III. has since been added to the fleet, but very little as to its performances has yet appeared in the press.

The Parseval obtained its rigidity while under way from the internal pressure of the gas. There is no stiffening frame or platform, and thus, in case of need, it can be deflated, folded up and transported by carriage. The Parseval II. is 190 feet long, 30½ feet diameter and 213,000 cubic feet capacity. It was accepted by the Government December 1, 1908. It made many trial trips in 1909 with varying success.

The Parseval III. came out February 19, 1909. It was then 226 feet long, 36 feet diameter and 199,000 cubic feet capacity, since increased to 236,000 cubic feet by an increase in diameter. It made a trial trip from Bitterfeld June 28 and early in August went to the Frankfort Exposition for evolutions, taking up paying passengers. On August 12 its envelope was ripped in landing, but none of the eleven persons aboard were injured. On September 15 its dangling rope caught a college lad by the leg and carried him up, but he was landed at the end of 15 minutes. On September 18 the envelope was torn in landing, but has since been repaired. On November 2 the Parseval II., the Zeppelin II. and the Military Airship No. 1 are said by the newspapers to have manoeuvered jointly in the valley of the Rhine, flying to Coblenz, surprising the garrison, swooping down on the rocky fortress of Ehrenbreitstein opposite and theoretically capturing it. What would have happened in real war is perhaps open to question.

A small military dirigible, called the Clouth, has also been making displays at Frankfort, together with a semi-rigid, the Ruthenberg, which is taking up passengers.

Germany, at last accounts, had three Zeppelins, three Gross and three Parsevals, a fourth of the latter now being built. It has eleven dirigible balloon sheds, while Professor Shulle is said to be building at Mannheim a dirigible still larger than the Zeppelins, in order to obtain greater speed. The frame work is to be of wood and outside of the gas compartments.

The Krupp works have been building and testing special ordnance admitting of high angle fire to shoot at aerial craft in case of war. They expect to get the range by using smoke emitting projectiles.

FRANCE.

At the beginning of 1909 the French Government had three dirigible airships in commission: The Lebaudy, the Villa de Paris and the Republique. The first is the schoolship and it made notable ascents May 15-21 and June 15-24, 1909, camping on occasion in the open air, to train the crew for actual campaigning. The Ville de Paris is stationed at Verdun, some 40 miles west of Metz, and makes trial trips and occasional excursions over the surrounding country. The Republique performed evolutions over the troops at Longchamp, July 14, in company with the Ville de Nancy, repeated on July 19-21. On August 4 it won the "Deutsch prize" by making a trip of 130 miles in 7¼ hours. On September 3 it started to attend the military manoeuvres at La Palisse. After proceeding 120 miles in a rising wind it landed to overhaul an over-heated motor. In so doing it ran into a tree and sprung the frame so badly that it was thought best to deflate. It was transported to La Palisse, repaired and came out again September 13, so as to operate over the troops. On September 15 it made an ascent of 6 hours, covering 60 miles of reconnaissance. On September 25 it started to regain Meudon. After passing Moulins one blade of the propeller broke off, burst wide open the balloon, the latter suddenly collapsed and fell from a height of about 400 feet, instantly killing the whole crew of four men and completely wrecking the dirigible.

The Government dirigible Colonel Renard was completed July, 1909, by the Astra Co. It is 212 feet long and 152,000 cubic feet capacity. It left Beauval August 23 for Reims (62 miles in 1 hour, 32 minutes, with a favorable wind), and there performed evolutions over the aviation field in competition with the Zodiac. On August 29 it won the $2,000 prize for the quickest trip by flying 50 kilometres (31 miles), in 1 hour, 19 minutes. It was estimated that the real distance was 65 kilometres in consequence of losses in veering turns.

The next Government dirigible, Liberte, is 213 feet long, 41 feet diameter and 148,000 cubic feet capacity. It was built at the Lebaudy shops and made its trial trips September 19-20, during which it proved its inherent speed to be 45 kilometres (28 miles) per hour.

The Ville de Bordeaux is the next balloon due to come out, thus providing the French with 5 military dirigible airships.

The Clement-Bayard was built by the Astra Co. for Mr. A. Clement. It is 184 feet long, 35 feet diameter and 133,000 cubic feet capacity. It has proved fast and was finally sold to the Russian Government. On August 23 it more than passed the final tests by rising to 5,000 feet and remaining up two hours. When coming down a gusty wind sprang up and it was deemed judicious to alight on the Seine. In attempting this the envelope was torn by a tree and the balloon deflated. It was fished out slightly damaged, has been repaired and delivered.

The Ville de Nancy is practically a duplicate of the Clement-Bayard and built by the same Astra Co., for the exposition at Nancy, where it operated in July. The Zodiac I., II. and III. are small dirigibles belonging to a private company. No. III. was operated at Reims during aviation week (August 24-29) together with the Colonel Renard.

RUSSIA.

Russia has now two dirigible military airships, one, the former Clement-Bayard, built by the Astra Co., and one, the Russie, built by the Lebaudys, renamed Lebed. On September 28, 1909, they sailed over St. Petersburg and were acclaimed by the populace.

On October 11, 1909, the Spanish military dirigible Espana, built by the Astra Co., began its trial trips, and on October 16 the Austrian dirigible Renner came out, but ran into a tree on October 19.

ENGLAND.

During the year 1909 the British War Department experimented with a small dirigible, only 84 feet long, with no marked success, it preferring to watch the results obtained on the Continent. The Government was sharply criticised by the public and the newspapers, which produced a great scare. The subject was discussed in Parliament and the Minister of War stated that a large Zeppelin was now being constructed and that three dirigible cruisers would be procured. The newspaper, the Morning Post, inaugurated July 21 a subscription and ordered an airship for presentation to the British Government, to be built by the Lebaudys upon severe specifications.

ITALY.

The Italian Government dirigible war balloon No. 1 was rebuilt for 1909. It made its first ascent August 17 and trial trips August 21 and 24, as well as September 3, 16 and 18. Up to that time it had made sixteen ascensions and journeys, a total of 1,280 kilometres (800 miles), in two months of operation. It is one of the fastest among the dirigibles and burns 48 pounds of gasoline per hour. October 21 it made a round trip to Bracciano and on October 31 to Naples and back, 300 miles. On November 1, at Rome, Lieutenant Rosetti, endeavoring to keep back the crowd, was struck by a blade of the propeller and killed.

BELGIUM.

Belgium has a military dirigible, Belgique, built by Godard, 256 feet long and 230,000 cubic feet capacity. Its first trials took place June 28 and it has been operating near Brussels.

UNITED STATES.

The United States have only thus far the small dirigible purchased from Baldwin in 1908. Congress has seemed inclined to await the results of European developments before appropriating large sums for war dirigibles, the efficiency of which is yet undetermined and which seem to meet with many accidents.

Wellman's dirigible balloon America started from Spitzbergen for the North Pole August 15, 1909, with four passengers, but descended in the sea after a few hours, owing to the breaking away of the drag-rope, which contained much of the provisions. All the passengers were saved. It seems doubtful whether the attempt will be repeated now that no less than two explorers claim to have reached the North Pole.

In connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration, THE NEW YORK WORLD offered a prize of $10,000 for the best time by airship from New York to Albany.

On September 29, T. S. Baldwin and G. L. Tomlinson started from New York in their respective dirigibles. Baldwin had to descend when off Spuyten Duyvil in consequence of the breakage of part of the framework of his car. Tomlinson had to descend at White Plains (22 miles), because of leaks in his motor. THE NEW YORK WORLD has since renewed the offer, open until October 10, 1910, with the elimination of any entrance fee. There are no conditions, except that the trip must be continuous.

BALLOON ASCENTS AND RACES.

It is impracticable to enumerate the many ascents of spherical balloons which took place during 1909 in Europe and America. Notice may, however, be taken of the ascent of the balloon Reve from Bordeaux on February 1, in which Mr. Faure was killed in landing on a precipice; of that of the Gay-Lussac April 4, from St. Cloud to Gouville, in which Mrs. Masson was drowned in alighting in the sea; of that of the Fil-du-Vent May 1, from Paris to the Dauphine Alps, in which Count de la Vaulx had a leg broken in landing; and of that of the Vannolsky, starting from near St. Petersburg, which burst in the air, two of the passengers being killed and a fourth seriously injured.

Notice may also be taken of the more important spherical balloon races in 1909—May 29, from St. Cloud, thirteen starters, won by Leblanc, who landed in the south of France. June 5, from Indianapolis, six starters, won by Mr. Forbes, who travelled 358 miles. August 19, from Peoria, Ill., three starters, won by E. Honeywell and G. E. Smith, who travelled 230 miles. September 26, grand prize Aero Club, from Paris, twenty starters, won by G. Blanchet, 394 miles. October 3, the fourth Gordon Bennett race, from Zurich, seventeen starters, won by E. W. Mix, representing the Aero Club of America (589 miles), thus bringing the cup to this country for a second time. October 4, from St. Louis, ten starters, won by S. Von Phul, 550 miles in 40 hours, 40 minutes.

Some remarkable trips over the Alps took place. On December 31, 1908, Mr. Usuelle, piloting the Ruwenzori, left the Italian lakes and passed over the chain of the Alps, attained a height of 4,500 metres (14,760 feet), and landed at Frejus, France. On February 9, 1909, Mr. O. Erbsloh, the winner of the Gordon Bennett race of 1907, passed over the Alps from St. Moritz, in the Berlin, with three passengers, and landed near Budapest, after a trip of 33 hours, during which a height of 5,800 metres (19,000 feet) was attained. On August 8, Mr. E. Spelterini, the celebrated Swiss aeronaut, ascended from Chamouni in the Sirius with three passengers, passed nearly over Mont Blanc and the Alps and landed near Lake Maggiore (93 miles) in about 7 hours, the maximum altitude attained being 5,700 metres (18,700 feet). The highest elevation attained in a mounted balloon in 1909 was by Italian aeronauts, G. Piacenza and J. Mina, in the balloon Albatross, who on August 9 went up from Turin to a height of 30,350 feet. The previous record is that of Berson and Suring, of 34,450 feet on July 31, 1900.

The greatest height reached by a ballon-sonde was from the Uccle Observatory in Belgium, November 5, 1908, in which the record was 29,040 metres (18 miles), with a temperature of —63.4° C. or —82° F., while the minimum shown at lesser heights was —67° C., or —88° F., thus confirming previous records that atmospheric temperature actually increases slightly after passing a height not yet accurately determined of about seven miles above the sea.

Geographical Research in 1909.

AFRICA.

H. B. Lewin when stationed at Kikoma, Bwekula County, Uganda Province, explored many of the caves in the western part of the province. The Banyora tribe used the caves as places of refuge from the Bagandas, who made raids twice a year to their country. Some of the caves are large enough to hold 200 or 300 people besides cattle. The entrances are usually situated in a ravine and hidden by thick vegetation.

The most painstaking attempt yet made to trace in detail the sources drawn upon by Pliny for his geographical description of Africa has been made by D. Detleifsen and published in Sieglin's Quellen und Forschungen zur Alten Geschichte und Geographie. About fifty paragraphs of Pliny's description are ascribed to Greek and Roman sources and the rest are from a variety of sources, the authors in many cases could not be traced.

Professor Lemoine writing to the Zeitschrift fur Gletscherkunde in regards the snow covering the summits of the Western Atlas Mountains, states that the Winter accumulation is only enough to impede travel on the passes from December to April, while few, if any, of the peaks have snow all the year around and none appear to have glaciers or neve fields.

Dr. Chevalier is again exploring Western Africa. The route he has planned will take him to the sources of the Niger River, through the basin of the Cavalla and the southern parts of French Sudan to Dahome.

The German-Portuguese boundary south of the Rovuma River has been settled by a joint commission from the two countries.

Dr. Poch took to South Africa a phonograph, and obtained the peculiar and difficult language of the Kalahari Bushmen. He also had a large cinematograph and among the representations he secured were those of dances imitating the movements of animals, the mode of stealing up to game and shooting poisoned arrows. The conclusions drawn by him from his travels are, (1) there are hardly any tribes left bearing all the characteristics of the Bushmen, they having intermingled with the Hottentots and negroes, (2) the Bushmen have been scattered over immense areas of South Africa.

Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, spent several months in British East Africa collecting specimens for the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Berson's Aerological expedition to East Africa, organized by the Royal Prussian Aeronautical Observatory at Lindenberg, returned with a large amount of valuable data. Observations of the upper atmosphere were made by kites and balloons over the Victoria Nyanza, and the ocean in the neighborhood of British and German East Africa. The highest ascent made by the self registering balloons was 65,000 feet, where a temperature of —119 degrees Fahr. was recorded, a lower temperature than ever registered at similar or greater heights in Europe. The important discovery was made of the existence of an upper current from the west flowing above the regular easterly one of the equatorial regions.

Reports stating of satisfactory progress being made have been received from H. Scott and J. C. F. Fryer, who are exploring the Seychelles Islands and others northwest of Madagascar. Mr. Scott has paid particular attention to collecting the insect fauna still remaining on the islands of Silhouette and Mahe.

E. Torday and W. H. Simpson, who have been in the Kasai district since the Autumn of 1907, are expected to return to England the first part of 1910. Besides their ethnographical collections which have been obtained for the British Museum, they have taken a large number of photographs illustrating the geographical characteristics of the country.

ASIA.

Carruther's expedition in Northern Arabia, although unable to advance beyond Teima, yet explored considerable new country. Starting from Jesi the expedition went to Teima, and from there turned north and explored the western edge of Nefud to within three days of El Jauf. Five perfect specimens of the Arabian oryx were obtained.

The Paris Geographical Society received an account of Dr. Legendre's explorations of the Wa-pao-Shan, a mountain group lying between the Ya and Tung Rivers and east of the high road from Ya-Chou to Fulin.

J. W. Brooke, the well known traveller, was murdered by the Lotos in Western China.

De Fleurelle and de Boyve (members of the D'Ollone expedition, which explored parts of China little known) are preparing in France a map of the country traversed.

Professor W. Dunstan called attention to the agricultural possibilities of Asia Minor, particularly with regard to raising cotton, and pointed out there was an area nearly equal to the present cotton area in Egypt available for the growth of American cotton.

With the financial support of T. Riabushinsky, a Moscow banker, the Imperial Russian Geographical Society organized an expedition for the thorough exploration of Kamchatka. To this expedition, which is planned to last two years, Mr. Riabushinsky has given over $100,000. Studies will be made on geological, botanical, zoological, meteorological and ethnographical subjects.

J. P. Tolmachof, keeper of the Geological Museum of the Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg, is exploring the North Siberian coast from Kolyma to Bering Strait. He has the support of the Ministry of Trade and Industries, as it is hoped that his researches may lead eventually to the opening of ocean navigation between the Pacific Ocean and the north coast of Siberia. In connection with Tolmachof's party, Mr. Sedof will survey the delta of the Kolyma River.

A party in charge of Donald Mackay started up the Purari River, British New Guinea, with the intention of reaching its source and then going overland to the Fly River. The chief difficulties so far reported were lack of supplies and the rapid current in the river.

Duke of the Abruzzi of Italy spent several months in India exploring the glacier system, of which the Baltero glacier is the centre.

A treaty was made between Great Britain and Siam, which transferred the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Keda and Perlis with the adjacent islands to the British Government. The precise line followed by the new frontier is defined in a protocol annexed to the treaty.

G. W. Bury's expedition to South Arabia, which intended to explore an unknown part of the country, proceeded no further than the outskirts of Haura, owing to the treachery of the natives.

The latest report from the British Colonial Office on the State of Keda, Malay Peninsula, records a continued progress toward a successful development with a sound financial situation. Tin mining is being carried on and several large rubber growing estates have been opened.

Letters received from Dr. T. G. Longstaff's Himalayan expedition, stated that a base

camp would be established at the head of the Saltoro Valley for the purpose of exploring the Bilafond and Chumlek glaciers.

EUROPE.

An Austrian Association formed some years ago for the scientific exploration of the Adriatic Sea, has been active during the past year with its research ship Adria. The Adria has a laboratory with oceanographic apparatus, dark room for photographic work and two rooms for microscopic observations. Apart from the special work for the Association the ship is used by the Trieste Zoological station.

The configuration of the Baltic Coast of Germany is the subject of the first of the Geographische Arbeiten edited by Dr. W. Ule, Professor of Geography in the University of Rostock. In it is discussed the semi-circular bays, which furnish a variety of costal types, and their horizontal formation is shown to be due to the same causes as their vertical structure. Each is the result of some natural force either glacial or denudation.

Dr. H. Spethman approached sufficiently near the great ice sheet of Vatna Jokull of Southeast Iceland to get a good idea of its general features. The Vatna Jokull is shaped like a curved shield with its central portion almost an unbroken mass of ice. The most striking characteristic of the outer parts is the contrast between the northern and southern margins. The latter reaches nearly to the sea level, while the former to an elevation of 2,600 feet.

M. Crignoux of the University of Lyons made a special study of the earthquakes in the province of Calabria, Southern Italy. The liability of the province to destructive earthquakes he found to depend upon the existence of faults between the Pliocene deposits and the crystalline masses forming the framework of Calabria, south of the valley of the Crati.

M. Spence, in an article in the Journal of the Scottish Meteorological Society, discussed the changes in the climate of the Orkney Islands during recent years. Statistics covering the past eighty years seem to prove that the yearly range of temperature is gradually becoming less. The climate, however, is so much modified by the currents, moisture and winds of the Atlantic Ocean, as to be unrecognizable by its latitude, while its vagaries defy the systematic classifications of the meteorologist.

From Prof. M. F. Davis's observations on glacial erosion in North Wales, Mount Snowdon was in preglacial times a large featured, round shouldered, mountain which has been converted by erosion during the Glacial Period into the sharp featured, hollow chested mountain of to-day.

The ebullition of the Thermal Spring in the Etang de Thau, near Cette on the Mediterranean coast of France, was investigated by Messieurs Chevalier and Gudry, and the results published in the Bulletin de L'Institut Oceanographique for 1909. Soundings made by them, showed that the funnel composed of calcareous rocks and inclosing the rising column of water, was about 10 feet below the surface, and that at a depth of 100 feet was the orifice through which the spring escaped. The temperature of the water is nearly constant during the entire year, being around 69.8 degrees Fahr.

W. H. Bond, of New York, established a new record in mountain climbing, by ascending Mount Blanc in nine hours from Chamonix. The previous record which was made in 1865 by Mr. Morehead, an Englishman, was nine and one-half hours.

AMERICA.

The question of boundary of several South American countries was brought up again, and in some cases has been settled. Boundary agreements have been concluded by Brazil with Dutch Guiana, Venezuela and Uruguay, while negotiations have been in progress between Brazil and Peru regarding the territory lying between the Yavari River and 11 degrees south latitude.

Attention was called in an address by Dr. Spencer before the American Association for the Advancement of Science to the spoilation of Niagara Falls. Dr. Spencer admits that a limited amount of power can be taken from the falls without injury to the scenery, but maintains if the Canadian and the two New York companies take the water up to the full limits of their franchises the beauty of the falls will be greatly diminished.

The Provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland have agreed to abide by the decision of the Privy Council for the settlement of the true frontier dividing their jurisdiction in Labrador.

The climate of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, is ably discussed in the meteorological section of the Directoria de Agriculture. The climate is divided into three classes and the rainfall and temperature of each covering a period of several years is given.

Surveys have been made on the frontier between Argentina and Paraguay. The commissioners in charge of the work—Don Domingo Krause for Argentina, and Colonel Ayala for Paraguay—suffered many hardships from insufficient food supplies and were much hampered by the mud and swamps. The district they surveyed included the Rio Dorado and Rio Confuso Rivers, the Parantina lagoon, and also where the upper Pilcomayo River debouches into a marsh.

Dr. W. B. Dawson placed before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers the results of observations, which have permitted the determination of the difference in the mean sea level between Quebec and New York. Mean sea level at New York is 7.12 feet above the Admiralty low water datum at Quebec. A long series of tidal observations at Quebec have given the mean sea level there as 8.58 feet (above the low water datum) thus making it 1.46 feet above that at New York.

The Department of Militia and Defence of Canada is still working on the one inch to one mile survey of Canada. Over 14,000 miles have been completed in the field, and the work progresses at the rate of about 4,000 square miles a year.

Professor R. S. Tarr, of Cornell University, and members from the Universities of Wisconsin and Washington, spent several months in Alaska studying glaciers. Some of the glaciers they found were receding while others were advancing. On the discovery of Jamaica flora and on examining the structure of the coal bed formation they concluded that Alaska was once a tropical country.

O. H. Tittmann, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Canadian astronomer W. F. King worked on the northern boundary lines of the United States and Alaska with Canada.

The 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Hendrick Hudson was celebrated in New York by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration from September 25 to October 9. Models of Hudson's ship, the Half Moon, and the steamer Clermont, in which Robert Fulton navigated the Hudson River in 1807, were exhibited.

Miss A. S. Peck describes in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society for June, 1909, her ascent of Mt. Hauscaran, Peru. With the assistance of two guides she succeeded in reaching the summit, which she estimated as 24,000 feet high, making it the highest mountain in the Andes.

POLAR RESEARCH.

Lieutenant Shackleton, of England, made a dash to within 100 miles (latitude 88 deg. 23 min. S. and longitude 162 deg. E.) of the South Pole. The distance covered including relays was 1,708 miles and the time occupied 126 days. Lieutenant Shackleton gathered a good geological collection, discovered eight distinct mountain ranges and surveyed a number of glaciers. Traces of a former glaciation were seen, while the violent blizzards encountered at 88 degrees S. latitude proved that the supposed area of calm must be small in extent.

A Danish expedition to East Greenland, in charge of Einar Mikkelsen, was organized, and started out with the object of recovering records left near Denmark fjord by Myluis Erichsen, who was lost in trying to return to his ship. Mikkelsen has a small vessel with a crew of six men. He proposes to land and spend the Winter near Cape Bismarck, where a depot will be established, and in the Spring of 1910 go North.

Professor E. David was the leader of a party to the South Magnetic Pole. They reached an inland plateau 7,000 feet above the sea, and on January 16, 1909, found the Magnetic Pole, which, with a Lloyd-Creak dip circle, was determined to be at latitude 72 deg. 25 min. S. and longitude 154 deg. E.

Dr. Bruce's expedition to Spitsbergen sailed July, 1909, on the steam trawler Conqueror, to continue researches in Prince Charles Foreland and adjacent districts. Several experts were taken who will carry on topographical and geological work.

The publication of a synoptical record of the Swedish explorations in Spitsbergen reprinted from Ymer, Part I, 1909, gives an historical view of Sweden's important share in the scientific work of that country.

Walter Wellman, in August, made an attempt to reach the North Pole in his balloon, America. When several miles from Camp Wellman, Spitsbergen, a guide rope containing provisions broke, and he was obliged to return. His balloon was the second largest aerial craft ever built (1909), being exceeded only by that of Count Zeppelin. It was designed to carry 6,000 pounds of gasoline for the engines, food for a year, sledges, dogs, lifeboat and a crew of three men besides himself. He is contemplating making another attempt in 1910.

Word was received September 2, 1909, from Dr. F. A. Cook, of Brooklyn, N. Y., that he had reached the North Pole. He reported starting from Annatok on the northwestern coast of Greenland, February, 1908, and making the final dash with two Esquimaux in March, arriving at the Pole April 21, 1908.

In September, 1909, Commander R. E. Peary, U. S. N., announced that he had discovered the North Pole April 6, 1909. He left New York, July 6, 1908, in the steamer Roosevelt, and spent the Winter at Cape Sheridan. His sledge expedition started North in February, and after many hardships succeeded in reaching the Pole.

Captain R. Amundsen, a Norwegian explorer, postponed his polar expedition to June 1, 1910, on account of delay in his preparations caused by a general strike in Sweden.

Review of Scientific Progress in 1909.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The British School at Athens, Greece, resumed its researches in Sparta, and contemplates completing the excavation of the precinct of the temple of Artemis Orthia in 1910.

A prehistoric German cemetery has been unearthed at Kessenick near Maeseyck. Many skeletons have been found in different shaped urns, the urns showing from their ornamentation a German origin. Some years ago in the same neighborhood Dr. Nyssens discovered a Roman cemetery.

The discovery of an eastern sanctuary at Rome in which the Syrian god Baal was worshipped under the title of Jupiter Heliopolitanus aroused great interest among archaeologists.

Excavations have been carried out on the supposed site of the ancient city of Jericho, by the Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft, and the results have been particularly interesting. About eight feet below the surface a wall was encountered which was estimated to have extended 2,700 feet. Besides the wall, a citadel on one of the northwest hills was found fortified by walls with corner towers.

Investigations have shown that Tournaire's restoration of the acanthus column at Delphi, and the one in plaster at the Delphi Museum are not correct. There are five drums instead of four; the total height of the column being 8.65 metres and not 7.80. There was no architectural base, the tips of the three large leaves at the bottom resting directly on the plinth.

I. N. Svoronos interpreted several reliefs found in the Asclepieum at Athens which had hithertofore baffled all attempts.

Two pages of a bible, dated 1472 and published by Schoeffer, was found in an old portfolio at the Brighton Public Museum, Brighton, England. The pages were in an excellent state of preservation.

Frescoes said to be among the most beautiful so far discovered have been excavated at Pompeii on private property. All the figures are of exquisite workmanship and are nearly two-thirds natural size.

Dr. Edde advanced the theory that, in the comparatively few cases where ancient coins depict a figure either full front or to the left, it was to give the idea of terrifying or of dominant energy. Human beings thus represented might be thought of, as in the disguise of demigods.

A French expedition under Lieut. Desplagnes in Western Sudan, Africa, made many interesting archaeological observations in the gold yielding districts.

J. Pierpont Morgan presented to the British Museum a valuable collection of bronze implements from various parts of Europe and Asia. Among the rarest is a large Chinese spear head, cast in A. D. 761.

A. E. H. Goekoop, by treating the Iliad and the Odyssey as if they were historical documents, arrived at the conclusion that the Homeric Ithaca was located in southern Cephallenia.

Excavating at Delos, Greece, has been steadily carried on and many valuable relics have been found. The relics are of particular interest and importance for they represent an unbroken line of Hellenic art from the eighth century B. C. to the Neo-Grecian period.

E. Ritterling restored a Greek inscription from Sardis, referring to Ti Juluis Celsus Polemaeanus, the founder of the library at Ephesus. He also restored an inscription in honor of L. M. N. Quadronuis Verus found at Magnolia, on the Black Sea.

Professor A. H. Sayce, exploring in Africa, discovered the site of an important city, about three miles from Kabushia, where are the well known Meroitic pyramids. He found the ruins of a great wall and of a temple with an avenue of rams, which lead him to believe the city is that of Meroe.

ASTRONOMY.

There were two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon during 1909. A central eclipse of the sun occurred June 17, and a partial one December 12. In the former the path passed over inaccessible regions in the Arctic Circle, while the latter was visible only in the south polar regions and parts of Australia. Total eclipses of the moon occurred June 3 and November 26. The eclipse of June 3 was visible generally in Europe, Africa, South America and North America. The eclipse of November 26 was visible generally throughout North America.

Owing to the planet Neptune being disturbed in its orbit around the sun, Professor W. H. Pickering, of Harvard College Observatory, announced that a planet belonging to the solar system and hitherto unknown may be the cause of this disturbance. He gives the approximate location of the new planet as right ascension 7h. 47m., declination +21 deg.

T. J. J. See, of Mare Island, Cal., claims the Lunar Terrestrial System originated by capture and the moon came to the earth from heavenly space. He bases the proof of his claim upon the researches of Hill, Poincare and Darwin.

The first new comet for 1909 was discovered by Zaccheus Daniel at Princeton, N. J., June 15. Mr. Daniel found the comet in the constellation of Triangulum, and as it is moving northward about one degree a day it will pass through the foot of Andromeda and head of Perseus. The comet (a 1909 Daniel) is small, with a very small stellar nucleus and a faint spreading tail.

Volume VIII., of the Lick Observatory publications for 1909, contains heliogravure reproductions of photographs of nebulae and star clusters made with the Crossley Reflector by the late Director Keeler.

The great disk one hundred inches in diameter for the Solar Observatory on Mt. Wilson, Cal., has proved a failure. It had been worked nearly to a finish when flaws were discovered, making it unfit for telescopic purposes.

The tenth annual meeting of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America was held August 18 to 23, at the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis.

Professor C. L. Poor has invented an instrument which he calls a "Photoheliometer," for detecting changes in the diameter of the sun. It consists of a double telescope, with object glasses two inches in diameter and 25 feet focal length.

The planet Mars on September 24, 1909, was nearer to the earth than it has been since 1894. Every 15 years, Mars approaches to within 35,000,000 miles of the earth, while during the other years it is about 50,000,000 miles away.

Solar halos accompanied by parhelia or sun dogs, which are rarely seen in latitude 42 deg. 17m. 42s., were observed during February and March by S. F. Whiting at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. The sun was surrounded by a rainbow circle on which to the right and left were the sun dogs, bright with prismatic color, and just above the sun was an arc of a tangent circle.

The highest meteorological and astronomical observatory in America was completed in September, 1909. The observatory is situated on the top of Mount Whitney, Cal., 14,500 feet above sea level, and was built under great difficulties as all the materials were carried on pack mules over narrow rocky trails.

From the result of observations from Mount Whitney, Professor W. W. Campbell, states there is no water vapor of appreciable quantity on Mars. He also asserts that there is no evidence that Mars is inhabited.

Calculations made by several astronomers give the date of perihelion of Halley's Comet as April 16, 1910.

CHEMISTRY.

Work was started at Carteret, N. J., on the first plant in the United States for detinning tin scrap by Goldschmidt's chlorine process. This process has been in successful operation at Essen, Germany, for many years, where about 50,000 tons of tin scrap are annually detinned.

Dr. G. D. Hinricks outlined a new method for calculating atomic weights. He claimed that the so-called official atomic weights of the American Chemical Society are not true to nature, and the laboratory work done throughout the United States has been persistently falsified.

The process of dry chlorination of sulphide ores has attracted considerable notice. Its success depends on the fact that oxidization must be prevented, and the operation carried on so chlorides are the only products formed. The field of usefulness of the process is very large, but the most promising one is the treatment of the complex lead zinc ores that can only be marketed by sacrificing one or more of the valuable constituents.

Dr. L. H. Baekeland, of Yonkers, N. Y., has invented a new material called "bakelite," which he succeeded in preparing by indirect synthesis, starting with alcohol phenols. Bakelite has many important properties and is being tried commercially in a large number of industries. It is an excellent insulator and resists temperatures as high as 300 degrees centigrade without melting or softening.

A contract was made with the British Metalliferous Mines Co. (Limited) by Lord Iveagh and Sir Ernest Cassel for 7½ grams (a little more than a quarter of an ounce) of pure radium bromide. This large order will be supplied from the company's mine near Grampound Road, Cornwall. The price paid was about $20 a milligram, equivalent to nearly $456,000 an ounce.

Metallic sodium has been used for drying transformer oil, and to raise the insulating qualities. Sticks of sodium in an iron wire cylinder are hung in the oil.

L. Frischauer discovered, when sulphur is allowed to crystallize exposed to the action of radium, the number of centres of crystallization is greatly increased, rising to double that in specimens of sulphur which were treated in exactly the same way, but were screened from the radium rays by lead foil.

Siemens, Halske & Co., of Germany, brought out an ozone apparatus for the purification and regeneration of the air. The fundamental principle is, that the strong oxidizing nature of ozone can regenerate foul air even without a supply of fresh. The ozone molecules give off their third oxygen atom, which oxidizes the impurities in the air, and the remaining bi-atomic oxygen molecules bring the air up again to the desired concentration of oxygen.

A new process for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen has been developed by the Badische Company, Ludwigshafen, Germany. An electric furnace is used for combining the oxygen and nitrogen in air by means of an arc discharge.

F. Fischer, of Berlin, demonstrated that ozone is produced when oxygen is raised to a high temperature.

H. C. Greenwood, of the University of Manchester, England, carried out a series of experiments to determine the boiling points of different metals. He employed a vertical carbon tube resistance furnace in which was suspended a long graphite crucible containing the metal. He found the approximate boiling point of aluminum to be 1,800 deg., antimony 1,440 deg., bismuth 1,420 deg., copper 2,310 deg., and iron 2,450 deg. Fahr.

GEOLOGY.

The geological section of the Riabushinsky Expedition, under Messrs. Krug and Konradi, will explore the eastern border of the Kamchatka Peninsular, Asia.

H. Kynaston, in his anniversary address before the Geological Society of South Africa, described the red granite of the Transvaal Bushveld. The area covered by this granite with its peripheral belt of basic rocks and intrusions of syenite, has been estimated at 15,000 square miles. Valuable deposits of tin ore have also been discovered in the granite and in some rocks into which it extends.

The first of a series of annual publications of the Department of Geology and Mines has been issued on the mineral resources of the Philippine Islands. The report is summed up in the practical conclusion that a profitable and steady mining industry can be established on the islands. A sub-bituminous coal, resembling black lignite, but superior to it is found on nearly every island, besides there are hundreds of square miles of limestone, with shell and clay beds available for cement.

H. Y. L. Brown, Government Geologist, of South Australia, in his report on mineral discoveries, states that copper has been discovered in a granite area at Mount Davis Creek, in the Pine Creek District, and also tin and gold in new localities of the same district.

T. D. A. Cockerill announced the discovery of another fossil tsetse fly in the Miocene shales of Florissant, Colorado.

The geology and mineral resources of New Brunswick were discussed by R. W. Ells before the Department of Mines of Canada. Mr. Ells called attention to the fact that the geological structure has been much affected by glacial action. Lake basins, diverted river courses, large deposits of boulder clay, and stratified sand are the results of an ice mantle estimated to have been 2,000 feet thick. At present non-metallic minerals only are worked in paying quantities. The coal deposits cover an area of 10,000 square miles, and there are also deposits of gypsum, building stone and albertite. Silver, copper and galena are found in small and broken amounts.

Rich diamond fields are reported to have been found in German South Africa, near the town of Luderitzbucht. The diamonds are in a layer of sand and gravel, which cover a large tract of the country to a depth of a foot or more.

The United States Geological Survey issued a report on the peat deposits of Maine. The field tests and analyses showed that Maine possesses immense resources of peat of excellent quality for fuel and other purposes. In the southern and eastern parts of the State deposits of good quality are most abundant, in Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot and Washington counties.

W. R. Rumbold, in the Economic Geology Magazine for June, 1909, contributed a paper, proving in the majority of cases the popular idea of the origin of the Bolivian tin deposits and their mode of occurrence is erroneous.

The State of Washington made an appropriation for a geological survey, and will cooperate with the United States Geological Survey, in a study of the water resources and coal lands.

W. D. Smith, Chief of the Division of Mines, Manila, P. I., wrote in the April number of the Economic Geology Magazine, that the geologic structure of the Philippine Islands is such as to introduce many difficulties in the profitable exploitation of the coal fields.

Professor Gould, of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, reported that there is enough gypsum in Oklahoma to keep 100 mills, each manufacturing 100 tons of plaster a day, busy for 34,000 years.

ENGINEERING.

The Queensboro Bridge across the East River, from Sixtieth Street, Borough of Manhattan to Ravenswood, Borough of Queens, New York, was opened March 30. The bridge is of the cantilever type, with five spans, the longest of which is 1,182 feet, with the floor 135 feet above the river.

Work has steadily and satisfactorily progressed on the Panama Canal. It has been definitely decided that the lock type of canal will be built.

The longest concrete arch so far attempted is the main span of the 708 foot concrete bridge over Rocky River, Cleveland, O. The main span is 280 feet long and is approached on one side by two and on the other by three fifty-foot arches.

The Pathfinder Dam, which has been under construction on the North Plate River, Wyoming, since 1905, was completed May 1, 1909. The dam impounds water from a drainage area of 12,000 square miles in Colorado and Wyoming, and forms a reservoir with a capacity of 1,025,000 acre feet, or 358,000,000,000 gallons.

A two-mile tunnel, (the Wasserfluh) in the Alps Mountains, was holed through April 2. The tunnel lies between Brunnadern and Lichtensteig, on the new Bodensee-Toggenburg Railroad of Northern Switzerland.

A high pressure water system has been installed by the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Water for the system is taken from the Red River by a pumping plant having a total capacity of 10,800 United States gallons per minute, or 15,552,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, at a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch. About 7½ miles of water mains have been laid in the business district and on these 78 fire hydrants have been set.

A New York to Montreal waterway has been discussed. In Canadian territory this would involve deepening the Richelieu River and enlarging the Chambly Channel. In New York it would be necessary to improve the Hudson River between Waterford and Hudson.

Millions of dollars are being spent in New York City and the immediate vicinity by the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, New York, New Haven and Hartford and Lackawanna Railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad's mammoth station, and the tunnels to it under the Hudson and East Rivers, will be completed in 1910. The Hudson and Manhattan Railroad's tunnel under the Hudson River, connecting New York and Jersey City, was formally opened July 19, 1909.

The New York and Brooklyn portions of the suspended span of the Manhattan Bridge over the East River were joined April 16, 1909.

The Torresdale filtration plant, belonging to the city of Philadelphia, was put in operation. This plant has a capacity of 240,000,000 gallons per day, which, with those at Belmont and Roxborough, can supply Philadelphia with 300,000,000 gallons of filtered water per day.

Gunnison's Tunnel, forming part of a large irrigation project in Southwestern Colorado, was opened in September, 1909. It carries water from the Gunnison River to the Uncompahgne Valley, where nearly 300,000 acres of dry volcanic dust will eventually be turned into fertile soil. The tunnel is six miles long and is one of the largest underground waterways ever constructed.

A new subway system was proposed for Chicago, Ill. The congestion of the traffic in the business section is now so great that the number of passengers carried per hour in the street cars is 30 per cent. less than in 1902.

Earthquakes, their Causes and Results.

BY J. MORRISON, M. D., Ph. D.

OF all the forces of nature with which man is acquainted, none is more appalling or more destructive of life and property than those disturbances of the solid earth commonly called earthquakes. The very name strikes terror into the hearts of all people and especially into the inhabitants of those countries in which these earth movements are most frequent. Cities and towns have been wholly or partially submerged or otherwise wrecked and hundreds of thousands of people have perished by these terrible disturbances of the earth's surface. Within the last two or three decades they have occurred with more than usual frequency. There is scarcely a country in the world that has not recently experienced shocks more or less violent and accordingly the most absorbing interest has been aroused in the minds of all classes as to the cause of these extraordinary terrestrial phenomena. In order to obtain a clear and satisfactory idea of their nature and cause we must go back a long way into the remote past and trace the various astronomical conditions of matter as revealed to us in the sidereal heavens, in the dynamical features of our solar system, in the constitution of our own moon and in the physical structure of the earth itself.

The cosmogony of our solar system (including, of course, the earth and sun) rests on the nebular hypothesis first propounded by Swedenborg, but not generally accepted in his time; it was, however, subsequently revived and partially confirmed by the researches of Sir William Herschel, after a careful study of the nebulae as shown by his powerful telescope. At a still later date it was examined by one of the most distinguished mathematicians and astronomers that ever lived, the celebrated La Place, who gave it to the scientific world nearly in its present form, and is erroneously known as the nebular hypothesis of La Place, now universally accepted by astronomers as the true cosmogony of our solar system. It should, however, in all justice be called the nebular hypothesis of Swedenborg. It did not receive its final confirmation until the discovery of the spectroscope —an instrument designed for the analysis of light. This instrument shows the nebulae which Herschel, La Place and others regarded as groups of stars, to be in reality prodigious masses of incandescent gas at a temperature beyond anything we can conceive or comprehend.

Spiral nebula at A. A portion appears to be condensing and ready to separate. The spiral form shows motion in the direction of the arrow.

The nebular hypothesis sets out on the well founded assumption that all the matter composing the sun and planets once existed as a gaseous nebula. These nebulous bodies are of prodigious magnitude and of various forms; some are very irregular, some oval or nearly globular, and others show a spiral formation as in the annexed diagram, which indicates a rotation on an axis in the direction of the arrow. It also shows large wholly or partially detached portions which are assumed to be planets in course of formation. A full discussion of the nebular hypothesis cannot be given for want of time and space, and it must therefore suffice to say that all the structural and dynamical features of the solar system confirm it in a most remarkable manner. Our planet was then once in a gaseous condition, having been thrown off or detached from the parent or central revolving mass or solar globe when its volume extended to or filled the earth's orbit.

This irregular gaseous mass detached from the solar globe—and which subsequently became the earth—would, of course, receive a motion of translation from the parent mass and by well known dynamical principles, acquire a rotation around an axis passing through its centre of gravity. While in this gaseous state it abandoned or set free a portion of its own mass, which became the moon, and as the comparatively small volume of the earth rapidly cooled by the radiation of heat, the surface soon became too viscid to repeat the process. By the mutual attraction of their own particles these gaseous masses would finally assume an approximately spherical figure and as the cooling proceeded rapidly, owing to their comparatively small volumes, they would become viscid or plastic. At the very high temperature which must have prevailed during the long period the earth was in a gaseous condition, all the chemical elements of which the earth is composed—about sixty-seven in number—were dissociated or existed in a free or uncombined state, chemical compounds could not then exist, but when the temperature declined to a certain point, chemical affinity would assert its power and combinations of the various elements would ensue. Oxygen and hydrogen would unite to form water in the form of vapor or steam; oxygen and carbon to form carbon dioxide; calcium and other metals would unite with oxygen to form oxides of these metals and so on.

When the temperature still further declined, the steam would condense to water, which would be precipitated in showers on the hot surface, to be again sent back as steam. By a repetition of this process, the surface would become cooled down to a temperature at which

water would remain as such on the surface, and thus be formed a universal ocean of warm water highly charged with carbon dioxide and holding carbonate of lime and other similar substances in solution. In process of time as the temperature declined, the carbonate of lime would be precipitated to the bottom, and thus a solid crust of limestone would be formed.

THE BIRTH OF MOUNTAINS.

As the cooling proceeded the interior molten or plastic mass would contract or shrink away from the crust just as the water of a frozen river or pond recedes from the ice on its surface, a tremendous strain would thus be produced in the crust, which would collapse, and enormous rents or fissures, technically called faults, would be formed through which prodigious masses of molten rock would exude, and thus mountains were born.

This is well shown in the Laurentian Mountains of Northern Canada. This extensive range of granite reaching from the eastern coast of Labrador in a curve forming about one-third of a circle, to the mouth of McKenzie River, forms a watershed between the streams flowing into the Mississippi and the Great Lakes on the south and those flowing north into Hudson Bay and the Arctic Sea. The eastern portion of this range is a solid wall of granite against whose sides the ancient stra .fied limestone lies like the sloping roof of a house, but the western portion consists mostly of rounded hills and isolated peaks, the result of extensive glacial action in subsequent geologic ages. The Laurentian Mountains are the oldest portion of our continent; they have withstood all the mighty convulsions to which the earth was subjected in subsequent times, and they stand to-day an eloquent witness of the condition of the earth ages before the dawn of animal or vegetable life, and millions of years before the advent of man.

After the lapse of an immensely long period of time, to be counted only by millions of years, comprising probably the greater part of what is called the Paleozoic Period, during which enormous deposits of sedimentary rocks were laid down at the bottom of the ocean, the Appalachian chain of mountains was born of the deep—an upheaval which must have shaken the earth to the very centre. This mighty range of mountains, extending under different names from near the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Northern Alabama, was at first of great height—so high that in some places it toppled over.

Another geologic age rolls by comprising nearly the whole of what is called the Mesozoic Period, the duration of which cannot be even approximately determined, another tremendous convulsion shattered the crust for thousands of miles when the Rocky and Andes systems of mountains emerged from beneath the briny waves. This latter system of mountains is but as of yesterday compared with the Laurentian and Appalachian. These mighty upheavals and many others in other parts of our globe, have broken the crust into innumerable fragments which readily allow the settling down of the entire surface. The enormous masses of igneous rock, called granite, found in Canada, New Hampshire, Texas, and elsewhere throughout the world, were pushed up through the overlying crust in a plastic condition—not in layers like the limestone strata, but as one mass. The Appalachian and Rocky Mountains are, for the most part, upheavals of the limestone crust, and an examination of these rocks shows the strata to be tilted up at every angle from a horizontal to a vertical position and to be composed, for the most part, of shells, the solid sarcophagi of countless millions of once living creatures that tenanted those ancient ocean depths.

When we turn over the rocky pages of the earth's crust and read thereon the indelible records engraved by the hand of time, we are irresistibly forced to the conclusion that the nebular hypothesis is true, and has emerged from the region of pure speculation and attained almost to the dignity of a demonstration.

REGIONS OF SEISMIC DISTURBANCE.

The upheaval of these great mountain ranges must have caused very extensive cracks or fissures in the crust, and it is along these that seismic disturbances chiefly occur. One is believed to extend from New England along the Atlantic Coast to the West India islands, and probably into South America, and another along the Pacific Coast of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America to Tierra Del Fuego in Southern Chile. The Charleston earthquake of 1886 and the recent earthquakes of San Francisco, Valparaiso the Isthmus and Mexico, were along these faults. Another extensive fault, no doubt, exists from Alaska and the Aleutian islands through Kamchatka, the Kuril islands, Japan, the Philippines, Formosa, Java and Sumatra, and another probably runs off from the Atlantic Coast through Southern Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, Asiatic Turkey and Persia. Hot springs and active and extinct volcanoes abound along all these regions.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

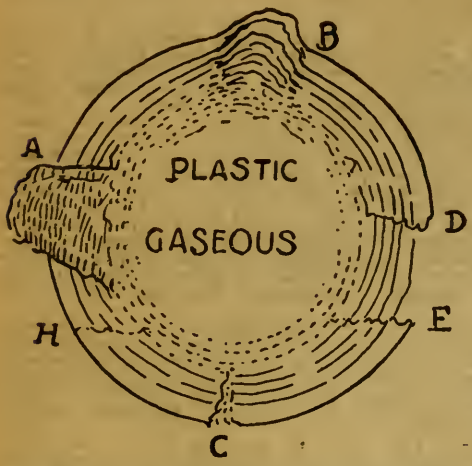
These terrific disturbances of the earth's surface are the result of a settling down or a subsidence due to the contraction or shrinking of the heated interior. There is probably considerable loss of heat from the general surface by radiation, and there certainly is a prodigious expenditure or loss from the numerous active volcanoes scattered all over the globe.

Beginning on the east coast of Greenland we have Jan Mayen, which has been furiously active since its discovery; Hecla in Iceland, and numerous active volcanoes in Alaska and the Aleutian islands, while Kamchatka, the Kuril Islands, Japan, the Philippines, Formosa, Java and Sumatra fairly bristle with these fiery outlets. Southern Europe has three active volcanoes, Vesuvius, Stromboli and Aetna. Mexico, Central America and the entire chain of the Andes are alive with volcanic activity, so also are the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, the Canaries and numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, and lastly we find two terrific volcanoes in the South Frigid Zone, viz., mountains Erebus and Terror, one of which has been in a state of violent activity ever since their discovery by Captain Ross in 1841.

These numerous outlets of subterranean heat must produce a decided effect in lowering the temperature of the molten interior with a corresponding contraction of volume. Cavities are thus formed beneath the crust, and when the strain on this crust becomes

EARTHQUAKES, THEIR CAUSES AND RESULTS—*Continued.*

so great that it can no longer be borne a collapse occurs and a folding or overlapping of the edges of the fault which would produce an oblique downward motion more than sufficient to wreck or twist the foundations of the strongest buildings man can erect. The fall of even a few inches of the solid crust, which may be 100 miles in thickness, would produce a shock or vibration which would be felt for 1,000 miles or more.



In the annexed diagram A represents a mass of igneous rock (granite) pushed up through the stratified limestone, as in the Laurentian Mountains, in the White Mountains in New Hampshire, &c.; at B the strata are heaved up as in the Appalachian Mountains; D and E show oblique faults or cracks, with dislocation of the strata; and an area of depression; C and H show normal and oblique faults, the latter permitting the strata to subside and slide over one another. Beneath the crust or shell, molten or plastic matter exists and the central portion condensed gas at a very high temperature.

HISTORIC AND RECENT EARTHQUAKES.

Seismic disturbances of a very violent character are continually occurring along the Pacific Coast of South America—the last being those of August, 1906. In 1730 Valparaiso was almost completely destroyed; in 1822 Santiago was partially destroyed and a long portion of the coast of Chile permanently raised, and in 1829 the same city was again visited and the raised coast depressed several feet below its normal level. In 1835, 1849, and 1851 violent earthquakes occurred in Chile—the last being especially destructive in Valparaiso, in which 400 houses were wrecked and several lives lost. In 1880 Illapil, near Valparaiso, was destroyed, and over 200 persons perished.

In 1885 the islands of Santa Maria and Concepcion, of the coast of Chile, were uplifted and subsequently depressed eight feet below the normal. This earthquake was felt for more than a thousand miles along the coast. In June, 1773, Santiago, in Guatemala, Central America, was completely wiped out, together with all its inhabitants. On August 13-15, 1892, Peru was visited by one of the most destructive earthquakes on record, four cities and several towns were destroyed and over 25,000 persons perished. Submarine disturbances are probably three or four times more numerous than those on land. In the early part of the last century—about 1834—Graham's Island was heaved up in the Mediterranean Sea, southeast of Malta, remained for a year or more and then gradually sank out of sight, leaving an extensive shoal; and one has recently taken place near Hawaii, when vast numbers of cooked fish were washed ashore, and another off the coast of Alaska, where a new island has been heaved up, thus increasing the domains of Uncle Sam.

Another region notorious for its seismic disturbances is the south of Europe, extending from the south of Portugal to Asiatic Turkey and, in fact, on through Persia and India. Vesuvius, Stromboli and Aetna have wrought frightful destruction of life and property during the last 2,000 years. The fate of Pompeii and Herculaneum is well known. On February 26, 1531, Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, was partially destroyed. 1,500 houses were wrecked and about 30,000 people lost their lives, and again on November 1, 1755, a large portion of the same city sank and 60,000 persons were engulfed beneath the Atlantic. This earthquake was felt for 5,000 miles and ships now sail over where a portion of the city once stood. During the early part of the last century Port Royal in Jamaica, West Indies, sank beneath the waves.

In 1851 the south of Italy was visited by an earthquake which caused the death of 19,000 people and again on December 16, 1857, several towns in Italy were partially ruined and over 10,000 people perished. Numerous shocks have been felt in Greece, Asia Minor, Persia, India and China, which were attended with great destruction of property and loss of life. Antioch on the Orontes in Asiatic Turkey was almost completely destroyed in the early part of the last century and about the same time an earthquake took place in Southeastern Missouri, near New Madrid, when the ground sank and several small lakes, among which Reelfoot Lake in Tennessee, were formed, which still remain. In September of the present year another shock sufficient to shake houses and crack walls, occurred in the same region, extending for more than 100 miles in every direction from a point in or near St. Louis.

About four years ago a violent earthquake occurred at Andijan, a city of some 30,000 population in Central Asiatic Russia, where seismic disturbances have been very infrequent. Over 2,500 people were killed and several thousand injured. Nearly every house in the city was demolished. About a year afterward Kingston, Jamaica, was almost completely wrecked by an earthquake which rendered thousands of people homeless and killed and injured many. The destruction of the City of Messina, in Sicily, last year, is fresh in the minds of everyone. This appalling catastrophe was attended with great loss of life and destruction of property, both in the city and adjacent towns and villages. This historic island was colonized in ancient times by the Greeks, who founded Syracuse and other settlements in Italy itself. In those days there was a well-founded tradition that Sicily was once connected with Italy and that they were torn asunder by an earthquake when the Strait of Messina and the notorious Scylla and Charybdis were formed. The ancient Greek town of Rhegion on the Strait of Messina was so named from the Greek verb ρεγνυμι (rhegnumi) to snap or tear asunder; in Italian the name is Reggio. The southwestern corner of Italy, the "Sunny Calabria" of the old Roman poet Horace, is notorious for its earthquake shocks, the last having occurred on August 31 of the present year. The shock was tolerably severe at Rome and on the same day seismographs at Cleveland, Ohio; Albany, N. Y., and at the Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C., recorded vibrations which, though slight, lasted nearly half an hour. On the preceding day an earth-

EARTHQUAKES, THEIR CAUSES AND RESULTS—*Continued.*

quake visited the Isthmus of Panama and was felt at all the important points along the Canal zone. The shocks, however, were not severe enough to affect the canal to any appreciable extent. The tremor covered an area of several hundred square miles, as is shown from the reports received from several points outside of the zone. After the tremor had ceased subterranean rumblings continued for some time in various parts of the Isthmus. The disturbance is supposed to have been due to the activity of the volcanoes at Santiago, near Managua, and at Monotombo, some four or five hundred miles away; both of these craters are still smoking and further shocks may be looked for at any time. In July and August, 1909, Central Mexico was violently disturbed by an earthquake which extended completely across the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The City of Acapulco and several other towns and villages were almost completely ruined, and some thousands of the natives killed, injured or made homeless. While this paper was in course of preparation, the volcano Colima, about 150 miles from the west coast of Mexico, and situated in the same region, became violently active. This very active volcano is of comparatively recent origin, having suddenly burst out in an open plain since Mexico became independent. It has partially collapsed once or twice, becomes dormant for a while and then displays its fiery temper with great violence. In the early part of 1909, a volcano several thousand feet high, situated on one of the Aleutian Islands off the coast of the Peninsula of Alaska, collapsed, and nothing now remains but a smoking crater raised a little above the surface of the island. On August 14, 1909, 30 persons were killed, 82 severely injured, several thousand rendered destitute and over 400 buildings, many of them temples, were destroyed in a few minutes by an earthquake in central Japan. The shocks were very severe and intermittent, and were felt during the afternoon, throughout the night and into the forenoon of the 15th. The mountain Ibuki, a short distance west of the town of Gifu, emitted smoke for a time and then collapsed with a thunderous roar. Its outlines are completely changed as well as those of the general landscape. The shock affected a wide area, extending as far as Tokio, several hundred miles away. The town of Ozaka suffered terribly. The Hida River was diverted from its ordinary course and flooded the surrounding country. Mount Ibuki, known as one of the "seven high mountains" of central Japan, reared its bare head to a height of 4,300 feet and was one of the noted landmarks of the country.

NOTED EARTHQUAKE AREAS.

No part of the earth appears to be free from seismic disturbance. There are some regions where they are most frequent and destructive.

Major De Moutessus, a French scientist, has, during the last half century, made a special study of these earth movements and has a catalogue of 130,000 shocks, of which trustworthy details were procured. This valuable record, extending over so long a period, indicates with a considerable degree of precision the average frequency of seismic shocks throughout the world. During this interval Italy had 27,672; Japan 27,502; Greece and adjacent islands, 10,306; South America, 8,080; Mexico, 5,586; Asia Minor, Sicily and the Pacific Coast of the United States, about 4,400 each; Central America, West Indies, Java, Switzerland, France, Spain, and Portugal, New Zealand and the British Islands come next with about an average of 1,500 shocks. The countries most frequently disturbed are Italy, Japan, Greece, South America, Mexico, Sicily, Central America and the West India islands. The countries least disturbed are Australia and Tasmania, Africa, Russia, including Siberia, Scandinavia and Canada. In Greece and Asia Minor earthquake vibrations have been tolerably frequent, but not very destructive, while in India and China they are very infrequent, but generally very violent.

NOTABLE DEPRESSIONS.

In addition to the depressions and collapses of portions of the earth's surface, already noticed, may be mentioned that which occurred in Western Asia during the time of the Patriarch Abraham. The plain on which the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah stood, sank, the Dead Sea was formed and the River Jordan arrested in its course. This historic river formerly flowed into the Gulf of Akaba which forms the northeastern extremity of the Red Sea through a channel still well defined. The Dead Sea, a considerable tract of country around it, and the entire valley of the Jordan are now more than a thousand feet below the level of the Mediterranean. A similar condition of things exists in the case of the Caspian and Aral Seas. There is also a large area of depression several feet below the Caspian, in southeastern Russia.

Several monuments and columns which stood high above the Mediterranean in Pliny's time, are now wholly or partially submerged, the coast for many leagues having sunk several feet. From the facts already mentioned there is good reason to believe that large areas of the floor of the Pacific Ocean are slowly settling down.

In the early part of the last century an immense tract of country in Western India, embracing a large portion of the delta of the River Indus, sank several feet, rendering the region uninhabitable. This is, so far as known, the most extensive collapse in modern times.

Seismic disturbances of great magnitude appear to be going on in northern Canada. The eastern shore of Hudson Bay is rising and the western shore sinking, new islands have appeared and the bay is becoming shallower—all within the memory of persons now living on its shores.

REMARKABLE EXPLOSIONS.

Wherever there is a range of mountains there must necessarily be faults or cracks in the surface. Some of these may be hermetically sealed by the surface soil and by the pressure of the opposing sides, but when these cracks are not normal, but oblique to the surface, they may be, and very probably are, open, and when they extend under the ocean, water percolates down to the heated interior, where it is converted into superheated steam, which ultimately bursts out at the point of least resistance with terrific violence. The explosions of Krakatoa, in 1882, and of Mount Pelee in Martinique which wiped out the city of St. Pierre, in 1902, were of this kind and probably all submarine disturbances are of the same character.

THE DIAMETER OF THE EARTH DECREASING.

In view then of these structural features of the earth's crust, it is certain that there must be going on continually a general subsidence of the surface or, in other words, the

EARTHQUAKES, THEIR CAUSES AND RESULTS—*Continued.*

diameter of the earth must be decreasing. There is no means of determining what the actual contraction is, but after the lapse of a few centuries the length of a degree of latitude will doubtless be found to be considerably less than it is now. The numerous faults which must always accompany mountain ranges permit a gradual subsidence which may be scarcely felt or registered by the most sensitive seismometers, but if the crust should bridge over cavities formed by the contracting and receding liquid or semi-liquid interior a sudden collapse of the crust must eventually take place with resulting depression and tremors or vibrations which may be transmitted through great distance.

Moreover, the additional pressure on the molten mass beneath would, by the laws of hydrostatics, be transmitted to every portion of the internal surface of the solid shell or crust. For instance, if a square mile of the surface of the molten mass were to receive an additional pressure of say 1,000,000 tons, then every square mile of the internal surface of the shell or crust would receive the same pressure and earthquake tremors or vibrations may occur anywhere at the point of least resistance; thus an earthquake in Italy may cause vibrations in South Africa or a volcanic eruption in New Zealand or Iceland.

Taking into consideration all the seismic disturbances of the last two or three centuries, it is not too much to assume that the equatorial radius of the earth has been reduced by, say at least two feet, and the question which now confronts us, is what effect will this reduction of the earth's radius have on the length of the day, or in other words on the duration of the earth's diurnal rotation. When the earth's surface extended to the moon, the duration of one revolution on its axis was the moon's present sidereal period, viz., twenty-seven days, but as the mass contracted the axial rotation was accelerated until it reached its present value, viz., one sidereal day or 86,400 sidereal seconds.

SHORTENING OF THE SIDEREAL DAY.

By the laws of dynamics it can be shown with mathematical precision that a reduction of two feet in the earth's radius will cause the earth to make a complete revolution on its axis in 863999-9175 second instead of 86400 as formerly, or in other words the sidereal day is now about 1-125 of a second shorter than it was a few centuries ago. This small fraction of a second would appear to the layman as utterly insignificant, but not so to the astronomer to whom it is a subject of most absorbing interest and of the utmost importance, as it constitutes a disturbing factor in the computation of past events. In ancient times total eclipses of the sun were recorded with all the accuracy possible at that time, but on computing backwards, astronomers fail completely to identify any of these phenomena by days, weeks, and even months. This failure is doubtless due in part to the length of our day, which must have been longer in ancient times than at present. There are, however, other factors, due to the moon's motion, which interfere in such computations.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS.

From what has been said regarding the formation and structure of the earth's crust, it appears we are living on the surface of a spherical shell composed of rock and soil of variable and unknown thickness, which may be five or ten miles or twenty, fifty or even one hundred miles, and that this shell has been broken into innumerable fragments which are floating on a sea of semi-plastic and molten rock, and this again resting on a core or globe of intensely heated gas. Most people think that at the depth of a hundred or a thousand miles the pressure on the matter beneath must be tremendous, but such is not the case, as we now proceed to show. The weight of a body on the earth's surface depends on its mass and the force of gravity. The former is constant, the latter variable, depending on its distance from the centre of the earth, and on its latitude or angular distance from the equator. Above the earth, the force of gravity varies inversely as the square of the distance from the centre—the attraction of a sphere on external bodies being the same as if the entire mass were concentrated at the very centre—but below the surface, gravity varies directly as the distance from the centre. The full significance of this statement will be better understood by saying that if a pound of matter at the earth's surface could be taken half way to the centre (nearly 2,000 miles below the surface) it would weigh only half a pound; if taken three-fourths of the way, it would weigh only one-fourth of a pound, and if taken to the centre, it would have no weight at all, because it would then be equally attracted in all directions. The pressure beneath the surface is then not so great as most persons imagine. A body below the surface is attracted only by the sphere whose radius is equal to the body's distance from the centre, and then only directly as the distance, that is to say, the nearer the centre the less the attraction. The attraction of the various parts of the shell neutralize each other. For instance, if a body be placed anywhere within a hollow shell, assuming, of course, that it is of uniform thickness and density, it will remain at rest. Again, all matter can be reduced to the gaseous condition by sufficient heat, and conversely, all gases can be reduced to the liquid or solid state by pressure under certain restrictions of temperature, which we now proceed to explain. At ordinary temperature a pressure of about four atmospheres (sixty pounds to the square inch) will condense chlorine gas to a liquid, but at a higher temperature, say 212 degrees Fahr., that of steam, no pressure whatever would liquefy it. There is a temperature common to all bodies in a gaseous condition, but different for each gas, above which they cannot be condensed to a liquid by any pressure that can be applied. This particular temperature at which they liquefy is called the critical temperature of that gas. Hydrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, methane, and other gases have been subjected to a pressure of over 3,000 atmospheres without condensing them, because the temperature employed was far above the critical temperature of that particular gas. A pressure of 74 atmospheres and a temperature of 31 degrees Cen. (or lower) are required to liquefy carbon dioxide, but above that temperature no pressure would condense it. In consequence then of this critical condition of matter, and the comparatively light pressure that exists there, the interior of the earth must be plastic, liquid or gaseous, according to its depth or distance from the surface. In a gaseous condition it certainly was when detached from the parent mass which subsequently became the sun; in a plastic condition at a comparatively low depth when the Laurentian Mountains were heaved up, for the soft or plastic rock penetrated into the holes and fissure in the uplifted strata just as melted lead would do if thrown on a surface containing holes or cracks, and, as a matter of fact, volcanoes still pour forth from their fiery mouths melted rock or lava which is, no doubt, gaseous at great depths.

The collapse of volcanic cones, and the more or less irregular settling down of large areas of the surface, must necessarily disturb the centre of gravity of the earth and as

EARTHQUAKES, THEIR CAUSES AND RESULTS—*Continued.*

the axis of rotation must pass through this point, the position of the poles is not permanent, but variable, and therefore a slight variation in the latitude of places must take place—a variation which has already been established by direct astronomical observation at several observatories. The shifting of the poles through a distance of 101 feet would cause in certain localities a change of one second of arc in the latitudes. There is also abundant geologic evidence to show that the poles must have occupied quite a different position in prehistoric times from what they do to-day, for a subtropical climate certainly once existed in high northern latitudes.

Earthquakes are not subject to any law; they cannot therefore be predicted, but no doubt many more are to come, where and when no man can tell.

The vast store of subterranean heat, hid deep in the earth's bosom, will keep her pulse throbbing for a long time, perhaps for millions of years, but owing to the radiation of heat from the surface, which no doubt exceeds slightly that received from the sun, and through the agency of volcanoes and hot springs, a time will come in the far distant future when the temperature will decline to such an extent that all animal and vegetable life will cease to exist on the earth.

It certainly had a beginning and it is equally certain that it will have an end. As age after age rolls by the cooling will proceed. Our oceans and lakes will be frozen to the bottom, and this atmosphere now so rare and transparent, will be reduced to a liquid, and this liquid air will trickle down the hillsides to form babbling brooks to carry it to the lower levels, where it will be congealed as solid as the rocks. The temperature will still decline until the absolute zero temperature is reached, or until all molecular motion ceases; then and not until then will the earth be dead. Here we pause, for the edict has gone forth: "So far shalt thou come but no farther." This may appear to some to border on the domain of wild speculation, but it does not. It is the logical outcome of the nebular hypothesis now universally accepted as the true cosmogony of the solar system. It is the only hypothesis which satisfactorily explains the physical construction of our globe and it also shows the profoundly deep insight into the arcana of nature possessed by its original propounder. There can be no doubt but seismic disturbances have always operated from the beginning and are still slowly operating to produce great changes in both the structural and dynamical circumstances of our globe, and thus it is that "change and decay in all around we see" throughout the entire realm of material creation.

The Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University.

CECIL RHODES, statesman, who died at Cape Town, South Africa, March 26, 1902, directed in his will dated July 1, 1899, that a part of his fortune, estimated at $10,000,000, should be applied to the creation of a fund for the support of a certain number of scholarships covering a three-years' course at the University of Oxford. He directed that the selection of the recipients of this gift should be made two from each State and Territory of the United States, or one hundred in all, fifteen from Germany and from one to nine from each of the British Colonies. The scholarships are awarded on marks only, three-tenths whereof shall be given to a candidate for his "Literary and Scholastic" attainments, the remainder being for his love of outdoor athletics and sports, for strong, manly qualities such as courage, generosity and kindness, and for high moral character, and especially for ambition to serve and lead in large public affairs.

The agencies for final selection vary a good deal. Scholars from Cape Colony are chosen by the individual schools to which the scholarships are especially assigned. In several of the Canadian provinces and in a few States of the American Union it has been decided that an appointment shall be made in rotation by the leading universities. Under this system the field of selection each year is somewhat narrowed, but it is possible to carry out more closely than otherwise the suggestions made by Mr. Rhodes, who appears to have had in his mind selection by a single institution. The five German students for whom annual provision is made are nominated, according to the terms of the will, by the Emperor himself. In the great majority of the States of the Union, in outlying colonies like Bermuda, Jamaica and Newfoundland, in four provinces of Canada, in New Zealand and the States of Australia, the final choice of the scholar is left in the hands of a Committee of Selection. Great care has been taken in the constitution of these committees, as it has been felt that on the wise and impartial exercise of their judgment depends more than upon anything else the full success of the scheme.

In most of the States the selection is made by a committee appointed by representatives of the colleges; in some the appointments are made in rotation by the leading colleges.

The conditions regulating the award of scholarships in the American States provide that the candidates shall have satisfactorily completed the work of at least two years in some college of liberal arts and sciences. Except under extraordinary circumstances the upper age limit must be twenty-four years at the time of entering upon the scholarship at Oxford. To be eligible the candidate must be a citizen of the United States, or the son of a citizen, and must be unmarried. Each student receives an allowance of £300 a year, which is equivalent to $1,500, payable in quarterly instalments, which is just enough to enable him to pay his college fees and necessary expenses. As the first instalment is not available until some time after the arrival of the student, he should go abroad with one or two hundred dollars in his possession.

At the beginning of Michaelmas term, October, 1904, there entered Oxford seventy-two Rhodes scholars; forty-three were Americans, twenty-four colonials and five Germans. In 1906, the full number, 190 in all, were in residence, and thereafter this number will be maintained, the vacancies being filled as men complete their three-years' course. The last examination in the United States took place in January, 1908. There will be examinations also in 1910, 1911, 1913, 1914, and so on, omitting every third year. The examinations are not competitive, but qualifying. Inquiries as to particulars by intending candidates may be addressed to any college. Information about Oxford, its colleges and course of studies, should be addressed to F. J. Wylie, the Oxford agent of the Rhodes trustees, Oxford, England.

New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.

ESTABLISHED by consolidation of "The Trustees of the Astor Library," "The Trustees of the Lenox Library," and "The Tilden Trust," May 23, 1895, twenty-one Trustees being chosen from the Trustees of these corporations. The agreement of consolidation provided for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading-room in the City of New York, with such branches as might be deemed advisable for the continued promotion of the objects and purposes of these several corporations.

The Trustees soon after the consolidation in 1895 determined to pursue a liberal policy and to create a great library system not only for the use of scholars, but for the people. The best permanent site for the future great library was considered to be in Bryant Park, on Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, on the site of the reservoir, which had become obsolete and was practically unused. On March 25, 1896, the Trustees made a formal address to the Mayor asking aid from the city in securing the site of the reservoir, and in May, 1896, the Legislature passed a law authorizing the removal of the reservoir and the lease of the land to the Library. On May 19, 1897, another act was passed providing for the construction by the city of a library building on the reservoir site, and for its lease to the Library, which act was amended in 1900, removing the limit of cost. On November 10 the architects were selected for the new building and on December 1 the plans were approved by the city. The style of architecture is Renaissance and the material used is white marble. The building fronts on Fifth Avenue, looking east. The greatest projection of the main façade of the building is seventy-five feet back of the Fifth Avenue building line. It is intended to make a terrace out of this seventy-five feet of foreground, serving as a grand approach to the main entrance. The terrace will be 455 feet long. There is a hallway in the centre of the building eighty feet long and forty feet wide. The staircases which lead to the second and third floors are of stone, twelve feet wide. The arches of the vestibule are thirty-five feet high and fifteen feet wide. The entrance to the stairs and the elevators is found on the Fortieth Street side. The rooms for the circulation of books and the children's room are on the basement floor, Forty-second Street side; on this floor are also the rooms for newspapers, the binding and printing departments; the first floor contains the offices of the business superintendent, superintendent of circulation, patents, and periodicals, reading-rooms, and exhibition rooms; on the second floor is the Trustees' room, the office of the Director, lecture and assembly rooms, cataloguing and accession departments, and various special reading-rooms; the third floor contains the large general reading-rooms, the public catalogue, special reading-rooms for manuscripts, Americana, etc., the Stuart books and pictures, the print room, etc. There is about 140 feet of ground between the west elevation of the building and the present park. The design of the building is monumental in character, with classical proportions. After delays, owing to the inability of the city to appropriate funds for the work, the removal of the reservoir was begun on June 6, 1899. The entire building was under roof at the end of November, 1906.

On March 12, 1901, Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered to give $5,200,000 to the city for the construction and equipment of free circulating libraries upon condition that the city should provide the land and agree to maintain the libraries when built. This communication was submitted to the Mayor on March 15, and on April 26 an act was passed authorizing acceptance of the gift by the city upon the terms imposed by Mr. Carnegie. An agreement with the city was executed on July 17, the Library acting as agent for Mr. Carnegie, under which forty-two buildings are to be erected in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond (later increased to fifty), on sites to be selected and purchased by the city with the approval of the Library, the buildings to be leased to the Library and to be under its control. The city agrees to provide adequate yearly maintenance, 10 per cent. of the cost of each building being agreed upon as a minimum.

On November 7, 1901, an agreement was made with three firms of architects in New York to prepare plans and specifications for these branch libraries. On June 6, 1902, an issue of bonds for $250,000 was authorized for purchase of sites. The first Carnegie building, known as the Yorkville branch, was opened December 13, 1902, at 222 East Seventy-ninth Street; the second, providing a new home for the Chatham Square branch, was opened November 2, 1903, at 31 East Broadway. By the end of 1909 thirty-two branches had been opened under this contract. The Trustees of the Library are:

John W. Alexander.	John Murphy Farley,	J. Pierpont Morgan,	Edward W. Sheldon,
William W. Appleton,	Samuel Greenbaum,	Morgan J. O'Brien,	George W. Smith,
John Bigelow,	John Henry Hammond,	Stephen H. Olin,	Frederick Sturges.
John L. Cadwalader,	H. Van Ren. Kennedy,	Alexander E. Orr,	Henry W. Taft.
Andrew Carnegie,	John S. Kennedy.	George L. Rives,	
Cleveland H. Dodge.	Lewis Cass Ledyard,	Chas. Howland Russell,	

Mayor of City of New York, *ex-officio*; Comptroller of the City of New York, *ex-officio*; President of the Board of Aldermen, *ex-officio*.

There is an advisory committee on circulation consisting of W. W. Appleton, *Chairman;* Mark Ash, D. P. Ingraham, J. H. McMahon, H. W. Taft, Samuel Greenbaum, John Henry Hammond, Lucius Wilmerding.

BRANCHES—REFERENCE.—Astor Building, 425 Lafayette Street. Open week days 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Lenox Building, 890 Fifth Avenue. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. week days.

BRANCHES—CIRCULATING—388 E. Houston St. (Hamilton Fish Park), 33 E. Broadway (Chatham Sq.), 194 E. Broadway (Seward Park), 61 Rivington St., 66 Leroy St. (Hudson Park), 49 Bond St., 135 2d Ave. (Ottendorfer), 331 E. 10th St. (Tompkins Sq.), 251 W. 13th St. (Jackson Sq.), 228 E. 23d St., 209 W. 23d St. (Muhlenberg), 303 E. 36th St., 501 W. 40th St., 226 W. 42d St. (George Bruce), 123 E. 50th St. (Cathedral), 742 Tenth Ave. (Columbus), 121 E. 58th St., 328 E. 67th St., 190 Amsterdam Ave. (Riverside and Travelling Libraries), 1465 Ave. A (Webster), 222 E. 79th St. (Yorkville), 444 Amsterdam Ave. (St. Agnes and Library for the Blind), 112 E. 96th St., 206 W. 100th St. (Bloomingdale), 174 E. 110th St. (Aguilar), 201 W. 115th St., 9 W. 124th St. (Harlem Library), 224 E. 125th St., 103 W. 135th St., 503 W. 145th St., 922 St. Nicholas Ave. (Washington Heights), 140th St. and Alexander Ave. (Mott Haven), 168th St. and Woodycrest Ave., 610 E. 169th St. (Morrisania), 176th St. and Washington Ave. (Tremont), 3041 Kingsbridge Ave. (Kingsbridge); Stuyvesant and Hyatt Sts. (St. George); 12 Bennett St., Port Richmond; Canal and Brook Sts., Stapleton; Amboy Road, Tottenville. Branches open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. week days.

Statistics for year ended December 31, 1909: Volumes called for in reference branches, 905,030; number of readers using above volumes, 199,826; visitors to reference buildings, art galleries, exhibits, etc., 212,701; volumes given out for home use, 6,504,402; volumes in reference department, 758,918; pamphlets in reference department, 283,075; volumes in circulation department, 680,244.

The Library of Congress.

THE Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814 by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost, $23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of $75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. Sixty sets of Government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign governments, and this number may be increased up to 100. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets), purchased 1867, cost $100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript), purchased 1883, cost $20,000; the Toner collection (24,484 volumes (numerous pamphlets); gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner, the Hubbard collection (engravings); gift in 1898 of Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard.

The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere, and third in the world. It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1909) about 1,702,685 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library of which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), manuscripts, maps and charts, pieces of music, and photographs, prints, engravings, and lithographs. Of the printed books, probably one-sixth are duplicates not in use.

The collection is rich in history, political science, in official documents, National, State, and foreign, and in Americana, including important files of American newspapers and original manuscripts (colonial, revolutionary, and formative periods). Many of the rare books and manuscripts belonging to the Library are exhibited in show cases on the second floor.

In 1897 the main collection was removed from the Capitol to the building erected for it under the acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, at a cost of $6,347,000 (limit by law, $6,500,000), exclusive of the land, which cost $585,000. The architects who furnished the original designs were John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz. By the act of October 2, 1888, before the foundations were laid, Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army, was placed in charge of the construction of the building, and the architectural details were worked out by Paul J. Pelz and Edward P. Casey. Upon the death of General Casey, in March, 1896, the entire charge of the construction devolved upon Bernard R. Green, General Casey's assistant, and under his superintendence the building was completed in February, 1897, opened to the public November, 1897. The building occupies three and three-quarter acres upon a site ten acres in extent at a distance of 1,270 feet east of the Capitol, and is the largest and most magnificent library building in the world. In the decorations some forty painters and sculptors are represented—all American citizens. The floor space is 326,195 square feet, or nearly 8 acres. The book stacks contain about 56 miles of shelving, affording space for 2,600,000 octavo volumes.

The southeast interior court has been built over as a book stack, with capacity for 940,000 octavo volumes of books on 22 miles of shelves, and 84,000 volumes of newspapers on a similar length of shelves—22 miles.

The Library is maintained by annual appropriations by Congress for various purposes, including the purchase of books.

Library Service.—Library proper, 239 employés; copyright, 78; distribution of cards, 24; law indexing, 7; disbursement and care of building and grounds, 127 Total, 476. By virtue of the act of 1897, employés in the Library proper are appointed by the Librarian of Congress "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties."

Copyright Office.—The Copyright Office is a distinct division of the Library of Congress, and is located on the ground floor, south side; open 9 to 4.30. It is under the immediate charge of the Register of Copyrights, who, by the act of February 19, 1897, is authorized "under the direction and supervision of the Librarian of Congress," to perform all the duties relating to copyrights. Copyright registration was transferred to the Librarian of Congress by the act of July 8, 1870. Of most articles copyrighted two copies, and of some one copy, must be deposited in the Library of Congress to perfect copyright.

Entitled by statute to draw books for home use are the following: The President, the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress (no books may be given out upon the orders of members in favor of those who are not members); Heads of Departments; the Justices, Reporter, and Clerk of the Supreme Court; the Judges and Clerk of the Court of Claims; Judges of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; representatives at Washington of foreign governments; the Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Senate; the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Solicitor of the Treasury, ex-Presidents of the United States; the Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress; the Secretary and Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; the members and Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Chief of Engineers of the Army.

Inter-Library Loans.—While not a lending Library, but a reference Library, primarily and essentially, the Library of Congress maintains an inter-library loan system by which special service is rendered to scholarship by the lending of books to other libraries for the use of investigators, engaged in serious research, which it is not within the power or duty of the Library in question to supply, and which at the time, are not needed in Washington.

Hours.—The Library building is open to the public all days in the year excepting certain legal holidays. The hours are from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays.

The Main Reading Room, and Periodical Reading Room are open to the public from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays.

The Librarian's Office is open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays and holidays.

The other administrative divisions of the Library, including the Copyright Office, are open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. all days in the year, excepting legal holidays and Sundays.

Librarians Since the Incention of the Library.—1800-1814, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (for the time being); 1815-1829, George Wa terston; 1829-1861, John S. Meehan; 1861-1864, John G. Stephenson; 1864-1897 (June 30), Ainsworth R. Spofford; 1897-January 17, 1899, John Russe l Young; 1899 (April 5), Herbert Putnam.

General Administration.—Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam; Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin; Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd.

The Production of Books.

American Publications, 1908 (including new editions)—Fiction, 1,489; theology and religion, 816; law, 622; physical and mathematical science, 478; poetry and the drama, 622; biography, correspondence, 528; juvenile, 461; literature and collected works, 615; medical, hygiene, 337; political and social science, 549; description, geography, travel, 415; education, 375; history, 423; useful arts, 549; fine arts, illustrated gift books, 241; domestic and rural, 153; humor and satire, 51; philosophy, 183; sports and amusements, 74; works of reference, 273. Total 1908, 9,254; total 1907, 9,620; total 1906, 7,139; total 1905, 8,112; total 1904, 8,291; total 1903, 7,856; total 1902, 7,883; total 1901, 8,141; total 1900, 6,356; total 1899, 5,321; total 1898, 4,886; total 1897, 4,928. Of the production of 1908, there were 6,349 books by American authors.

British Publications, 1908 (including new editions)—Religion, philosophy, etc., 922; educational, classical and philological, 637; novels and juvenile works, 2,787; law, 260; political and social economy, trade, 671; arts, sciences, and illustrated works, 1,164; travels, geographical research, 513; history, biography, 860; poetry and the drama, 569; year-books and serials, 441; medicine, surgery, 310; belles-lettres, essays, 257; miscellaneous, 430. Total 1908, 9,821; total 1907, 9,914; total 1906, 8,603; total 1905, 8,252; total 1904, 8,334; total 1903, 8,381; total 1902, 7,381.

German Publications, 1908—Bibliography, encyclopaedias, 649; theology, 2,566; law and political science, 3,032; medicine, 1,785; natural sciences, mathematics, 1,754; philosophy and theosophy, 712; education, books for the young, 4,203; language and literature, 1,772; history, 1,317; geography, 1,436; military science, 703; commerce, industrial arts, 2,047; architecture and engineering, 1,074; domestic economy, agriculture, 1,007; drama and popular literature, 4,162; art, 903; year-books, 617; miscellaneous, 578. Total 1908, 30,317; total 1907, 30,073; total 1906, 28,703; total 1905, 28,886; total 1904, 28,378; total 1903, 27,606; total 1902, 26,906; total 1901, 25,331. These statistics include many pamphlets which in other countries are not classed as books.

French Publications, 1908—Religion, 617; law, 556; philosophy, 187; mysticism, 30; political and social science, 566; military and naval science, 349; mathematics, 69; natural sciences, 225; medicine, surgery, 931; agriculture, 197; industrial arts, 271; history, biography, 1,295; geography, travels, 231; belles-lettres, fiction, 1,700; literature (foreign), 211; literature (ancient), 32; fine arts, 105; education, 1,005; popular science, 104; miscellaneous, 124. Total 1908, 8,805; total 1907, 10,785; total 1906, 10,898; total 1905, 12,416; total 1904, 12,139; total 1903, 12,264; total 1902, 12,199; total 1901, 13,053; total 1900, 13,362.

The book productions in the Netherlands in 1907 were 3,408; Switzerland in 1907, 3,085; Belgium in 1907, 2,107; Denmark in 1903, 1,544; Roumania in 1901, 1,739; Spain and Portugal in 1897, 1,200; Austria-Hungary in 1899, 5,000; Japan in 1899, 21,255; Russia in 1907, 9,607; British India in 1891, 7,700; Turkey in 1890, 940; Norway in 1903, 712; Sweden in 1900, 1,683; Poland in 1903, 934; Uruguay, 110; Italy in 1908, 6,918. The total book publications of the world annually approximate 150,000. Paul Otlet, the Secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographic Institute, estimates the number of printed books since the invention of printing to January, 1900, at 12,163,000 separate works, and the number of periodicals at between fifteen and eighteen millions.

Mr. A. Growoll, editor of "The Publishers' Weekly," has furnished the statistics from which the above figures have been compiled.

The Dickens Fellowship.

THE Dickens Fellowship is a worldwide league of English-speaking men and women whose purpose is to exemplify the teachings of Charles Dickens and to cultivate and diffuse the spirit which pervades his writings—the spirit of innocent festivity and mirth, of religion without bigotry, of charity without coldness, of universal philanthropy and human kinship. The society began its existence in London in October, 1902. The object and aims of the Fellowship are:

"To knit together in a common bond of friendship lovers of that great master of humor and pathos Charles Dickens. To spread the love of humanity, which is the keynote of all his work. To take such measures as may be expedient to remedy or ameliorate those existing social evils which would have appealed so strongly to the heart of Charles Dickens, and to help in every possible direction the cause of the poor and the oppressed. To assist in the preservation and purchase of buildings and objects associated with his name and mentioned in his works."

The Fellowship is open to all, without restriction as to class, creed or nationality. On the list of Vice-Presidents of the society are the following: Sir Francis C. Burnand, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the Rev. Canon Benham, Sir L. Alma-Tadema, J. Comyns Carr, T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; Miss Georgiana Hogarth, J. M. Barrie, Harry Furniss, W. S. Gilbert, Hall Caine and Lord James of Hereford. Branches of the Fellowship have been formed not only throughout Great Britain but in the United States and Canada, India, Australia and New Zealand, 15,000 members in all.

The officers of the Manhattan (New York) branch are: *President*—Dr. F. A. Lyons. *Vice-Presidents*—Hon. H. A. Metz, H. M. Leipziger, Ph. D., W. V. Hirsh, Mrs. Parker Morrison. *Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Louise G. Shinn, 505 W. 124th St., N. Y. City. *Recording Secretary*—A. Muerz, Ridgewood, N. J. *Treasurer*—Paul Shotland. Membership fees are $3 per annum. Dickens entertainments are a feature. Meetings are held from October to May on or about the 7th of every month.

American Philatelic Society.

ORGANIZED 1886. *President*—H. N. Mudge, 6643 Normal Avenue, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-President*—Frederick Cornwall, St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary*—H. S. Adair, Atlanta, Ga. *Treasurer*—Dr. W. P. Wherry, Omaha, Neb.

Literature in 1909.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

OUR viewpoint is the events of the year and the chief books that had bearing on the period covered. It was a red letter year in the calendar of literary biography. In it were celebrated the second centenary of Dr. Samuel Johnson and the centenaries of Charles Darwin, Gladstone, Tennyson, Edward Fitzgerald (world renowned translator of Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat," of which four fine editions were published), Edgar Allan Poe, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Abraham Lincoln. Death reaped among the authors and their departure led to much important criticism and useful reminiscence: Swinburne, Meredith, F. Marion Crawford, George Manville Fenn, Cesare Lombroso, Russell Sturgis, Edward Everett Hale, Theodore Cabot Lodge, Simon Newcomb, Henry Harland, Sarah Orne Jewett, Martha Finley, Rosa Nouchette Cary and Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson. The discovery of the North Pole, aerial navigation, wireless telegraphy, the curing of disease by various forms of religion (the triumph of mind over matter), Woman Suffrage, Christian Science (particularly as to its head, Mrs. Eddy,) and the sumptuous celebration of the Hudson-Fulton memorial (chiefly in New York City) and a great movement for municipal reform throughout the Union were uppermost in the public mind. The publishers and the booksellers flourished and the production of new books passed 7,000. There is still a month of the year before them and the books not yet on record will probably make a thousand more.

FICTION.

Every subject, even Government statistics, bridge building, dynamos and railroads finds its way into fiction. It is the one form of presentment that appeals to the reading public of America—the women. Naturally, the unbalanced, restless, dissatisfied attitude of the idle, luxurious, educated "brainy" woman has furnished material for many novels. Much discussion has come about the limit to be permitted in frankness in revealing the secrets of married life and the special tragedies that lead to separation and divorce. Some fiction stops at nothing—and it is chiefly written by women. Of course we do not exploit such fiction by title, but the motive with which it is written, the ethical effect it may have when in the hands of literary masters, must be faced in a review of the features of the year's fiction. The present unrest of women who do not comprehend their purpose in the scheme of creation is treated from an admissible standpoint in: "The Climber," by E. F. Benson (a selfish woman, determined to be a leader in London society); "Michael Thwaite's Wife," by Miriam Michelson (resemblance of twins that deceived the husband of one into taking the other after his wife has run away with another man); "Bella Donna," by R. S. Hichens (a wholly materialistic woman, who marries a husband with ideals); "The Winning Chance," by Elizabeth Dejeans (young girl who finds it impossible to live on earnings and lets employer support her; "Marriage à la Mode," by Mrs. Humphry Ward (argument against divorce); "Inner Shrine," published anonymously (heroine who lived a careless life in Paris, afterward reformed, but consequences follow her through life; brilliantly written); "The Magnate," by Robt. Elson (modern extravagance and woman's rule); "The City of Splendid Night," by J. W. Harding (electric lighted New York and an author trying to regain the affection of his divorced wife); "Anthony Cuthbert," by Richard Bagot (psychological study of difference of love and passion and of the civil and ecclesiastical marriage laws of Italy); "The Story of Thyrza," by Alice Brown (a fine woman has an illegitimate child and sews her life away to educate him; made a great stir); "Sebastian," by Frank Danby (heroine writes novels, and lets husband kill himself to support her in luxury); "The End of the Road," by Stanley P. Hyatt (unhappy marriage in South Africa); "Under the Northern Lights," by Mrs. J. C. Ward (wife becomes insane from use of drugs; husband finds an affinity in Alaska); "Germaine," by Henry C. Rowland (girl adopted by writer of risqué stories who reads and knows of all things but remains wholly pure); "The Moccasin Ranch," by Hamlin Garland (strange conditions of life on a lonely prairie, far from civilization and conventions; wife leaves husband); "Pillars of Eden," by Philip V. Mighels (fashionable, useless wife finally changes into helpmate; "pillars" are love, children, work, unselfishness); "When a Woman Woos," by C. Marriott (daughter of drinking mother finds sympathy with a physician who always respects her); "Trespass," by Mrs. H. E. Dudeney (two men love a woman, who loves them both at times); "Wiving of Lance Cleaverage," by Alice MacGowan (man and wife make each other miserable and separate; his misfortune brings out wife's better nature); "The Journal of a Neglected Wife," by M. H. Urner (separation, tragedy of "other woman," readjustment of daily lives); "Wares of Edgefield," by Ezra Orme White (man and wife take time to learn to live together; temperance question introduced); "The Title Market," by Mrs. E. P. Post (international marriage; clever comparison of the reliable, careless, undevoted American husband, and the unreliable but outwardly devoted European husband), and "Julia Bride," by Henry James (satire on American divorce).

"High finance," as it is called, and great fortunes figure in "The Automatic Capitalists," by Will Payne (speculation in gas bonds); "Masterman and Son," by W. J. Dawson (son disapproves of father's business methods); "The Diamond Master," by Jacques Futrelle (manufacture of bogus diamonds); "The Danger Mark," by Robt. W. Chambers (two children inherit vast fortune and peculiar family traits); "The King of Nobody's Island," by T. Enright (a maker of millions and without friends or health); "Three Keys," by Frederick Ormond (rich New Yorker squanders patrimony; makes another fortune by "high finance"); "The Governors," by E. P. Oppenheim (methods of group of millionaires who control American trusts and influence the money markets of the world; scathing criticism on sordid spirit of the age); "The Battle," by Cleveland Moffett (made from play; richest man of the world finds his son devoted to labor interests); "The Whirl," by Foxcroft Davis (romance of Washington diplomatic life); "The Hand-Made Gentleman," by Irving A. Bacheller (plan for combining railway lines with interview with "a man by the name of Carnegie;" wonderful development of past fifty years in New York); "Simeon Tetlow's Shadow" (young assistant of brilliant railroad president runs a great corporation when president's health fails); "The Delafield Affair," by Florence Finch Kelly (story of Boston man who defaulted and ruined many innocent people); "The Ring and the Man," by Cyrus Townsend Brady (story of proprietor of large department store and the methods of "the ring" that governs New York politics); "King in Khaki," by H. K. Webster (financiering

of great deal in tropical products); "A Reformer by Proxy," by J. Parkinson (London story of finance and fraud); "A Certain Rich Man," by W. Allen White (absorbing career of a money maker in Kansas who finally controls all persons and all things; the good and bad of present American life); "Tono Bungay," by Herbert G. Wells (story of the advertising methods that exploited this patent medicine); "The Butler's Story," by Arthur Train (inside view of life of newly rich New Yorkers); and a very superior novel, "The Chippendales," by Robert Grant (contrasting business methods of to-day and the time when the New England conscience governed; "electric coke" is the article speculated in).

Detective stories and stories of mystery proved very popular. "The Man Without a Shadow," by Oliver C. Cabot, records a case of mistaken identity; "The Web of the Golden Spider," by F. Orin Bartlett, (hypnotized girl sees visions); "The Red Mouse," by W. H. Osborne (mysterious murder in fashionable New York gambling house); "Perfume of the Lady in Black," by Gaston Leroux (same characters as "Mystery of the Yellow Room"); "The Bronze Bell," by L. J. Vance, author of "Brass Bowl" and "Black Bag" (and equally successful); "The House With No Address," by "E. Nesbit" (dancer of Salome Dance lives in marvellously constructed house); "The Sealed Verdict," by E. M. Vandewater (beautiful actress killed; detective work); "Amethyst Cross," by Fergus W. Hume (author of "Mystery of a Hansom Cab"); "Elusive Isabel," by Jacques Futrelle (mysterious woman appears in Washington and secret service office watches her); "The Other Side of the Door," by Lucia Chamberlain (San Francisco murder story); "Lady Without Jewels," by Arthur F. Goodrich (kidnapping of American girls by eccentric German Count); "The Man in Lower Ten," by Mary Roberts Rinehart, whose "Circular Staircase" made such a hit; and "A Gentleman of Quality," by Frederic van Rensselaer (mistaken identity). Stories of mystery in which automobiles, airships, balloons and other modern inventions figure were "The Black Flyer," by Edith Macyane (motor ride for a wedding license); "Banzai" (Japanese war cry, sudden invasion of United States by Japanese; inventions, methods and ships of modern warfare); "The Hawk," by Ronald Legge (flotilla of airships attack English coast); "Air Ship Boys," by H. L. Sayler (quest of Arctic treasure in dirigible balloon); "Set in Silver," by the Williamsons (intercepted elopment; eight weeks' motor tour through England); "Waylaid by Wireless," by Edwin Balmer (story of English thief); "House Between the Trees," by J. R. Lane (motor car accident; girl restores brother's mind by skilful operation); "The New Commandment," by Anthony Verrall (ascent in tethered balloon, which breaks away and goes to heart of the American desert; Shaw's "Lady of the Dynamos" (arc lights and machinery in Ceylon; heroine invents plan for making fabulous riches); "The Magician," by W. Somerset Maugham (modern wizard sets out to produce human life by artificial means and sacrifices his own wife); "With the Night Mail," a story of 2000 A. D., by Rudyard Kipling (aerial run in postal packet from London to Quebec in one night), and "Zarlah, the Martian," by Norman R. Grisewood (invention enables a visit to Mars and lovers whirl among the planets).

Of religious interest and much discussed were Hall Caine's "The White Prophet" (Mahdi, hero; criticism of England's rule in Egypt); F. Marion Crawford's "The White Sister" (law of Church and State in Italy); Ibanez's "The Shadow of the Cathedral" (law of Church and State in Spain); true religion and help for human brethren were treated in A. E. Jacomb's "Faith of His Fathers" (harshness of Puritan godliness); M. L. Knapp's "But Still a Man" (problems of ordinary American parish); Wright's "Calling of Dan Matthews" (presents a true minister and how he deals with Christian Science); Carter's "The Seamless Robe (Christian Science accepted); Galsworthy's "Fraternity" (reform among the poor); Oppenheim's "The Missioner", and "Dr. Rast" (work among the east side Jews of New York City); "The Attic Guest," by Robt. E. Knowles (fearless preaching to moneyed congregation); G. Sandeman's "Uncle Gregory" (melodramatic philanthropy); A. R. Perrin's "Idolatry" (missionary work in India), and Querido's "Toil of Man" (terrible picture of modern life).

Books by standard authors included Mrs. Barr's "The Hands of Compulsion," Harold Bindloss's "The Greater Power," R. W. Chambers's "Special Messenger," Crawford's "Stradella," Richard Harding Davis's "The White Mice," Thomas Dixon's "Comrades," Miss Glasgow's "Romance of a Plain Man," Henry Hawland's "The Royal End," Mrs. Harrison's "The Score," Emerson Hough's "54—40 or Fight" (Louisiana Purchase), W. J. Locke's "Septimus," Jack London's "Martin Eden," Charles Lowe's "The Prince's Pranks" (Emperor William II.'s youth), Justin Huntley McCarthy's "The Gorgeous Borgia," G. Barr McCutcheon's "Truxton King," Mrs. A. C. Hegan Rice's "Mr. Opp," Mrs. Marah Ellis Ryan's "The Flute of the Gods" (American Indian history), and Mrs. Stuart Phelps Ward's "Jonathan and David."

Of true literary merit were Phillpotts's "The Three Brothers" (farmers of Devonshire), and "The Haven" (a story of fishermen, full of world wisdom); "The Glory of the Conquered," by Susan Glaspell (a scientific husband and an artistic wife); Maurice H. Hewlett's "Open Country," continuation of "Halfway House" (thoughts on Socialism, religion, marriage, poverty, temperance and simplicity); "A Daughter of France," by C. E. Maud (a litttle Catholic French girl comes into a stiff British home; rare humor); "The Power of a Lie," by Johan Bojer; "This, My Son," by Rene Bazin (Breton peasant life); "The Bride of the Mistletoe," by James Lane Allen (history of the Christmas tree); Rickert's "the Beggar in the Heart" (a gem), and E. W. Townsend's "The Climbing Courvatels" (prestidigitator and his delightful wife), and Mrs. Wiggins's "Susannah and Sue" (wife leaves husband for a season).

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

Finance, government, tariff, transportation, politics, emigration, immigration and social conditions specially affecting American life brought their full quota of books of investigation, reform, theory and practice. Finance can be studied in Jevons's "Investigations in Currency and Finance," Kinnaird's "Evolution of Money," Noyes's "Forty Years of American Finance," the report of the United States National Monetary Commission on the "Fiscal Systems of the United States, England, France and Germany," Davies's "Money and the Stock Market," Plehn's "Introduction to Public Finance," "Financial Diary 1909" (diary of past financial events from the beginning of financial history in the United States to the present time; diary of future financial events from April, 1909, to date), Vallette's "Financial Gatling Gun" (currency question), and Borsodi's "Financial Advertising." Government literature includes John Bigelow's "Substitute for the Tariff Upon Imports and a Provision for an Equitable Distribution of the Wealth of Nations" (Government ownership), Cleveland's "Chapters on Municipal Government and Accounting," Deming's "Government of American Cities," Munroe's "Government of European Cities," Goodnow's "Municipal Government," Wilson's "Civic Problems," Millard's "America and the Far Eastern

Question" (relation of United States to problems involved), Bruce's "Romance of American Expansion" and Nathaniel Schmidt's "Federation of the World." Railroads and transportation, the vital questions in our vast country, produced books as follows: Johnson's "Elements of Transportation," Rankin's "American Transportation System," Hill's "Future of Rail and Water Transportation," Peyton's "American Transportation Conditions," Gephart's "Transportation and Industrial Development of the Middle West," Quick's "American Inland Waters," Fagan's "Labor and the Railroads," Talbot's "Railway Conquest of the World," Carter's "When Railroads Were New," Cleveland's "Railroad Promotion and Capitalization in the United States," McPherson's "Railroad Freight Rates," Moody's "Analysis of Railroad Investments" and Mundy's "Earning Power of Railroads." After a long extra session of Congress a new code of tariff was finally arrived at. The questions involved brought Boyle's "Methods of Assessment as Applied to Different Classes of Subjects," Fillebrown's "A B C of Taxation," Means's "Methods of Taxation Compared with Established Principles of Justice," Page's "Taxation by Local and Special Assessments," Seligman's "Progressive Taxation in Theory and Practice," Walden and Mowry's "Revenue Law Informer," "Tax on Net Income of Corporations" (message from President Taft), and many treatises covering the issues involved in separate States. The issues of immigration clamor more and more for settlement, and are ably treated in O'Neill's "Naturalization Made Easy," Steiner's "The Immigrant Tide, Its Ebb and Flow," and the many volumes on the Chinese question, among which were most notable Cowan and Dunlap's "Bibliography of the Chinese Question in the United States," and Mrs. Coolidge's "Chinese Immigration."

The present social conditions of the United States were taken up in Alexander Francis's "Americans" (verdicts carry weight), Rogers's "The American Newspaper," Holtzclaw's "The Women of To-Day," Hamilton's "Marriage as a Trade," Hillquit's "Socialism in Theory and Practice" (studies Socialist movement of the world), Barnett and Rowland's "Towards Social Reform," Devine's "Misery and Its Causes" (by editor of Charities), Hobson's "Industrial System" (earned and unearned income), Candler's "Dangerous Donations and Degrading Doles" (colleges put under too much obligation to remain independent in management), Harding's "Select Orations Illustrating American Political History" (vital questions in the nation treated in speeches of public men). Fifteen new publications helped to solve the negro question. The woman suffrage question got some notice, but thus far no vital argument in its favor, and a notable treatise by James P. Lichtenberger (a professor of Columbia University) put the question of "Divorce" in a new light, studying it carefully as a natural feature in the economic changes of the past fifty years.

Ships and shipbuilding from the manufacturing and commercial side, naval art and science and navigation were actively studied, and specially interesting are Paine's "Ships and Sailors of Old Salem," Attwood's "Theoretical Naval Architecture," Morrison's "History of New York Shipyards," and many Government publications. The American battle fleet circumnavigated the world, and the outcome was Miller's "Pictorial Log of the Battle-Fleet Cruise Around the World" and "Around the World with the Battle-Ships," "Round the World with Our Navy," "Souvenir of the Visit of the American Fleet to Australia and New Zealand, brought Mathews's books "With the Battle Fleet" and "Back to Hampton Roads." Robt. W. Neeser's fine book in two volumes, "Statistical and Chronological History of the United States Navy, 1775 to 1907," is one of the great productions of the year.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

The centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln brought out 70 books and pamphlets. Distinctive and original was the "Lincoln Tribute Book," appreciations by statesmen, men of letters and poets at home and abroad, with a Lincoln centenary medal made by Jules Edouard Roine, in bronze in the fine edition and in silver in the cheaper one, a work of international interest. John Bigelow's "Retrospections of an Active Life" (90 years covered), Parker's "Recollections of Grover Cleveland," "Letters and Journals of Samuel Gridley Howe," edited by Laura E. Richards; Kuehnemann's "Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University," "The Last Letters of Edgar Allan Poe with Sarah H. Whitman," and Nathaniel S. Shaler's "Autobiography" are epoch making books. Other American biographies include Mrs. Roe's "Army Letters from an Officer's Wife," covering from 1871 to 1888; Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster's "From My Youth Up," B. Moses's "Louisa M. Alcott, Dreamer and Worker," Crothers's "Oliver Wendell Holmes," G. Rice Carpenter's "Walt Whitman," Eells's "Marcus Whitman, Pathfinder and Patriot" (murdered by Indians in 1847), Kimball's "Joshua James, Life Saver" (General Superintendent of the United States Life Saving Service), "An Admiral's Log" (the career of Rear-Admiral Robert D. Evans from 1899 to date), and last, in place of honor, the first two volumes of "Emerson's Journals," now published for the first time.

English biographies of note were "Love Letters of Thomas Carlyle and Jane Welsh," Craig's "The Making of Carlyle," Walling's "George Borrow," Hall Caine's "My Story," Cross's "Life and Times of Laurence Sterne," "The Autobiography of Sir Henry Morton Stanley" (of Livingston African fame, edited by his wife), a splendid edition of Boswell's "Samuel Johnson," gotten up for the bi-centennial, with illustrations from all the celebrated portrait painters of Johnson's day, and Broadley's "Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale," which throws new light on Byron's affairs. "Francis Joseph and His Times" is by Sir Horace Rumbold, for twenty-five years British Ambassador in Vienna. There were upwards of twenty-five books on Shakespeare and three or four on the ever renewed Shakespeare-Baconian Cypher. "Wits, Beaux and Beauties of the Georgian Era," by J. Fyvie, covers the time from 1719 to 1827, when "Lady Cardigan's Letters" take up the inner life of those high in the public eye in England; and the great mass of biographical material collected for the period in France ruled by the Louis from XIV. to XVI. and the Napoleons that followed was a great feature of the year.

Biography runs into history. The Hudson-Fulton celebration brought New York prominently before the world. Esther Singleton's "Dutch New York," with its admirable illustrations; Mrs. Van Rensselaer's "History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century," Van Dyke and Mrs. Van Rensselaer's "The New New York," illustrated by Pennell; W. E. Griffis's "The Story of New Netherlands—the Dutch in America," Clifton Johnson's "The Picturesque Hudson," Mack's "The Palisades of the Hudson," Hall's "Hudson and Fulton," Sutcliffe's "Robert Fulton and the Clermont," Janvier's "Henry Hudson," and Horner's "Hudson-Fulton Celebration, September 25 to October 9," were but a few of the notable books. The great "History of the Philippine Islands," in 55 volumes, was finished, and bearing specially on America were Mulhall's "Explorers in the New World Before and After Columbus," Snowden's "History of Washington" (in 5 volumes), Matthews's "Remaking the Mississippi," Allen's "Our Naval War with France," Crockett's "History of Lake Champlain, 1609-1909," and "Lake Champlain Tercentenary" (July 4 to 10, 1909, companion volume to "Henryk Hudson Ter-

centennial"), Ripley Hitchcock's "Decisive Battles of America," Murray Aaron's "The Heart of Our Country," presentation from official sources of the history, development and methods of the United States Federal Government in all its departments; a very valuable book); Enock's "Mexico," Winter's "Guatemala and Her People of To-Day," Cornish's "The Panama Canal and Its Makers" (history, engineering and labor problems, and future of white races in the tropics), Channing and Lansing's "The Story of the Great Lakes," and Curwood's "The Great Lakes and the Vessels that Plough Through Them."

There were about twenty books on China, chiefly historical. Those most discussed were S. P. Conger's "Letters from China," Williams's "By the Great Wall," Geil's "Great Wall of China," Headland's "Court Life in China," Stanford's "Atlas of Chinese Empire," Thomson's "The Chinese," and "The Nestorian Monument" (discovered in 1625, an ancient record of Christianity in China). Of fifteen books on Japan we mention only Cary's "History of Christianity in Japan," Kuropatkin's "The Russian Army and the Japanese War" (suppressed by the Russian Government), Norman's "Real Japan," and Ozaki's "Warriors of Old Japan." Turkey figured in Buxton's "Turkey in Revolution," Knight's "The Awakening of Turkey" (famous English war correspondent), Brown's "Haremlik" (pages from the life of Turkish women), Upwards's "East End of Europe," and Garnett's "Home Life in Turkey," and many more, for Turkey is changing the political geography of nations. Perkins's "Builders of Spain" was a notable book, as were also Adugar's "Spain To-Day from Within," Calvert's "Royal Palaces of Spain," and Chadwick's "The Relations of the United States with Spain."

MISCELLANEOUS.

So many subjects press that the big classes of other years (which have not specially distinguished themselves this year) must yield to our special scheme, which is to cover first the books connected with the subjects of which the people spoke during the year. The North Pole has been discovered, and there is still the doubt that makes things interesting, but Capt. Peary's book is already in hand, while Dr. Cook's presentations of his discoveries will no doubt soon follow. Mikkelsen, the Danish explorer, has also provided a book on "Conquering the Arctic Ice," proving there is land north of Alaska and west of Bank's Land, and Hyrst's "Adventures in the Arctic Regions" is full of news. The South Pole was nearly reached by Lieut. Ernest H. Schackleton, who describes his great voyage in "The Heart of the Antarctic," with illustrations taken on the spot. That the South Pole is on a high plateau is now attested. Aerial navigation absorbs the world. It can be studied in Chatley's "The Force of Wind in Aeronautics" (by member of Aeronautical Society of Great Britain), Turner's "Aerial Navigation of To-Day," Lahm's "Aerial Navigation," Twining's "Model Aeroplanes," Lanchester's "Aerial Flight," Maxim's "Artificial and Natural Flight," Squires's "Present Status of Military Aeronautics," Hearne's "Aerial Warfare," Rotch's "Conquest of the Air," and Victor Lougheed's "Vehicles of the Air." Advertising is becoming a fine art, perhaps a science. Books about it were Ayers's "Forty Years of Advertising, 1869-1900," Balmer's "Science of Advertising," Bellamy's "Effective Magazine Advertising," Borsodi's "Advertiser's Cyclopaedia of Selling Phrases" ($15 work) and "Financial Advertising," Egan's "Five Practical Chapters on Retail Advertising," Lewis and Duff's "How Fortunes Are Made in Advertising," E. S. Lewis's Financial Advertising," French's "Art and Science of Advertising" and Pratt's "Advertising Manual."

Much study has been given to tuberculosis, which is now decided to be a curable disease. Literature on the subject includes Davis's "Consumption; Its Prevention and Cure Without Medicine," Hort's "Rational Immunization in the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Other Diseases," "Simple Lessons on Tuberculosis and Consumption," Otis's "Great White Plague, Tuberculosis," Andrews's "White Peril; or, How I Cured Myself of Consumption," and Knop's "Tuberculosis: Preventable and Curable Disease," &c.

The books emphasizing the power of mind over matter and those devoted to the study of the mysteries beyond this world came out in great number. There were at least a dozen books meditating on immortality. Those being discussed are Lombroso's "After Death, What?" notable because Lombroso died the day it appeared in this country and because he incorporated in his studies the medium Eusapia Palladino, who was much discussed; Dickinson's "Is Immortality Desirable?" Frank's "Modern Light on Immortality" (by founder of Independent Church, New York City), Rider's "Are the Dead Alive?" (personal beliefs of Sir Oliver Lodge, Tolstoy, Lombroso, Prof. Lang, Prof. William James of Harvard and others). Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard has books on "The Eternal Values" and on "Psychotherapy," in which he recognizes the element of truth, even in the Emmanuel Church movement and in Christian Science. Books of note were Dubois's "The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders," Podmore's "Mesmerism and Christian Science," Starrett's "Mental Therapeutics; or, How to Cure All Diseases with the Mind," Thomson's "What Is Physical Life?" Womer's "Relation of Healing to Law" (Emmanuel Movement), Huckel's "Mental Medicine" (conferences with students of Johns Hopkins Medical School), Finot's "Philosophy of a Long Life" (being translated into every known language), Fallows's "Mental Hygiene in Everyday Living" (by daughter of Bishop Fallows), Sir John Lubbock's "Peace and Happiness," and many writings on the Emmanuel Movement, Suggestion, New Thought and the various new creeds evolved by modern thought. There are 22 volumes on Christian Science alone. Ex-President Eliot's (of Harvard) "The New Religion" made a sensation, as did his "Five-Foot Bookcase of the Classics," in which the Bible and Shakespeare were not included.

Automobiles hold their own in modern life. The newest about them is found in Root's "Automobile Troubles and How to Remedy Them," Homes's "Motor Routes of England," Hutchinson's "Motoring in the Balkans," "Cyclopaedia of Automobile Engineering," Brewer's "Motor Car," Pemberton's "Amateur Motorist," "American Cyclopaedia of the Automobile" (in 6 volumes), Bottone's "Magnetos for Automobiles," Stowell's "Motor Tours in Wales," and books of "Automobile Laws" covering almost every State in the Union.

Works of description were specially rich and beautiful this year. Of great intrinsic value was Sven Hedin's "Trans-Himalaya," in which the great Danish scientist reached the most forbidden places of Thibet; Howells's "Seven English Cities," George Wharton Edwards's "Holland of To-Day," and the Pennells's "French Cathedrals" were also notable for text and artists.

Important works of reference of the year are the revision of "Webster's," to be known as the "New International Dictionary of the English Language," with many valuable improvements; new volumes in the "New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopaedia of Religious Knowledge," two new volumes in the "Catholic Encyclopaedia," and the many "Who's Who" volumes for American, English, German, French, Italian, Catholic and many local sections, notably New York, New England and various important towns.

(The following information has been furnished The World Almanac by the Board.)

THE Simplified Spelling Board was organized in the United States in January 12, 1906, to promote the movement for a gradual regulation and simplification of English spelling. The organizers were a number of philologists, educators, and men of letters who had long favored and promoted the movement, and had ascertained, in the previous Summer (1905), by inquiry among many hundred leading educators and scholars that the time had come to take some definite steps forward. In March, 1906, the Board announced its organization and put forth its first proposals for simplification. It then consisted of twenty-eight members. There are now (December, 1909) forty-four members.

The first list of words whose simplification was recommended was entitled "A List of Common Words Spelled in Two or More Ways"—a list of three hundred words based on similar lists contained in Webster's Dictionary and the Standard Dictionary. The Board asked those persons who favored the idea of adopting the simpler of the two forms already in common use to signify that fact by signing a card. The signers would thus constitute a public upon which the Board could rely for continued support. The proposals thus made were approved by many thousand persons, who signified their approval by signing an agreement "to use, as far as may be practicable, the simpler spellings that have been recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board." The expressed aims and methods of the Board attracted world-wide attention and brought to its support many eminent men, among others Mr. Roosevelt, the then President of the United States, and Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Board has published a "Second List" (January 30, 1908) and a "Third List" (January 25, 1909) of simplified forms of spelling, together with rules and reasons for the changes proposed. In March, 1909, it published the three lists in a combined form as an "Alfabetic List of Simplifications in Spelling recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board up to January 25, 1909." The card of agreement to use these simplified spellings in preference to the longer spellings has been signed by many thousand teachers, including the leading philologists and educators of the United States, and by many scholars and educators in foreign lands, as well as by many thousand other persons in professional and business life.

In September, 1908, through the intermediation of the Board, the Simplified Spelling Society of Great Britain was established, with Professor Walter W. Skeat, the eminent etymologist, as president, and Sir James A. H. Murray and Dr. Henry Bradley, the editors of the New English Dictionary; Dr. Frederick J. Furnivall and other eminent scholars as vice-presidents, and William Archer, the distinguished dramatic critic, as secretary.

The following is a list of the present members of the Simplified Spelling Board:

LIST OF MEMBERS.

President, Thomas R. Lounsbury, professor of English in Yale University; Treasurer, Charles E. Sprague, president of the Union Dime Savings Institution, New York; Secretary, Charles P. G. Scott, etymological editor of the Century Dictionary, New York, N. Y.; Chairman of Executive Committee, Calvin Thomas, professor of Germanic languages and literature in Columbia University; E. Benjamin Andrews, William Archer, author, London, Eng.; O. C. Blackmer, publisher, Oak Park, Ill.; Henry Bradley, associate editor of the Oxford English Dictionary; David J. Brewer, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; James W. Bright, professor of English literature in Johns Hopkins University; Andrew Carnegie, Clarence G. Child, professor of English in the University of Pennsylvania; Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"); Melvil Dewey, formerly director of the New York State Library; Oliver F. Emerson, professor of rhetoric and English philology in Western Reserve University; David Felmley, president of Illinois State Normal University; Isaac K. Funk, editor and publisher of the Standard Dictionary; Frederick J. Furnivall, founder and director of the Early English Text Society; Lyman J. Gage, formerly Secretary of the Treasury; *Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine; Charles H. Grandgent, professor of Romance languages in Harvard University; *William T. Harris, formerly U. S. Commissioner of Education, editor of Webster's International Dictionary; George Hempl, professor of Germanic philology in Leland Stanford University; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Henry Holt, publisher, New York; William James, professor of philosophy in Harvard University; H. Stanley Jevons, lecturer in economics and political science in University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, Wales; David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University; Alexander H. MacKay, superintendent of education of Nova Scotia; William F. MacLean, M. P., editor of the Toronto World, Toronto, Ont.; Francis A. March, professor of English and of comparative philology in Lafayette College; Brander Matthews, professor of dramatic literature in Columbia University; William H. Maxwell, city superintendent of schools, New York; William W. Morrow, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, San Francisco; Sir James A. H. Murray, editor of the Oxford English Dictionary; Theodore Roosevelt, formerly President of the United States; Homer H. Seerley, president of the Iowa State Normal School; Walter W. Skeat, professor of Anglo-Saxon in Cambridge University; Benjamin E. Smith, editor of the Century Dictionary; Sir Robert Stout, Chief Justice of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand; Thomas G. Tucker, professor of classical philology in the University of Melbourne; E. O. Vaile, formerly editor of Intelligence, Oak Park, Ill.; William Hayes Ward, editor of the Independent, New York; Andrew D. White, formerly president of Cornell University; Robert S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Joseph Wright, professor of comparative philology in Oxford University, editor of the English Dialect Dictionary.

The qualifications for membership are thus stated in the constitution: "The qualifications for membership in the Council shall be the same as those expected for membership in the Board—namely, first, a belief in the principle and in the immediate practise of simplified spelling in some degree, and secondly, a recognized status and influence as educator, scholar, writer or man of affairs."

Nominations are made by members of the Board or of the Council. Educational and scientific societies in any State may propose persons to represent the State in the Council.

The offices of the Board are at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. Circulars of information are sent free to all inquirers, and the Board particularly requests that persons who wish information of its proposals should get it from its own publications and not rely upon casual and careless mentions in the newspapers.

The offices of the Simplified Spelling Society of Great Britain are No. 44 Great Russell Street, London, opposite the British Museum.

There are members of the Simplified Spelling Board in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. It is expected that organizations similar to the Simplified Spelling Board or the Simplified Spelling Society will ultimately be formed in all the divisions of the British Empire. There is no organized opposition to the movement among scholars or educators, and the Board claims that the greater part of the opposition in the newspapers is based upon lack of information and is made without examination into the real proposals of the reformers.

*Deceased.

Copyright Law of the United States.

DIRECTIONS FOR SECURING COPYRIGHT UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 4, 1909.

THE new copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:"

SUBJECT MATTER OF COPYRIGHT.

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art; models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

STEPS NECESSARY TO SECURE COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION.

For works reproduced in copies for sale: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19.... (year date of publication) by ..... (name of copyright proprietor)." 2. Promptly after publication, send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

In the case of books by American authors, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the type setting, printing, and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by this office on request.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an ad interim copyright for 30 days may be secured by depositing in the Copyright Office one complete copy of the foreign edition within 30 days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited during the ad interim term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of 28 years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in this office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work.

COPYRIGHT FEES.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the Copyright Office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment of copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over three hundred words in length; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, $2; if more than one thousand words in length, $1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the Register of Copyrights.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the existing term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if not living, or next of kin if none of the above are living, may secure a renewal for a further term of twenty-eight years, making fifty-six years in all.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Copyrights are assignable by any instrument of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such consular officer or secretary of legation is prima facie evidence of the execution of the instrument.

Statistics of the Press.

THE Annual, published by N. W. Ayer & Son, reported the number of newspapers published in the United States in 1909 as follows:

Alabama	249	Indiana	791	Nebraska	623	South Carolina	156
Alaska	29	Iowa	1,041	Nevada	57	South Dakota	420
Arizona	71	Kansas	759	New Hampshire	133	Tennessee	319
Arkansas	309	Kentucky	340	New Jersey	368	Texas	950
California	776	Louisiana	225	New Mexico	116	Utah	91
Colorado	402	Maine	139	New York	2,002	Vermont	107
Connecticut	165	Maryland	181	North Carolina	277	Virginia	259
Delaware	31	Massachusetts	670	North Dakota	351	Washington	367
Dis. of Columbia	64	Michigan	766	Ohio	1,131	West Virginia	220
Florida	164	Minnesota	757	Oklahoma	616	Wisconsin	674
Georgia	370	Mississippi	253	Oregon	248	Wyoming	71
Idaho	139	Missouri	1,011	Pennsylvania	1,395		
Illinois	1,810	Montana	131	Rhode Island	51	Total	22,645

In Porto Rico, 22; Hawaii, 37; Philippines, 25; Canada, as follows: Alberta, 69; British Columbia, 90; Manitoba, 123; Saskatchewan, 102; Yukon, 4; New Brunswick, 53; Nova Scotia, 81; Ontario, 659; Prince Edward Island, 13; Quebec, 154; Newfoundland, 17.

The total number of newspapers published in the world at present is estimated at about 60,000, distributed as follows: United States and Canada, 22,487; Germany, 8,049; Great Britain, 9,500; France, 6,681; Japan, 1,000; Italy, 2,757; Austria-Hungary, 2,958; Asia, exclusive of Japan, 1,000; Spain, 1,000; Russia, 1,000; Australia, 1,000; Greece, 130; Switzerland, 1,005; Holland, 980; Belgium, 956; all others, 1,000. Of these more than half are printed in the English language.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The following are the officers and directors of this organization: *President*—Frank B. Noyes. *First Vice-President*—J. C. Hemphill, Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*. *Second Vice-President*—John H. Fahey, *Boston Traveler*. *Secretary*—Melville E. Stone. *Assistant Secretary*—Charles S. Diehl. *Treasurer*—J. R. Youatt. *Executive Committee*—Adolph S. Ochs, Victor F. Lawson, Charles W. Knapp, Frank B. Noyes, and Charles H. Grasty. *Directors*—Adolph S. Ochs, New York *Times;* Clark Howell, Atlanta *Constitution;* W. L. McLean, Philadelphia *Bulletin;* Albert J. Barr, Pittsburgh *Post;* Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic;* Victor F. Lawson, Chicago *Daily News;* H. W. Scott, Portland *Oregonian;* Frank B. Noyes, Chicago *Record-Herald;* Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans *Picayune;* Herman Ridder, New York *Staats-Zeitung;* M. H. De Young, San Francisco *Chronicle;* Charles H. Grasty, St. Paul *Dispatch;* Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Boston (Mass.) *Globe;* William R. Nelson, Kansas City *Star*, and Rufus N. Rhodes, Birmingham (Ala.) *News*.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS.

Elected at the eighteenth annual convention, held in Bermuda, May 20-29, 1909: *President*—T. J. Keenan, Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Vice-Presidents*—J. A. Rountree, Birmingham (Ala.) *Dixie Manufacturer*, Elden Small, Detroit *News;* Ada Tower Cable, Bradford (Pa.) *Herald;* George H. Hoffman, Philadelphia *Nord Amerika*, Thomas F. Smith, New York. *Secretary*—Lewis G. Early, Reading (Pa.) *Times*. *Treasurer*—Robert B. McIntyre, Brooklyn *Item*. *Executive Committee*—Daniel L. Hart, Wilkes-Barre (Pa.); Walter B. Frost, Providence (R. I.): Louise Allen Osborne, Scranton; E. W. Humphreys, Woodstown, N. J.; James C. Garrison, N. Y. City *Press;* Mrs. Josephine Arnold Rich, Washington (D. C.); A. G. Anderson, Toledo (Ohio); C. Frank Rice, Boston Press Club; Giles H. Dickinson, Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican;* H. B. Laufman, Pittsburgh *Leader;* Libbie Luttrell Morrow, Nashville *Banner*, Harriet Hayden Finck. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Woman's Press Association; Belva A. Lockwood, Washington (D. C.) *Peacemaker*. The nineteenth annual convention will be held in 1910.

Imperial Order of the Dragon.

Commemorating the China Relief Expedition of 1900. To perpetuate the memory of this great international achievement and to bring into fraternal touch the men whose hardships and privations in their successful efforts to succor their beleaguered countrymen in the legations at Peking. Every officer, soldier, sailor or marine who served under the United States flag in China between May, 1900, and May, 1901, is entitled to life membership and to wear the insignia of the order. It is the intention to make this order an hereditary one—the right to wear the insignia descending to the eldest male descendant of the original owner. Upon receipt of application properly filled out and accompanied by discharge or certificate of service, membership card and insignia will be forwarded. Initiation fee of $2.00 entitles comrades to life membership. Grand Viceroy, Fred C. Madden, New York; Custodian of Archives, Henry M. Schimler, New York.

Order of the Blue Goose.

A NATIONAL organization of general and special agents of fire insurance companies for social purposes. Each State organization is known as a "pond" and the general organization as the "Grand Nest." The following are the national officers: Most Loyal Grand Gander, C. H. Pescay, New Orleans; Supervisor of the Flock, T. H. Williams, Los Angeles; Grand Custodian of the Goslings, W. T. Benallack, Detroit; Grand Wielder of the Goose Quill, C. H. Silkworth, Milwaukee; Grand Guardian of the Nest, Hart Darlington, Syracuse, N. Y.; Grand Keeper of the Golden Goose Egg, F. G. Snyder, Louisville.

Order of Red Roosters.

AN organization of clerks of fire insurance companies. The headquarters are in Philadelphia, and the officers are: Cock of the Walk, Harry Furlong; Bantam Cock, Frank Beitle; Chief Scratcher, J. M. Baile; Early Bird, John T. Brown.

The Forty Immortals of the French Academy.*

	Year Elected	Name.	Born.	Predecessor.
1	1870	Emile Ollivier	Marseilles, 1825	De Lamartine.
2	1874	Alfred Jean François Mézières	Paris, 1826	St. Marc-Girardin.
3	1886	Othénin P. de Cléron Comte d'Haussonville	Gurcy, 1843	Caro.
4	1888	Jules Arnaud Arsène Claretie	Limoges, 1840	Cuvillier-Fleury.
5	1888	Eugène Marie Melchior, Vicomte de Vogué	Nice, 1848	Désiré Nisard.
6	1890	Charles Louis de Saulses de Freycinet	Foix, 1828	Emile Augier.
7	1891	Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti)	Rochefort, 1850	Octave Feuillet.
8	1892	Ernest Lavisse	Nouvion, 1842	Jurien de la Gravière.
9	1893	Paul Louis Thureau-Dangin	Paris, 1837	Rousset.
10	1894	Paul Bourget	Amiens, 1852	Maxime Du Camp.
11	1894	Henri Houssaye	Paris, 1858	Leconte de Lisle.
12	1895	Jules Lemaitre	Orleans, 1853	Jean Victor Duruy.
13	1896	Jacques Anatole Thibault (Anatole France)	Paris, 1844	Comte de Lesseps.
14	1896	Vacant		Marquis de Beauregard
15	1896	Louis Jules Albert Comte Vandal	Paris, 1861	Léon Say.
16	1897	Albert Comte de Mun	Lumigny, 1841	Jules Simon.
17	1897	Gabriel Hanotaux	Beaurevoir, 1853	Challemel-Lacour.
18	1899	Henri Léon Emile Lavedan	Orleans, 1859	Henri Meilhac.
19	1899	Paul Deschanel	Brussels, 1856	Hervé.
20	1900	Paul Hervieu	Neuilly, 1857	Pailleron.
21	1900	Auguste Emile Faguet	La Roche, 1847	Cherbuliez.
22	1901	Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis de Vogué	Paris, 1829	Duc de Broglie.
23	1901	Edmond Rostand	Marseilles, 1868	Bornier.
24	1903	Frédéric Masson	Paris, 1847	Gaston Paris.
25	1903	René Bazin	Angers, 1853	Legouve.
26	1905	Etienne Lamy	Cize, 1845	Gerárd.
27	1906	Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot	St. Omer, 1842	D'Andiffret Pasquier.
28	1906	Maurice Barrès	Charmes, 1862	De Hérédia.
29	1907	Marquis de Ségur	Paris, 1853	Rousse.
30	1907	Maurice Donnay	Paris, 1860	Sorel.
31	1907	Maitre André Barboux	Chateauroux, 1834	Brunetiere.
32	1908	Jules Henri Poincaré	Nancy, 1854	Prudhomme.
33	1908	Jean Richepin	Medea, Algeria, 1848	Theuriet.
34	1908	Francis Charmes	Aurillac, 1848	Berthelot.
35	...	René Doumic	Paris, 1879	Boissier.
36	...	Marcel Prévost	Paris, 1862	Sardou.
37	...	Jean Aicard	Toulon, 1848	Coppée.
38	....	Eugène Brieux	Paris, 1858	Halévy.
39	....	Vacant		Mathieu.
40	....	Raymond Poincaré	Bar-le-Duc, 1860	Prevost.

* The French Academy is one of five academies, and the most eminent, constituting the Institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and reorganized in 1816. It is composed of 40 members, elected for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the state. It meets twice weekly, at the Palace Mazarin, 23 Quai Conti, Paris, and is "the highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, and the publication of the French classics." The chief officer is the secretary, who has a life tenure of his position. The present permanent secretary is Thureau-Dangin (No. 9), who was elected an Academician in 1893. A chair in the Academy is the highest ambition of most literary Frenchmen.

The other academies of the Institute of France are: The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, with 40 members; Academy of Sciences, with 68 members; Academy of Fine Arts, with 40 members (as follows: Painting, 14; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6), and Academy of Moral and Political Science, with 40 members. All members are elected for life.

The Carnegie Hero Fund.

In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only. Provision was also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment known as "The Hero Fund" was placed in the hands of a commission composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., of which Charles L. Taylor is President, and F. M. Wilmot, Secretary, and Manager of the fund.

In his letter to the Hero Fund Commission Mr. Carnegie outlined the general scheme of the fund thus: "To place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits."

The fund applies only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof, and such acts must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904.

The Commission has awarded 319 medals—163 bronze, 143 silver and 13 gold. In addition to the medals, $230,616 has been awarded for disablement benefits, and special purposes, and for the dependents of heroes who lost their lives, including payments made to December 31, 1909, on monthly allowances. On that date the amount of monthly allowances in effect was $22,440 annually. The Commission has also awarded $134,462 for relief of sufferers from disasters—at Brockton, Mass., $10,000; from the California earthquake, $54,462; at Monongah Mines, Monongah, W. Va., $35,000; at Darr Mine, Jacobs Creek, Pa., $25,000, and at Lick Branch Mine, Switchback, W. Va., $10,000.

Organizations for the Promotion of Education.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION.

Chancellor—John H. Vincent. *President*—George E. Vincent. *President of Trustees*—Clement Studebaker, Jr. *Secretary*—Ira M. Miller. *Treasurer*—Scott Brown. *Director*—Arthur E. Bestor. Located at Chautauqua, N. Y.

The Chautauqua Assembly, now *Chautauqua Institution*, was organized in 1874 as a result of the joint plan of Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent. It holds annual sessions during July and August at Chautauqua, N. Y. The plan includes Summer school courses of instruction in language, literature, science, and art, open lectures, concerts, and recitals, and various forms of platform entertainment and out-of-door recreation. Local assemblies patterned after the mother Chautauqua convene in different places throughout the United States and number over five hundred.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (Kate F. Kimball, Chautauqua, N. Y., Executive Secretary) was organized at Chautauqua in 1878, with the aim of continuing the influence of the Assembly throughout the year in all parts of the country. Since that time more than two hundred and sixty thousand members have been enrolled. The Circle aims to promote the habit of reading and study in history, literature, science, and art, in connection with the routine of daily life. Each year four books are specially published for the course, and the Chautauquan Magazine (Frank Chapin Bray, Editor) offers series of articles relating to the plan of the year and gives advice as to home reading. The essentials of the plan are: A definite course covering four years, each year complete in itself; specified volumes approved by the counsellors, allotment of time by the week and month, a monthly magazine with additional readings and notes, review outlines, and other aids. Individual readers may pursue the course alone, or local circles may be formed by three or four members. The time required is about one half hour daily for nine months. Certificates are granted to those who complete the course. Seals are affixed to the certificates granted for collateral and advanced reading. Any one may become a member of the C. L. S. C. by sending an application, together with $5 for the unit (four books, membership book and magazine for one year), to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

In 1867 and 1869 George Peabody established a fund of $3,500,000, to be devoted to education in the Southern States of the Union. Of this amount $1,380,000 being in Mississippi and Florida bonds was not available, those of Mississippi, having been repudiated and those of Florida issued while it was a Territory, never having been recognized as legal by its authorities. The fund was placed in the charge and control of sixteen trustees, of whom Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was the chairman. Mr. Peabody died in London in 1869. The trustees hold meetings annually, usually in New York. They fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. The present trustees are: Chief Justice Fuller, President of the Board; Joseph H. Choate, First Vice-President; Dr. Samuel A. Green, Secretary; J. Pierpont Morgan; Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; Richard Olney, and Right Rev. William Lawrence, of Massachusetts; James D. Porter, of Tennessee; Henderson M. Somerville, of New York; George Peabody Wetmore, of Rhode Island; Charles E. Fenner, of Louisiana; Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Right Rev. William C. Doane; Granville L. Winthrop, of New York, and Governor M. F. Ansel, of South Carolina; Prof. Wickliffe Rose is General Agent of the fund, with headquarters at 927 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn., and has charge of the distribution of the fund in the several Southern States. In its earlier history the chief aim of the fund was to encourage and secure the establishment of public school systems for the free education of all children. That having been accomplished, the income of the fund was for some years used for the training of teachers through normal schools and teachers' institutes. The fund is now used in aid of normal schools and in the interest of better supervising of rural schools. In the year ending October 1, 1908, the amount distributed was $80,000. Power was conferred by the deed of trust on the trustees to distribute the fund at the expiration of thirty years, which period ended in 1897. In January, 1905, the trustees decided, by a vote of 11 to 2, to dissolve the trust. It was expected to take several years to wind it up. The corporation will then cease to exist.

THE JOHN F. SLATER FUND.

In 1882 Mr. John F. Slater, of Connecticut, placed in the hands of trustees the sum of $1,000,000, for the purpose of "uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." For this patriotic and munificent gift the thanks of Congress were voted, and a medal was presented. Education in industries and the preparation of teachers are promoted in institutions believed to be on a permanent basis. The board consists of William A. Slater, President; Melville W. Fuller, Vice-President; John A. Stewart, Alexander E. Orr, Cleveland H. Dodge, Seth Low, Wallace Buttrick, Richard H. Williams, Wickliffe Rose, David F. Houston. The Treasurer is the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York. Correspondence may be addressed to either of the Field Agents: G. S. Dickerman, 2 Rector Street, New York, and W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, Va. Schools established by States, denominations, and individuals are helped by annual donations. Among the more prominent are the Hampton Normal and Industrial, Spelman Seminary, Claflin University, Fisk University, Tuskegee Institute, and schools at Tougaloo, Miss.; Raleigh, N. C.; New Orleans, etc.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The General Education Board was organized in New York February 27, 1902, and incorporated by act of Congress, signed January 12, 1903. The following are members of the Board: Frederick T. Gates, Chairman; George Foster Peabody, Treasurer; Wallace Buttrick, Secretary; Charles W. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Starr J. Murphy, Hugh H. Hanna, E. Benjamin Andrews, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, Edgar L. Marston. The purposes of the Board are to promote education in the United States, without distinction of race, sex, or creed, and especially to promote, systematize, and make effective various forms of educational beneficence. Office, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD.

The Southern Education Board of the Conference for Education in the South—the outcome of the Capon Springs and Winston-Salem Conferences—has been organized with these officers and members: *Chairman*, Robert C. Ogden, New York; *Treasurer*, George Foster Peabody, New York; *Secretary and Executive Secretary*, Wickliffe Rose, Nashville, Tenn.; *Associate Secretary*, G. S. Dickerman, New Haven, Ct.; *Campaign Committee*, P. P. Claxton, Knoxville, Tenn., *Chairman*; Edwin A. Alderman, H. B. Frissell, Edgar Gardner Murphy, D. F. Houston, H. E. Fries, S. J. Bowie, S. C. Mitchell, J. H. Kirkland, Wickliffe Rose, J. H. Dillard. The object of this organization is to awaken and inform public opinion and secure additional legislation and revenues for the betterment of the public schools, "the supreme public need of our time."

Painting and Sculpture.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Elected.
1902. Abbey, Edwin, Fairford, England.
1899. Adams, Herbert, 131 West 11th Street.
1902. Alexander, J. W., 123 East 63d Street.
1899. Barse, George F., Jr., Katonah, N. Y.
1902. Beaux, Cecelia, East Gloucester, Mass.
— — Beckwith, J. Carroll, 58 West 57th Street.
1905. Benson, Frank W., Salem, Mass.
1903. Bitter, Karl, Weehawken, N. J.
1888. Blashfield, Edwin H., 48 West 59th Street.
1863. Brevoort, J. R., Yonkers, N. Y.
1881. Bridgman, Frederick A., Paris.
1863. Brown, J. G., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Brush, George De Forest, Dublin, N. H.
1907. Bunce, William Gedney, Hartford, Ct.
1899. Butler, Howard Russell, 35 Wall Street.
1875. Calverley, Charles, Caldwell, N. J.
1906. Carlsen, Emil, 43 East 59th Street.
1908. Cass, Gilbert, 11 East 24th Street.
1890. Chase, William M., 303 Fifth Avenue.
1885. Church, F. S., Carnegie Hall.
1909. Clark, Walter, New Rochelle.
1898. Clinedinst, B. West, 1000 Madison Avenue.
1908. Cole, Timothy, abroad.
1862. Colman, Samuel, 267 Central Park West.
1903. Cox, Kenyon, 145 West 55th Street.
1901. Crane, Bruce, P. O. Box 1692, N. Y. City.
1904. Curran, C. C., 16 West 61st Street.
1906. Daingerfield, Elliott, 145 West 55th Street.
1863. Dana, W. P. W., 57 Onslow Gardens, London, England.
1906. Davis, C. H., Mystic, Ct.
1906. Dearth, H. G., Carnegie Hall.
1898. De Forest, Lockwood, 7 East 10th Street.
1906. Dessar, Louis Paul, 27 West 67th Street.
1907. Dewey, Charles Melville (elect), 218 West 23d Street.
1888. Dewing, Thos. W., 51 West 10th Street.
1883. Dielman, Frederick, 51 West 10th Street.
1907. Dougherty, Paul (elect), 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Du Mond, Frank V., 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Duveneck, Frank (elect), Cincinnati, Ohio.
1902. Eakins, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
1904. Foster, Ben, 253 West 42d Street.
1899. Fowler, Frank, 106 West 55th Street.
1901. French, Daniel Chester, 125 West 11th Street.
1882. Gaul, Gilbert, Nashville, Tenn.
1907. Gay, Edward, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1905. Grafly, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
1867. Griswold, C. C., 262 West 12th Street.
1867. Guy, Seymour Joseph, 51 West 10th Street.
1868. Hall, George Henry, 96 Fifth Avenue.
1889. Hamilton, Hamilton, Peekskill, N. Y.
1901. Harrison, Alexander, 118 East 40th Street.
1891. Hartley, J. S., 145 West 55th Street.
1906. Hassam, Childe, 27 West 67th Street.
1909. Hastings, Thomas, 225 Fifth Avenue.
1863. Hennessy, W. J., London, England.
1906. Henri, Robert, 58 West 57th Street.
1869. Henry, E. L., 7 West 43d Street.
1865. Homer, Winslow, Scarboro, Me.
1897. Howe, Wm. H., Bronxville, N. Y.
1899. Inness, George, Jr.
1906. Isham, Samuel, 80 West 40th Street.
1894. Jones, Francis C., 33 West 67th Street.
1883. Jones, H. Bolton, 33 West 67th Street.
1905. Kendall, William Sergeant, 26 West 8th Street.
1906. Kost, F. W., 146 West 55th Street.
1909. Kontl, Isidore, 32 West 67th Street.
1869. La Farge, John, 51 West 10th Street.
1907. Lathrop, W. L., New Hope, Pa.
1897. Lippincott, William H., 7 West 43d Street.

Elected.
1890. Low, Will H., Bronxville, N. Y.
1906. MacMonnies, Frederick W. (elect), France.
1906. MacNeil, Hermon A., College Point, N.Y.
1876. Magrath, William., 11 East 14th Street.
1885. Maynard, George W., 7 West 43d Street.
1906. Melchers, Gari, 80 West 40th Street.
1875. Miller, Charles H., Queens, L. I.
1885. Millet, F. D., 6 East 23d Street.
1895. Moeller, Louis, Wakefield, N. Y.
1906. Mora, F. Luis, 142 East 18th Street.
1884. Moran, Thomas, 24 West 22d Street.
1891. Mowbray, H. Siddons, 66 West 11th Street.
1887. Murphy, J. Francis, 222 West 23d Street.
1870. Nehlig, Victor, abroad.
1885. Nicoll, J. C., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Niehaus, Charles H., 148 West 36th Street.
1904. Ochtman, Leonard, Cos Cob, Ct.
1897. Palmer, Walter L., Albany, N. Y.
1906. Parrish, Maxfield, Windsor, Vt.
1884. Parton, Arthur, 318 West 57th Street.
1909. Pennell, Joseph, London, England.
1869. Perry, E. Wood, 333 Fourth Avenue.
1908. Post, George B., 347 Fifth Avenue.
1906. Potter, Edward C., Greenwich, Ct.
1906. Potthast, Edward H., 318 West 57th Street.
1904. Proctor, A. Phimister, 855 Pelham Avenue.
1907. Pyle, Howard, Wilmington, Del.
1906. Ranger, Henry W., 228 West 44th Street.
1906. Redfield, Edward W., Centre Bridge, Pa.
1908. Rehn, F. K. M., 222 West 23d Street.
1906. Reid, Robert, 142 East 33d Street.
1906. Roth, Fred'k G. R., White Plains, N. Y.
1906. Ryder, Albert P., 308 West 15th Street.
1897. Sargent, John S., London, England.
1907. Schofield, W. Elmer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1875. Sellstedt, L. G., Buffalo, N. Y.
1861. Shattuck, Aaron D., Granby, Ct.
1888. Shirlaw, Walter, 39 West 25th Street.
1890. Shurtleff, R. M., 44 West 22d Street.
1905. Smedley, Wm. T., Carnegie Hall.
1882. Smillie, George H., 156 East 36th Street.
1906. Snell, Henry B., 116 West 41st Street.
1906. Tarbell, Edmund C., Boston, Mass.
1901. Thayer, Abbott H., Monadnock, N. H.
1880. Tiffany, Louis C., 27 East 72d Street.
1891. Tryon, D. W., 226 West 59th Street
1886. Turner, C. Y., 35 West 14th Street.
1907. Van Boskerck, Robert W., 58 West 57th Street.
1909. Van Laer, A. T., 30 East 57th Street.
1865. Vedder, Elihu, abroad.
1891. Vinton, Frederic P., Boston, Mass.
1899. Volk, Douglas, 215 West 57th Street.
1906. Vonnoh, Robert W., 25 West 67th Street.
1902. Walker, Henry O., Lakewood, N. J.
1891. Walker, Horatio, 372 Fifth Avenue.
1883. Ward, Edgar M., 51 West 10th Street.
1863. Ward, J. Q. A., 119 West 52d Street.
1895. Watrous, Harry W., 58 West 57th Street.
1885. Weir, J. Alden, 51 West 10th Street.
1866. Weir, John F., New Haven, Ct.
1897. Weldon, C. D., 51 West 10th Street.
1861. Whittredge, Worthington, Summit, N. J.
1906. Wiggins, J. Carleton, 1079 Dean Street, Brooklyn.
1897. Wiles, Irving R., 106 West 55th Street.
1909. Williams, F. Ballard, 27 West 67th Street.
1873. Wilmarth, Lemuel E., 352 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.
1908. Wolf, Henry, 110 East 91st Street.
1907. Woodbury, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
1880. Yewell, George H., 51 West 10th Street.

ASSOCIATE NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Aitken, Robert I., 1947 Broadway.
Allen, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
Armstrong, D. Maitland, 61 Washington Square, South.
Ballard, Frederick William, 152 West 55th Street.
Ballin, Hugo, 146 West 55th Street.
Beal, Gifford, 27 West 67th Street
Beal, Reynolds, 318 West 57th Street.
Bell, E. A., 226 Central Park South.
Bellows, George, 1947 Broadway.
Bogert, George H., 204 West 55th Street.
Boston, Joseph H., 203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brandege, Robert B., Farmington, Ct.
Bridges, Miss Fidelia, Canaan, Ct.
Burroughs, Bryson, 50 East 86th Street.
Calder, Alexander S., Oracle, Arizona.
Cassatt, Mary, 10 Rue de Marigout, Paris.
Chapman, Carlton T., 58 West 57th Street.
Chase, Adelaide Cole, Boston, Mass.
Clarke, Thomas Shields, 50 Riverside Drive.
Coffin, William A., 58 West 57th Street.
Coleman, C. C., abroad.
Cook, Walter, 135 East 37th Street.
Cooper, Colin Campbell, 58 West 57th Street.
Cornoyer, Paul, 152 West 57th Street.
Couse, E. Irving, 58 West 57th Street.
Cox, Louise, 75 West 55th Street.
Craig, Thomas B., Rutherford, N. J.
Crowninshield, Frederick, 314 West End Avenue.
Cushing, Howard Gardiner.
Day, Francis, 27 West 67th Street.
Dellhaven, F., 23 West 24th Street.
DeLuce, Percival, 114 East 23d Street.
Drake, W. H., 37 West 22d Street.
Earle, L. C., Montclair, N. J.
Eaton, C. Warren, 318 West 57th Street.
Emmett, Lydia F., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Faxon, Wm. Bailey, 152 West 57th Street.
Ferguson, Henry A., 226 West 78th Street.

Flagg, Charles Noel, Hartford, Ct.
Flagg, Moutague, 253 West 42d Street.
Franzen, August, Carnegie Hall.
Frazier, Kenneth, 58 East 78th Street.
Fuller, Henry Brown, Windsor, Vt.
Fuller, Lucia Fairchild, Windsor, Vt.
Ganley, Robert David, 938 Eighth Avenue.
Gaugengigl, I. M., Boston, Mass.
Genth, Lillian M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Glackens, Wm. J., 58 West 57th Street.
Granville-Smith, W., 96 Fifth Avenue.
Green, Frank Russell, 211 West 85th Street.
Groll, Albert I., 613 Lexington Avenue.
Harper, William St. John, 166 West 107th Street.
Harrison, Birge, 7 West 43d Street.
Hawthorne, Chas. W., 145 East 23d Street.
Hays, William J., 145 East 23d Street.
Herter, Albert, 578 Fifth Avenue.
Hills, Laura C., Boston, Mass.
Hitchcock, George, 59 Rue de Provence, Paris.
Hoeler, Arthur, Nutley, N. J.
Hubbell, Henry S., Paris.
Hyde, William H., 105 East 61st Street.
Jongers, Alphonse, 58 West 57th Street.
Keith, Dora Wheeler, 33 West 67th Street.
Kline, William Fair, 244 West 14th Street.
Lawson, Ernest, 9 East 42d Street.
Lockwood, Wilton, Boston, Mass.
Longman, Evelyn, 11 East 14th Street.
Loomis, Chester, Englewood, N. J.
Lukeman, H. Augustus, 145 West 55th Street.
Lyman, Joseph, Century Club.
MacEwen, Walter, Paris, France.
MacMonnies, Mary F., Eure, France.
Marsh, Fred Dana, Nutley, N. J.
Martiny, Philip, 80 Washington Square.
Mayer, Constant, abroad.
Mielatz, C. F. W., 135 East 15th Street.
Moschowitz, Paul, 114 East 23d Street.
Nettleton, Walter, Stockbridge, Mass.
Niemeyer, John Henry, New Haven, Ct.
O'Donovan, W. R., 31 St. Nicholas Place.
Parsons, Charles, Boonton, N. J.
Pearce, Charles Sprague, France.
Pelxotto, Ernest, 58 West 57th Street.
Piccirilli, Attilio, 467 East 142d Street.
Platt, Charles A., 16 Gramercy Park.
Poore, H. R., Orange, N. J.
Prellwitz, Edith Mitchell, 247 West 71st Street.
Prellwitz, Henry, Wilmington, Del.
Remington, Frederic, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Rice, William M. J., 55 West 33d Street.
Robinson, Will S., 202 West 74th Street.
Rook, Edward F., Old Lyme, Ct.
Sartain, William, 152 West 57th Street.
Schreyvogel, Charles, Hoboken, N. J.
Sewell, Amanda Brewster, 25 West 67th Street.
Sewell, R. V. V., 25 West 67th Street.
Shannon, J. J., London, England.
Sherwood, Rosina Emmet, 251 Lexington Avenue.
Shrady, Henry M., Elmsford, N. Y.
Story, George H., 230 West 59th Street.
Story, Julian, Philadelphia, Pa.
Taft, Lorado, 1038 Fine Arts Building, Chicago, Ill.
Tanner, Henry O., 14 West 22d Street.
Thorne, William, 58 West 57th Street.
Vonnoh, Bessie Potter, 33 West 67th Street.
Walcott, H. M., Rutherford, N. J.
Waugh, Frederick J., Montclair Heights, N. J.
Webb, J. Louis, abroad.
Weinman, Adolph A., 97 Sixth Avenue.
Whittemore, Wm. J., 318 West 57th Street.
Yates, Cullen, 939 Eighth Avenue.

COUNCIL, 1909-1910.

President, John W. Alexander; *Vice-President*, Herbert Adams; *Corresponding Secretary*, H. W. Watrous; *Recording Secretary*, Kenyon Cox; *Treasurer*, Francis C. Jones; Will H. Low, J. Alden Weir, F. W. Kost, Edwin H. Blashfield, Frederick Dielman, Cass Gilbert.

The addresses given in the list refer to the City of New York when not otherwise specified. The National Academy was founded in 1826. The schools of the National Academy are open from the first Monday in October to the middle of May. Circulars containing rules and other details may be had on application at the Academy, corner Amsterdam Avenue and West 109th Street.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

The National Sculpture Society, with headquarters at New York, was incorporated in 1896. It is composed of lay and sculptor members, and has for its object the spreading of the knowledge of good sculpture, the fostering of the taste for ideal sculpture and its production, both for the household and museums; the promotion of the decoration of public and other buildings, squares, and parks with sculpture of a high class; the improvement of the quality of the sculptor's art as applied to industries, and the providing, from time to time, for exhibitions of sculpture and objects of industrial art in which sculpture enters. The officers are as follows:

Honorary President—John Q. A. Ward. *President*—Herbert Adams. *Vice-Presidents*—John M. Carrere, Isidore Konti. *Secretary*—J. Scott Hartley. *Treasurer*—I. Wyman Drummond. *Council*—Class expiring January 1, 1910: Herbert Adams, Edward P. Casey, Albert Jaegers, H. A. MacNeil, A. A. Weinman, John De Witt Warner. Class expiring January 1, 1911: Chester Beach, John M. Carrere, Isidore Konti, Robert I. Aiken, Daniel Chester French, Attilio Piccirilli. Class expiring January 1, 1912: Victor D. Brenner, Karl Bitter, Harvey Wiley Corbett, I. W. Drummond, J. Scott Hartley, Eli Haury.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

President—Sir Edward John Poynter, Bart. *Keeper*—E. Crofts. *Treasurer*—T. G. Jackson. *Librarian*—W. F. Yeames. *Secretary*—Frederick A. Eaton. *Registrar*—E. F. Dixon.

ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

1898 Abbey, Edwin Austin.
1898 Aitchison, George.
1879 Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawrence, O. M.
1909 Belcher, John.
1891 Brock, Thomas.
1897 Crofts, Ernest.
1877 Davis, Henry Wm. Banks.
1891 Dicksee, Frank.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.
1902 Frampton, Sir George J.
1891 Gow, Andrew C.
1881 Graham, Peter.
1890 Herkomer, Sir Hubert von, C. V. O.
1897 Jackson, Thomas Graham.
1909 John, Wm. Goscombe.
1898 Leader, Benj. Williams.
1876 Leslie, George Dunlop.
1898 Lucas, John Seymour.
1893 MacWhirter, John.
1905 Murray, David.
1877 Orchardson, Sir W. Quiller.
1881 Ouless, Walter William.
1876 Poynter, Sir Edward John, Bart.
1881 Rivière, Briton.
1895 Richmond, Sir Wm. Blake, K.C.B.
1869 Sant, James.
1897 Sargent, John Singer.
1877 Shaw, Richard Norman.
1909 Shannon, James.
1906 Solomon, J. Solomon.
1887 Stone, Marcus.
1905 Swan, John MacAllan.
1888 Thornycroft, Wm. Hamo.
1895 Waterhouse, John Wm.
1903 Waterlow, Sir E. Albert.
1903 Webb, Sir Aston, C.B.
1893 Woods, Henry.
1907 Wyllie, William Lionel.
1878 Yeames, Wm. Frederick.

Honorary Retired Academicians: 1853, William Powell Frith, C. V. O. 1903, Macbeth, Robert Walker.

ASSOCIATES.

Bacon, John H. F.
Blomfield, Reginald.
Bramley, Frank.
Brangwyn, Frank.
Brown, J. A. Arnesby.
Clausen, George.
Colton, William Robert.
Cope, Arthur Stockdale.
Cowper, F. Cadogan.
Crowe, Eyre.
Drury, E. A. B.
East, Alfred.
Farquharson, Joseph.
Forbes, Stanhope A.
Hacker, Arthur.
Hemy, Charles N.
Henry, George.
La Thangue, Henry H.
MacKennol, Bertram.
North, John W.
Parsons, Alfred.
Pegram, Henry A.
Pomeroy, F. W.
Short, Frank.
Sims, Charles.
Smythe, Lionel P.
Storey, George Adolphus
Stott, Edward.
Strang, William.
Tuke, Henry S.

American Learned Societies.

Actuarial Society of America.—President, John K. Gore, Newark, N. J.; Vice-Presidents, Henry Moir, New York; Archibald A. Welch, Hartford, Ct.; Secretary, Arthur Hunter, 346 Broadway, New York City; Treasurer, David G. Alsop, Philadelphia, Pa.; Editor of the "Transactions," Wendell M. Strong, New York. The Actuarial Society of America was organized in 1889 for the purpose of promoting actuarial science. Applicants whose nominations are approved by the Council are admitted to membership on passing the requisite examinations. There are two classes of members; fellows, now numbering 136, and associates, 89. Besides including the actuaries of life insurance companies and consulting actuaries of the United States and Canada, the membership embraces leading actuaries in Europe and Australasia.

American Academy of Medicine.—President, Dr. Helen Putnam, Providence, R. I., Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; Editor of the "Bulletin," Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa. Object—To associate physicians who are also alumni of academic (or scientific) colleges; to encourage intending physicians to pursue a regular course of study leading to a bachelor degree before entering upon the study of medicine; to investigate and discuss the various problems of "medical sociology." Entrance fee, $5; dues, $3 per annum. Present membership, 925. Organized 1876.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.—President, L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Carl Kelsey, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Editor of the "Annals," Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Clerk, N. J. Smith-Fisher, West Philadelphia Station, Philadelphia. Founded in 1889 to promote the political and social sciences. Membership, 4,500, distributed among every State and 35 foreign countries. Annual fee, $5; fee for life members, $100. Annual meeting held in April.

American Association of Orificial Surgeons.—President, M. J. Hill, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Lonfestey, M. D., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists.—President, Dr. F. B. Mallory, Boston, Mass.; Vice-President, Dr. P. H. Hiss, New York; Secretary, Dr. H. C. Ernst, 240 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Dr. H. U. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.

American Antiquarian Society.—President, Waldo Lincoln, Worcester, Mass.; Corresponding Secretaries—Foreign, Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Ct.; Domestic, Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln, Mass.; Recording Secretary, George Parker Winship, Providence, R. I. Annual meeting is held at Worcester, Mass., the third Wednesday in October. Organized 1812. Domestic membership restricted to 175. Admission fee of United States members, $5; annual dues of New England members, $5.

American Anti-Tuberculosis League.—Secretary, Dr. Edward V. Young, Chicago, Ill. Membership, 5,000.

American Asiatic Association. — President, Seth Low; Vice-President, Lowell Lincoln; Secretary, John Foord, P. O. Box 1500, New York. The purposes of the society are to foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States and others associated therewith in the Empires of China, Japan, and Korea, the Philippines, and elsewhere in Asia and Oceanica. Membership, 300. Organized 1898. Annual dues, $10. Auxiliary societies at Shanghai and Yokohama.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.—President, T. C. Chamberlin, University of Chicago; Permanent Secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; General Secretary, J. Paul Goode, University of Chicago; Secretary of the Council, Dayton C. Miller, Cleveland, O.; Treasurer, R. S. Woodward, Washington, D. C. The Association was chartered in 1874, being a continuation of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, organized in 1840. The membership is 6,000. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $3.

American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.—President, A. B. Miller, M. D., 326 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N. Y. Secretary, Wm. Warren Potter, M. D., 238 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

American Bar Association.—President, Charles F. Libby, Portland, Me.; Secretary, George Whitelock, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y. Each State and Territory is represented by one vice-president and one member of the General Council. Membership, about 4,000. This Association of lawyers of the United States was organized in 1878. The next annual meeting will be held in August, 1910.

American Chemical Society.—President, Willis A. Whitney, Schenectady, N. Y.; Secretary, Charles L. Parsons, Durham, N. H. The Society was organized in 1876 for "the advancement of chemistry and the promotion of chemical research." Publishes the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," monthly, and "Chemical Abstracts," semi-monthly; Editor, Wm. A. Noyes, Urbana, Ill., also "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," monthly; Editor, W. D. Richardson, Chicago, Ill. Annual dues, $10. Total membership, 4,400.

American Climatological Association.—President, E. R. Baldwin, Saranac Lake, N. Y., Secretary, Guy Hinsdale, M. D., Hot Springs, Va. Organized 1884. Next annual meeting, May 4-5, 1910, Washington, D. C.

American Dermatological Association.—President, William Allan Pusey, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, James Macfarlane Winfield, 47 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

American Dialect Society.—President, O. F. Emerson, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary, W. E. Mead, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., Treasurer, Prof. R. H. Fife, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct. Organized in 1889 for "the investigation of the spoken English of the United States and Canada, and incidentally of other non-aboriginal dialects in the same countries." Publishes "Dialect Notes" yearly. Annual fee, $1. Membership, about 300.

American Economic Association.—President, Davis R. Dewey, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Thomas Nixon Carver, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass. Organized 1885. Has 1,000 members; annual dues, $3; life membership, $50. The objects of the Association are the encouragement of economic studies and the publication of papers thereon.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association.—President, Dr. T. D. Crothers, Hartford, Ct.; Vice-Presidents, Dr. T. H. Cannon, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. F. E. Peckham, Providence, R. I. Secretary, Dr. J. Willard Travell, 27 E. 11th Street, New York, N. Y. Organized 1890. Membership, 280.

American Entomological Society.—President, Philip P. Calvert; Secretary, Henry Skinner, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1859. Object—The study of entomology. Membership, 140.

American Fisheries Society.—President, Seymour Bower, Detroit, Mich.; Vice-President, W. E. Meehan, Harrisburg, Pa.; Act Recording Secretary, W. T. Bower, Washington, D. C.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles G. Atkins, East Orland, Me. Organized December, 1870. Annual dues, $2. Membership, about 500.

American Folklore Society.—President, R. B. Dixon, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Permanent Secretary, A. M. Tozzer, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Organized in 1888 for "study of folklore in general, and in particular the collection and publication of folklore of North America." Membership fee, including a copy of "The Journal of American Folklore" (quarterly), $3 per annum.

American Forestry Association.—President, Curtis Guild, 41 India St., Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Otto Luebkert, 308 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. Organized 1882. Membership, 7,000.

American Geographical Society.—President, Archer M. Huntington; Vice-Presidents, D. O. Mills, John Greenough, Anton A. Raven; Corresponding Secretaries—Foreign, William Libbey; Domestic, Archibald D. Russell; Recording Secretary, Hamilton F. Kean. Offices of the Society, 15 West Eighty-first St., New York City. The objects of the Society are to investigate and disseminate new geographical information; to establish in the chief maritime city of the country, for the benefit of commerce and navigaton, * * * a place where the means shall be afforded of obtaining accurate information for public use of every part of the globe. Organized in 1852; membership, 1,300. Annual dues, $10; no entrance fee.

American Gynæcological Society.—President, Edward P. Davis, M. D., Philadelphia; Secretary, Le Roy Brown, M. D., 148 W, 77th St., New York. Organized 1876. Membership, 100.

American Historical Association.—President, Albert B. Hart, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, W. G. Leland Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D. Association founded 1884, incorporated by Congress 1889. Object—The promotion of historical studies. Annual dues, $3. Membership, 2,500.

American Institute of Architects.—Offices and library, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. President, Cass Gilbert, New York; Secretary and Treasurer, Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C. The Institute has 29 chapters, 304 fellows, 580 associates, 79 corresponding and 62 honorary members. Initiation fee is $5; yearly dues, fellows, $15; associates, $7.50. Organized 1857.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers.—President, Lewis B. Stillwell; Secretary, Ralph W. Pope, at the executive offices, library, and reading-room, 33 West 39th St., New York. Entrance fee, $5; annual dues, associates, $10; members, $15. Monthly meetings, New York. Organized 1884. Prints its "Proceedings" monthly. Membership, 6,400.

American Institute of Homœopathy.—President, James W. Ward, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, J. Richey Hooner, M. D., Cleveland, O. Organized in 1844, and is the oldest national medical organization in the United States. Has 2,100 members, representing every State in the Union, besides Canada.

American Institute of Mining Engineers.—President, J. W. Brunton, Denver, Col.; Secretary, R. W. Raymond, 29 West 39th St., New York; Treasurer, Frank Lyman, New York. Membership, September 1, 1909, 4,326. Organized 1871. Incorporated 1905. Annual dues, $10.

American Jewish Historical Society.—President, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, N. Taylor Phillips, New York City, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, Max J. Kohler, 30 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, New York.

American Laryngological Association.—President, Dr. James E. Logan, Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, James E. Newcomb, M. D., 118 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York City. Organized 1878. Membership, 100.

American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society.—President, James F. McKernon, M. D., 62 West Fifty-third Street; Secretary, Thomas J. Harris, M. D., 117 East Fortieth St., New York City.

American Library Association.—Founded 1876. President, N. D. C. Hodges, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, Mr. Chalmers Hadley, 1 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Membership, 2,000.

American Mathematical Society.—President, Maxime Bocher; Secretary, F. N. Cole, Columbia University, New York; Treasurer, J. H. Tanner; Librarian, D. E. Smith. Meetings held at Columbia University, New York. Society was reorganized as the American Mathematical Society, July, 1894. Object—To encourage and maintain an active interest in and to promote the advancement of mathematical science. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5; life membership, $50. Membership, 600. The Society publishes two journals, the "Bulletin" and the "Transactions," and is located at 501 W. 116th St.

American Medical Association.—President, Dr. William C. Gorgas, Ancon, Panama; Secretary and Editor, Dr. George H. Simmons, 535 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated 1897. Next annual session at St. Louis, Mo., June 7-10, 1910. Annual fee, $5. Membership, over 34,500.

American Medico-Psychological Association.—President, Dr. Wm. F. Drewry, Petersburg, Va.; Secretary, Dr. Charles G. Wagner Binghamton, N. Y. Next annual meeting at Washington, D. C., May 3-6, 1910.

American Microscopical Society.—President, Prof. Herbert Osborn, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary, Dr. Fred C. Zapffe, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, David L. Zook, Chicago, Ill.; Custodian, Magnus Pflaum, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1878. Incorporated at Washington, D. C., 1891. Object—The encouragement of microscopical research. Initiation fee, $3; annual dues, $2. Membership, 450. Research funds, $2,530.

American Nature Study Society.—President, C. F. Hodge, Massachusetts; Vice-Presidents, V. L. Kellogg, California; F. L. Stevens, North Carolina; W. Lochhead, Quebec; O. W. Caldwell, Illinois; B. M. Davis, Ohio; Secretary, M. A. Bigelow, Teachers' College, New York. Society was organized in 1908 to promote critical and constructive investigation of all phases of scientific nature study in schools.

American Neurological Association.—President, Morton Prince, M. D., Boston, Mass. Secretary, A. R. Allen, M. D., 111 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Numismatic Association.—President, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; General Secretary, F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md. The society was founded in 1891 for the promotion of Numismatics. Membership, 700.

American Numismatic Society, Audubon Park, 156th Street, West of Broadway, New York.—President, Archer M. Huntington; Recording Secretary, Bauman L. Belden; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Russell Drowne. Society founded in 1858 for the promotion of numismatics, etc., in the United States; possesses building, coin and medal collection and library. Total membership, 350.

American Ophthalmological Society.—President, Samuel Theobald, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, W. M. Sweet, 1205 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 194.

American Oriental Society.—President, Dr. William Hayes Ward, "The Independent," New York City; Corresponding Secretary, A. V. W. Jackson, Columbia University, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, George F. Moore. Organized September 7, 1842, for the cultivation of learning in the Asiatic, African, and Polynesian languages, and the publication of works relating

to these languages. Publishes an annual Journal. Annual fee, $5; fee for membership in section for Historical Study of Religions, $2; no admission fee. Membership, 328.

American Ornithologists' Union.—President, E. W. Nelson; Secretary, John H. Sage, Portland, Ct. Organized 1883. Object—The advancement of its members in ornithological science, the publication of a journal of ornithology and other works relating to that science, etc. Annual dues, fellows, $5; members, $4; associates, $3. Membership, 919.

American Orthopædic Association.—President, Augustus Thorndike, M. D., 601 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Robert B. Osgood, M. D., 372 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

American Osteopathic Society.—President, Dr. E. C. Pickler, Minneapolis, Minn.; Secretary, Dr. H. L. Chiles, Orange, N. J. Founded 1897. Annual fee, $5. Membership, 2,200.

American Otological Society.—President, Dr. Frederick L. Jack, 215 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Dr. J. F. McKernon, 62 W. 52d Street, New York.

American Pediatric Society.—President, David L. Edsall, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. Next annual meeting at Washington, D. C., May 7-9, 1910.

American Pharmaceutical Association.—President, Henry H. Rusby, Newark, N. J.; General Secretary, Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo. Has 2,500 members. Organized 1852.

American Philological Association.—President, Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve, Johns Hopkins University; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Paul Shorey, University of Chicago, and Prof. John C. Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. Frank G. Moore, of Trinity College, Hartford, Ct. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Total membership, 608. The Association was organized in 1869. Its object is "the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge."

American Philosophical Society.—President, William W. Keen; Secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, James W. Holland, and Amos P. Brown. Office of Society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Object—For promoting useful knowledge. Founded in 1743.

American Physical Society.—President, Henry Crew, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Secretary, Ernest Merritt, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Proctologic Society.—President, Dwight H. Murray, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Secretary, Lewis H. Adler, Jr., M. D., 1610 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Psychological Association.—President, Charles Hubbard Judd, University of Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. Arthur Henry Pierce, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Organized in 1892 for "the advancement of psychology as a science." Membership, 221. Annual dues, $1; no entrance fee.

American Public Health Association.—President, Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, Providence, R. I.; Secretary, Dr. Charles O. Probst, Columbus, Ohio. Meeting in Richmond, Va., October, 1909.

American Roentgen Ray Society.—President, Geo. C. Johnston, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Secretary, Percy Brown, M. D., 155 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

American Social Science Association.—President, John H. Finley, LL.D., College of City of New York; Treasurer, W. C. Le Gendre, 59 Wall Street, New York City; General Secretary, Isaac F. Russell, LL. D., 120 Broadway, New York. Annual fee, $5. The Association was founded in 1865. Incorporated by act of Congress, 1899. Membership, 1,000.

American Society of Curio Collectors.—President, Forest Gaines, Glendive, Mont.; Secretary, F. May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa. A national society for naturalists, geologists, mineralogists, archæologists, numismatists, and antiquarians. Membership, 359.

American Society of Civil Engineers.—President, Onward Bates. Secretary, Charles Warren Hunt; Treasurer, Joseph M. Knap. Regular meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 8.30 P. M. at the Society's house, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Has 5,100 members. Instituted in 1852.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers.—President, Jesse M. Smith, New York; Secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Society House, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Total membership, all grades, 3,709. Two annual meetings, in Spring and Autumn, the latter in New York City in December. Initiation fee, members and associates, $25; juniors, $15. Annual dues, members and associates, $15; juniors, $10. The Society was chartered in 1881. Membership is not limited in number.

American Society of Naturalists.—President, Prof. T. H. Morgan, Columbia University, New York. Secretary, H. McE. Knower, University of Toronto, Toronto, Can.; Treasurer, H. Von Schrenk, Missouri Botanic Garden, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1883. Annual dues, $1. Membership, 3 0.

American Statistical Association.—President, Henry W. Farnum, Worcester, Mass.; Vice-Presidents, S. N. D. North, Frederick L. Hoffman, Walter F. Willcox, John M. Glenn; Secretary, C. W. Doten, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, S. B. Pearmain. Membership, 435. Annual dues, $2. Association organized 1839.

American Surgical Association.—President, Rudolph Matas, 2255 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.; Secretary, Robert G. Le Conte, 1530 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Number of members, 130.

American Therapeutic Society.—President, James C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Dr. Noble P. Barnes, 212 Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C. Organized May 1, 1900. Next meeting will be held May 5-7, 1910, at Washington, D. C.

American Urological Association.—President, Dr. Eugene Fuller, New York; Secretary, Dr. Hugh Cabot, 87 Marlborough Street, Boston.

Archæological Institute of America (New York Society).—President, Prof. E. D. Perry, Columbia University; Secretary, Prof. Nelson G. McCrea, Columbia University. Organized 1879. Has 161 members. No entrance fee. Annual dues, $10.

Arctic Club of America.—President, Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Capt. B. S. Osbon, 132 E. 23d Street, New York City. Organized 1894. Membership, 250.

Association of American Anatomists.—President, Prof. James P. McMunich, Toronto University; Secretary-Treasurer, G. Carl Huber, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich. Has 270 members. Annual dues, $5.

Association of American Physicians.—President, Henry Hun, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; Secretary, Geo. M. Kober, M. D., 1819 Q Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Organized 1886. Membership limited to 135 active and 25 associate members.

Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America.—President, Edward C. Pickering, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, W. J. Hussey, Ann Arbor, Mich. Organized 1899. Membership, 234.

Botanical Society of America.—President, Prof. Roland Thaxter, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, Prof. D. S. Johnson, Baltimore, Md. Has 91 members, 41 associates. Founded 1893. Annual dues, $5. Enlarged by federation with the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology and the American Mycological Society, 1906.

Geological Society of America.—President, Grove K. Gilbert, Washington, D. C.; Secretary,

E. O. Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Treasurer, William Bullock Clark, Baltimore, Md.; Editor, J. Stanley-Brown. Society founded in 1888. Has 305 fellows. Entrance fee, $10; annual dues, $10.

Medical Association of the Southwest.—President, Jabez N. Jackson, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, F. H. Clark, M. D., El Reno, Okla.

Medico-Legal Society.—President, Clark Bell, 39 Broadway, New York City; Secretary, J. R. Abarbanell, 24 Vandewater Street, New York City. There are vice-presidents for each of the States and Territories and the principal foreign countries. (Report of 1908).

National Academy of Sciences.—President, Ira Remsen, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, Chas. D. Walcott, Washington, D.C.; Foreign Secretary, Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.; Home Secretary, Arnold Hague, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Samuel F. Emmons, Washington, D. C. The Academy, incorporated by act of Congress March 3, 1863, "shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art; the actual expense * * * to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose." The Academy holds a stated session each year in the City of Washington on the third Tuesday in April. An Autumn meeting is held at such place and time as the Council shall determine. There are at present 112 members and 46 foreign associates.

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (105 E. 22d Street, New York City).—President, Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Hon. Vice-Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Wm. Osler; Executive Secretary, Dr. Livingston Ferrand.

National Association for the Study of Epilepsy.—President, Dr. W. F. Drewry, Petersburg, Va.; Secretary, J. F. Munson, M. D., Sonyea, N. Y. Annual dues, $5, Next meeting 1910 at Baltimore, Md.

National Astrological Society of U. S.—President, Frederick White; Secretary, Altan Z. Stevenson, 1629 Lexington Ave., New York; Treasurer, Walter H. Lewis.

National Geographic Society.—President, Willis L. Moore; Vice-President, Henry Gannett; Secretary, O. P. Austin: Editor, Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Headquart rs at Washington, D. C. Its purpose is "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." It publishes a monthly magazine. Organized 1888. Annual dues for members, $2. There are 48,000 members.

New York Zoological Society.—President, Henry Fairfield Osborn; Secretary, Madison Grant, 11 Wall Street, New York City; Treasurer, Percy R. Pyne, 30 Pine Street. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park; Charles H. Townsend, Director of the Aquarium. Annual dues, $10; life membership, $200. The Zoological Park and the New York Aquarium are under the management of the Society.

Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science.—President, Prof. Samuel Mills Tracy, Biloxi, Miss.; Secretary, Prof. F. Wm. Rane, State House, Boston, Mass. Organized 1880. Membership, 150.

Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.—President, Henry S. Munroe, Columbia University, New York; Secretary, Henry H. Norris, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Treasurer, W. O. Wiley, No. 43 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 750 members (1909), from 121 engineering colleges, 19 manual training and trades schools, 1,061 members are practitioners and are not teachers. Founded in the Engineering Education Section of World's Engineering Congress, 1893, Chicago. Annual fee, $3.50.

Society of Chemical Industry (New York Section).—Chairman, Maximilian Toch, Chemists' Club, New York City; Local Secretary, H. Schweitzer, 117 Hudson St., New York City. Membership, 1,410. The Society is international, while the New York branch is its American representative. The officers of the general society are: President, Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, Charles G. Cresswell, 9 Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.—President, Francis T. Bowles; Secretary-Treasurer, William J. Baxter, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Object—The promotion of the art of shipbuilding, commercial and naval. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Membership fee for members and associates, $10; annual dues, $10. Juniors, membership fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Has 762 members, associates and juniors.

Southern Medical Association.—President, Giles C. Savage, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Secretary-Treasurer, Oscar Dowling, D.D., Shreveport, La.

Western Surgical and Gynecological Association.—President, Arthur L. Wright, M. D., Carroll, Ia.; Secretary, Arthur T. Maun, M. D., Donaldson Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington.

THE Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, January 28, 1902, when he gave to a board of trustees $10,000,000, in registered bonds, yielding 5 per cent. annual interest. In general terms, he stated that his purpose was to "found in the City of Washington an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, and provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus as may be needed." Mr. Carnegie added $2,000,000 to his gift in 1907.

By an act of Congress, approved April 28, 1904, the institution was placed under the control of a board of twenty-four Trustees, all of whom had been members of the original board referred to above.

The Trustees meet annually, and during the intervals between such meetings the affairs of the Institution are conducted by an Executive Committee, chosen by and from the Board of Trustees, acting through the President of the Institution as chief executive officer.

The Administration Building is situated on the S. E. corner of 16th and P Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

Trustees of the Institution—Chairman, John S. Billings; *Vice-Chairman*, Elihu Root; *Secretary*, Cleveland H. Dodge; John D. Cadwalader, William N. Frew, Lyman J. Gage, Henry L. Higginson, Charles L. Hutchinson, Seth Low, D. O. Mills, S. Weir Mitchell, Andrew J. Montague, William W. Morrow, Wm. Barclay Parsons, Henry S. Pritchett, Martin A. Ryerson, William H. Taft, William H. Welch, Andrew D. White, Robert S. Woodward. (Two vacancies.)

President of the Institution—Robert S. Woodward.

Executive Committee—Chairman, William H. Welch; John S. Billings, Cleveland H. Dodge, S. Weir Mitchell, William Barclay Parsons, Elihu Root, Charles D. Walcott, Robert S. Woodward.

Statistics of Education.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.
(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

States and Territories, 1908.	Income in 1908. From Tuition Fees.	From Productive Funds.	From U. S. Government.	Total Income.	Libraries, Bound Volumes.	Value of Scientific Apparatus.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Productive Funds.	Benefactions for Endowment.
North Atlantic Division.									
Maine	$100,258	$82,727	$30,000	$378,193	$199,441	$176,704	$1,867,517	$2,650,646	$302,382
N. Hampshire	140,043	164,724	54,000	690,609	128,563	161,000	1,832,000	2,678,000	14,257
Vermont	48,218	60,431	47,000	196,786	123,912	131,000	1,267,000	1,219,029	9,486
Massachusetts	1,456,449	1,490,197	59,307	4,081,874	1,254,609	1,950,216	17,004,807	33,775,472	616,704
Rhode Island	137,588	166,832	54,000	580,413	192,413	240,908	1,588,716	3,355,290	16,541
Connecticut	559,839	579,229	30,000	1,514,816	644,506	215,942	1,754,961	12,075,363	90,746
New York	2,083,871	1,539,136	1,200,542	8,263,146	1,610,648	2,665,284	43,915,139	42,840,849	331,844
New Jersey	301,140	260,420	54,000	752,685	441,025	222,500	1,137,000	8,157,358	1,030,411
Pennsylvania	1,254,946	651,849	54,000	3,461,331	979,906	3,449,647	17,552,126	22,453,739	409,253
South Atlantic Division.									
Delaware	8,450	4,980	54,000	75,732	17,300	80,000	201,000	83,000	....
Maryland	171,085	215,411	880,728	1,487,423	287,200	811,460	13,245,000	4,645,150	13,000
D. of Columbia	220,987	35,567	130,200	795,181	281,587	271,131	5,531,085	1,551,622	22,500
Virginia	202,313	192,981	44,000	1,203,349	259,893	568,500	4,046,604	3,019,850	59,151
West Virginia	61,511	15,000	48,000	289,805	46,100	37,300	996,000	327,704	...
N. Carolina	142,339	115,228	54,000	759,098	170,744	334,863	2,416,999	1,520,181	23,920
S. Carolina	61,133	42,925	39,000	644,364	140,148	553,429	2,120,194	1,073,133	82,009
Georgia	59,988	43,792	32,000	462,346	93,700	574,700	1,220,375	441,816	375
Florida	28,205	36,011	39,000	229,279	24,000	115,938	509,244	683,268	43,400
South Central Division.									
Kentucky	114,723	87,029	49,650	454,463	103,614	267,787	1,509,840	1,799,841	19,036
Tennessee	209,400	151,261	54,000	663,465	171,207	393,206	3,487,411	2,878,073	500
Alabama	57,636	62,656	39,825	500,789	87,120	209,984	1,218,281	1,541,533	4,000
Mississippi	43,210	83,979	54,000	709,031	56,183	315,139	1,386,632	1,429,909	250
Louisiana	163,501	133,392	39,790	423,786	93,360	108,279	1,864,636	1,741,160	1,500
Texas	291,791	152,143	55,250	1,212,467	130,661	394,499	3,434,219	2,561,459	23,576
Arkansas	73,474	10,400	53,818	319,029	43,100	214,875	711,000	342,875	37,500
Oklahoma	29,178	13,531	51,000	541,033	45,125	247,348	842,500	1,895,000	3,158
North Central Division.									
Ohio	705,456	620,575	30,000	3,163,253	811,558	1,658,309	9,543,873	13,757,791	429,682
Indiana	218,365	132,009	54,000	1,264,763	334,360	768,633	5,136,500	3,818,177	68,287
Illinois	1,570,321	959,300	53,864	5,306,792	949,678	2,275,703	18,689,278	24,033,178	1,714,554
Michigan	441,497	172,813	53,326	1,917,330	396,350	860,081	4,009,331	2,352,167	108,410
Wisconsin	183,766	115,698	54,000	1,458,551	260,874	767,858	3,543,874	2,897,860	303,672
Minnesota	210,513	95,819	59,000	1,827,500	209,700	650,760	3,626,796	3,872,751	53,068
Iowa	462,710	186,486	54,000	1,734,101	302,776	1,094,791	4,403,901	4,169,555	185,838
Missouri	288,423	237,608	52,125	1,576,501	370,335	1,335,280	6,805,511	8,324,414	104,034
North Dakota	35,045	54,156	54,000	349,935	52,308	156,968	1,005,000	1,071,050	15,000
South Dakota	68,150	37,666	54,000	454,895	47,891	261,635	1,211,516	448,394	120,764
Nebraska	162,907	73,647	54,000	932,505	135,198	451,276	2,080,945	1,796,883	44,826
Kansas	260,019	70,444	54,000	1,521,088	273,108	587,000	3,994,838	1,679,400	133,155
Western Division.									
Montana	7,498	41,444	54,000	378,440	31,700	188,760	585,000	1,228,633	....
Wyoming	1,035	4,845	54,000	107,530	25,000	125,000	255,000	26,295	890
Colorado	146,114	49,560	53,756	807,922	141,700	424,723	2,359,025	1,409,785	371,843
New Mexico	3,351	9,932	54,000	120,485	22,000	76,000	246,900	....	....
Arizona	475	....	54,000	128,002	12,000	58,000	157,000	10,500	10,000
Utah	31,039	31,648	54,000	434,045	49,195	205,529	759,523	283,443	10,000
Nevada	7,000	10,612	54,000	291,015	27,222	100,585	319,188	115,125	64
Idaho	0	27,000	54,000	182,362	12,696	84,897	117,829	388,699	0
Washington	41,080	34,804	54,000	1,285,340	86,052	343,495	2,154,000	770,738	21,176
Oregon	45,574	26,073	54,000	488,296	53,711	88,885	856,593	742,586	80,930
California	275,484	1,143,586	54,000	3,137,275	405,879	665,816	9,832,244	29,849,890	300,813
N. Atlantic Div.	$6,082,352	$4,995,545	$1,582,849	$19,919,853	5,575,023	$9,213,201	$87,919,266	129,206,046	$2,821,624
S. Atlantic Div.	956,011	701,895	1,320,928	5,946,577	1,320,672	3,347,321	30,286,501	13,346,024	244,355
S. Central Div.	982,913	694,391	397,333	4,824,063	730,370	2,151,117	14,454,519	14,169,850	89,520
N. Central Div.	4,607,172	2,756,221	626,315	21,507,214	4,144,136	10,868,294	64,051,363	68,221,620	3,281,290
Western Div.	558,650	1,379,504	593,756	7,360,712	866,455	2,361,690	17,642,302	34,825,694	795,716
United States.	13,187,098	10,527,556	$4,521,181	59,558,419	12636656	$27,941,623	214,353,951	259,769,234	$7,232,505

Statistics of Education.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

States and Territories, 1908.	Number of Institutions.	Professors and Instructors. Total Number.		Students. Preparatory Departments.		Students. Collegiate Departments.		Students. Graduate Departments.		Students. Professional Departments.		Students. Total Number.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
North Atlantic Division.													
Maine	4	165	6	0	0	1,169	357	12	3	211	0	1,395	362
New Hampshire	3	144	0	74	0	1,317	15	13	0	66	0	1,513	17
Vermont	3	103	0	0	0	568	147	1	0	152	0	721	147
Massachusetts	12	1,376	17	194	10	6,446	480	580	24	2,319	88	9,531	599
Rhode Island	2	101	8	15	3	744	182	67	31	0	0	857	221
Connecticut	4	547	7	0	0	2,857	56	267	8	678	0	4,021	107
New York	26	2,348	119	5,516	580	9,156	2,131	1,204	400	3,555	118	21,262	4,389
New Jersey	5	259	6	349	29	1,943	0	118	0	50	0	2,413	29
Pennsylvania	29	1,432	114	2,193	843	9,580	1,441	395	68	2,830	79	16,419	3,732
South Atlantic Division.													
Delaware	2	27	2	37	25	214	22	0	0	0	0	254	52
Maryland	11	435	25	812	199	1,659	125	170	5	322	25	2,960	396
District of Columbia	6	505	21	480	90	646	301	177	17	1,700	28	2,994	462
Virginia	14	328	14	904	225	2,731	95	52	0	503	0	4,151	320
West Virginia	5	102	20	436	237	672	158	38	4	227	0	1,297	554
North Carolina	14	330	36	712	287	2,317	326	52	5	696	0	3,591	641
South Carolina	11	166	15	781	377	1,862	80	50	0	27	0	2,745	485
Georgia	9	146	49	788	414	1,370	148	4	0	115	0	2,277	612
Florida	3	48	36	234	314	132	45	3	0	19	1	450	374
South Central Division.													
Kentucky	9	218	44	1,049	514	1,143	280	14	2	591	7	2,912	889
Tennessee	15	428	82	1,518	911	1,432	479	22	6	1,527	3	4,464	1,505
Alabama	6	186	0	244	4	1,347	52	31	3	274	2	1,887	61
Mississippi	6	116	11	1,077	387	1,430	119	10	3	90	0	2,614	509
Louisiana	5	236	39	615	222	913	24	41	34	786	3	2,348	567
Texas	14	366	63	1,570	957	2,416	1,186	55	28	1,156	58	5,527	2,410
Arkansas	7	101	29	965	810	780	475	12	16	271	0	2,014	1,329
Oklahoma	6	115	43	528	337	600	300	1	2	123	7	1,855	884
North Central Division.													
Ohio	36	1,201	272	2,726	1,384	5,744	3,221	170	77	1,237	29	10,634	6,668
Indiana	16	460	71	1,108	359	4,417	1,703	111	48	537	16	6,364	2,311
Illinois	28	1,499	342	4,963	2,081	6,439	3,545	961	533	3,828	799	16,666	7,710
Michigan	10	598	61	603	219	3,801	1,264	125	32	1,555	41	6,274	1,836
Wisconsin	9	547	69	666	144	2,464	1,192	181	61	589	7	4,727	1,580
Minnesota	9	338	53	1,202	440	2,108	1,443	72	33	48	0	4,630	2,113
Iowa	26	561	257	1,998	1,537	3,683	2,436	130	127	1,206	72	7,848	5,575
Missouri	16	660	109	2,264	1,056	2,753	1,129	99	37	1,267	15	6,521	2,401
North Dakota	4	119	27	933	510	216	124	6	3	182	4	1,340	697
South Dakota	7	136	59	449	315	366	247	8	3	86	1	1,279	970
Nebraska	8	364	95	595	243	1,833	1,087	77	55	713	15	3,729	2,542
Kansas	20	572	176	2,522	1,677	2,964	1,841	73	57	561	20	7,112	5,089
Western Division.													
Montana	3	49	23	126	69	274	149	5	6	0	0	474	312
Wyoming	1	22	8	11	14	55	21	0	0	0	0	104	120
Colorado	7	406	49	337	134	1,590	1,009	77	50	350	17	2,620	2,184
New Mexico	3	42	10	202	97	144	38	5	0	0	0	361	150
Arizona	1	20	7	98	69	38	26	4	2	....	....	140	97
Utah	3	131	36	977	610	567	315	3	3	54	0	1,498	928
Nevada	1	27	7	84	77	110	75	1	0	0	0	195	152
Idaho	1	31	10	116	58	172	71	1	1	....	....	289	130
Washington	6	215	56	585	344	1,605	827	41	25	219	21	2,618	1,270
Oregon	8	202	45	401	245	1,039	540	15	9	337	21	1,808	1,087
California	10	723	58	1,092	420	3,362	1,871	203	246	824	25	5,688	3,000
North Atlantic Division	88	6,475	277	8,341	1,465	33,780	4,809	2,657	534	9,861	285	58,132	9,603
South Atlantic Division	75	2,087	218	5,184	2,163	11,603	1,300	546	31	3,609	54	20,719	3,896
South Central Division	68	1,766	311	7,566	4,142	10,061	2,915	186	94	4,818	80	23,621	8,154
North Central Division	189	7,055	1,591	20,029	9,965	36,788	19,232	2,013	1,066	11,809	1,019	77,124	39,492
Western Division	44	1,871	309	4,029	2,137	8,956	4,942	355	342	1,784	84	15,795	9,430
United States	464	19,254	2,706	45,149	19,877	101188	33,198	5,757	2,067	31,881	1,522	195,391	70,575

The Common Schools of the United States.

States and Territories, 1907-1908.	Pupils Enrolled.	Per Cent. of Population Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Total No. of Teachers.*
N. Atlantic Div.				
Maine	132,533	18.38	93,483	6,879
N. Hampshire	64,036	14.57	49,398	2,999
Vermont	65,781	18.65	48,606	3,915
Massachusetts	524,319	16.80	429,394	14,778
Rhode Island	78,410	15.34	58,606	2,314
Connecticut	183,785	17.70	138,979	5,025
New York	1,364 630	15.97	1,062,571	42,588
New Jersey	402,866	17.51	289,167	10,279
Pennsylvania	1,231,200	17.25	951,670	34,013
S. Atlantic Div.				
Delaware *a*	39,546	20.00	27,116	891
Maryland	236,656	18.14	139,474	5,357
Dis. of Columbia	53,385	16.82	43,090	1,583
Virginia	375,977	18.67	234,313	9,828
West Virginia	255,059	22.86	165,103	8,282
North Carolina	497,716	23.54	308,488	10,550
South Carolina	319,614	21.43	231,289	6,436
Georgia	508,403	20.18	322,053	10,896
Florida	134,722	20.32	94,987	3,597
S. Central Div.				
Kentucky	441,377	18.56	293,691	9,809
Tennessee	507,887	22.85	342,505	10,005
Alabama	386,478	18.57	249,030	7,757
Mississippi	466,860	26.52	252,949	9,446
Louisiana	254,861	16.01	179,314	6,966
Texas	812,293	21.96	525,772	19,010
Arkansas	366,054	25.10	232,670	8,297
Oklahoma	297,075	19.76	175,673	9,891
N. Central Div.				
Ohio	859,744	18.91	640,092	26,955
Indiana	531,731	19.16	422,116	16,671
Illinois	988,078	17.58	760,457	28,524
Michigan	529,352	20.06	434,452	17,407
Wisconsin	465,306	20.01	309,415	14,659
Minnesota	430,748	20.35	323,061	14,430
Iowa	512,581	23.33	363,565	27,950
Missouri	701,820	20.12	487,366	17,998
North Dakota	131,590	25.70	90,419	6,364
South Dakota	117,609	24.13	72,363	5,555
Nebraska	280,581	26.24	191,152	10,355
Kansas	392,009	23.18	290,904	12,985
Western Div.				
Montana	51,346	15.86	35,422	1,907
Wyoming	21,390	19.92	15,238	899
Colorado	160,268	25.01	104,269	5,291
New Mexico	43,647	19.54	26,844	1,065
Arizona	27,023	17.93	16,928	645
Utah	82,086	24.91	61,697	2,106
Nevada	9,761	23.06	6,910	414
Idaho	69,969	31.75	53,057	2,052
Washington	198,214	30.64	142,275	6,524
Oregon	107,493	21.71	94,333	4,243
California	348,093	20.45	262,552	10,222
N. Atlantic Div.	4,047,560	16.75	3,121,874	122,790
S. Atlantic Div.	2,421,078	20.63	1,565,913	57,420
S. Central Div.	3,532,885	21.16	2,251,604	81,181
N. Central Div.	5,941,149	20.17	4,385,362	199,853
Western Div.	1,119,290	22.92	819,525	35,368
United States	17,061,962	19.62	12,144,278	496,61

* Males, 104,673. Females, 391,939. (a) Estimated.

Professional Schools in the United States.

Years.	Theological Schools.			Law Schools.			Medical Schools.* Regular.			Medical Schools.* Homœopathic.		
	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1899-1900	154	994	8,009	96	1,004	12,516	121	3,545	22,752	22	735	1,909
1900-1901	150	988	7,567	100	1,106	13,642	123	3,876	24,199	21	639	1,812
1901-1902	148	1,031	7,343	102	1,155	13,912	123	4,084	24,447	20	649	1,551
1902-1903	153	1,031	7,372	99	1,158	14,057	118	4,025	24,847	19	666	1,462
1903-1904	153	1,055	7,392	95	1,167	14,302	122	4,253	24,694	19	666	1,289
1904-1905	156	1,094	7,411	96	1,190	14,714	120	4,532	24,012	18	640	1,129
1905-1906	150	1,103	7,968	98	1,274	15,411	123	4,877	24,927	18	703	1,083
1906-1907	162	1,236	9,178	101	1,209	16,700	124	5,642	22,022	18	654	1,102
1907-1908	156	1,348	9,583	108	1,424	18,069	121	6,342	21,237	18	858	1,034
	Dental Schools.			Schools of Pharmacy.			Nurse Training Schools.			Veterinary Schools.		
1899-1900	54	1,118	7,928	53	493	4,042	432	..	11,164	13	124	362
1900-1901	57	1,184	8,308	58	522	4,429	448	..	11,599	12	189	461
1901-1902	56	1,197	8,420	59	590	4,427	545	..	13,252	11	174	576
1902-1903	54	1,164	8,298	61	595	4,411	552	..	13,779	11	168	671
1903-1904	54	1,191	7,325	63	611	4,457	724	..	17,713	11	165	795
1904-1905	54	1,161	7,149	67	629	4,944	862	..	19,824	12	217	1,269
1905-1906	56	1,329	6,876	66	623	5,145	974	..	21,052	12	204	1,445
1906-1907	57	1,346	6,919	71	690	5,047	1,023	..	21,119	13	231	1,692
1907-1908	56	1,595	6,519	75	760	5,567	1,008	..	25,901	15	285	2,239

* There were also 10 Eclectic and Physiomedical Schools, with 335 instructors and 516 students in 1907-8.

School and College Enrolment in 1908.

Grades.	Number of Pupils. Public.	Private.	Total.
Elementary (primary and grammar)	16,291,506	1,230,805	17,522,311
Secondary (high schools and academies)	790,912	163,808	954,720
Universities and colleges	60,258	102,660	162,918
Professional schools	12,110	52,654	64,764
Normal schools	64,066	7,801	71,867
City evening schools	357,923	.....	357,923
Business schools	.....	154,963	154,963
Reform schools	36,908	.....	36,908
Schools for deaf	11,236	543	11,779
Schools for blind	4,340	.....	4,340

Grades.	Number of Pupils. Public.	Private.	Total.
Schools for feeble-minded	17,225	875	18,100
Government Indian schools	30,639	.....	30,639
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	3,068	.....	3,068
Schools in Alaska supported by incorporated municipalities.	*5,000	.....	*5,000
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions	*	*15,000	*15,000
Private kindergartens	.....	*105,932	*105,932
Miscellaneous (art, music, etc.)	.....	*50,000	*50,000
Total for United States	17,685,191	1,885,041	19,570,232

Estimated.

Principal Universities and Colleges of the United States.

TABLE ONE.

THE statistics embraced in this table were communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the respective institutions, and represent their condition at the close of 1909.

Persons writing to the different institutions for catalogues should inclose postage stamp for reply, and also indicate the reason for request.

Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1896	Adelphi College†	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect	C. H. Levermore, Ph.D.	30	450	13.000
1859	Adrian College†	Adrian, Mich	Meth. Prot.	Rev. B. W. Anthony, D. D.	26	212	7,500
1876	Ag. & Mech. Col. of Tex.	College Sta., Tex.	Non-Sect	Robert T. Milner	51	801	16,247
1872	Alabama Poly. Inst. †	Auburn, Ala	Non-Sect	Chas. C. Thach, A.M., LL.D.	69	732	23,000
1866	Albany College†	Albany, Ore	Presbyter'n	H. M. Crooks, A. B.	14	265	3,600
1861	Albion College†	Albion, Mich	Meth. Epis.	Samuel Dickie, LL. D.	26	542	19,000
1895	Albright College†	Myerstown, Pa.	Evangelical	John Francis Dunlap, A. M.	20	187	5,000
1871	Alcorn A. & M. Col. †	Alcorn, Miss	Non-Sect	Levi J. Rowan, B. S.	23	500	2.500
1836	Alfred University†	Alfred, N. Y.	Non-Sect	Rev. Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D.	25	250	22,670
1815	Allegheny College†	Meadville, Pa.	Meth. Epis.	William H. Crawford, D.D.	19	330	25,000
1887	Alma College†	Alma, Mich	Presbyter'n	Rev. A. F. Bruske, M.S., D.D.	25	293	22,100
1885	Am. Intern'l Col. † (*dd*)	Springfield, Mass.	Non-Sect	R. De Witt Mallary, D. D.	12	80	3,000
1893	American Univ. †	Harriman, Tenn.	.....	Amos L. Edwards, B.L.	8	230	5,000
1893	American Univ. †	Washington, D. C.	Meth. Epis.	.....	..	....	....
1825	Amherst College	Amherst, Mass	Non-Sect	George Harris, LL. D.	48	526	80,000
1855	Amity College †	College Springs, Ia	Non-Sect	Rev. Ross T. Campbell, D.D.	11	199	2,650
1808	Andover The. Sem	Cambridge, Mass.	Congregat'l.	.....	..	....	....
1852	Antioch College†	Yellow Springs, O.	Non-Sect	S. D. Fess, LL. D.	18	275	8,000
1872	Arkansas College†	Batesville, Ark	Presbyter'n	Eugene R. Long, Ph.D.	8	149	5,100
1893	Armour Inst. Tech'y	Chicago, Ill	Non-Sect	F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D., LL.D	68	1,610	25,000
1878	Ashland College†	Ashland, O.	Brethren	Edwin E. Jacobs	14	225	5,000
1869	Atlanta University†§	Atlanta, Ga	Non-Sect	Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. B	20	377	13,000
1819	Auburn Theol. Sem'y	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyter'n	Rev. G. B. Stewart, D.D.	10	69	33,180
1869	Augsburg Seminary	Minneapolis, Minn	Lutheran	Sven Oftedal	10	150	8,000
1860	Augustana College†	Rock Island, Ill	Lutheran	Gustav A. Andreen, Ph. D.	39	503	17,000
1858	Baker University†	Baldwin, Kan	Meth. Epis.	Lemuel H. Murlin, D. D.	40	800	20,000
1856	Baldwin University†	Berea, O.	Meth. Epis.	Robert L. Waggoner, A.M.	18	380	10,000
1889	Barnard College† (*d*)	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect	W. T. Brewster, A.M. (A. D.)	65	664	5,000
1864	Bates College† (*y*)	Lewiston, Me	Non-Sect	George C. Chase, D.D., LL.D.	21	450	31,875
1845	Baylor University†	Waco, Tex	Baptist	Samuel P. Brooks, LL. D.	54	1,296	22,144
1880	Bellevue College†	Bellevue, Neb	Presbyter'n	Stephen W. Stookey, LL. D.	17	132	5,656
1846	Beloit College†	Beloit, Wis	Non-Sect	Edward Dwight Eaton, D.D.	30	385	42,505
1871	Benedict†§	Columbia, S. C.	Baptist	Rev. A. C. Osborn, D.D.	22	700	7,900
1855	Berea College†	Berea, Ky	Non-Sect	Wm. G. Frost, Ph. D., D. D.	73	1,221	24,000
1881	Bethany College†	Lindsborg, Kan	Lutheran	Rev. E. F. Pihlblad, A. M.	42	896	12,000
1840	Bethany College†	Bethany, W. Va.	Disciples	.....	..	....	....
1857	Blackburn College†	Carlinville, Ill	Presbyter'n	Walter H. Brady, Ph.D.	11	204	4,000
1863	Boston College	Boston, Mass	R. Catholic.	Rev. Thos. I. Gasson, S. J.	25	768	40,000
1869	Boston University†	Boston, Mass	Meth. Epis.	W. E. Huntington, D. D.	154	1,514	60,000
1794	Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me	Undenom'l	Wm. De Witt Hyde, D.D.	64	430	94,511
1880	Bridgewater College†	Bridgewater, Va.	Dunkard	Walter B. Yount, M. A.	17	202	7.000
1877	Brigham Young Col. †	Logan, Utah	Latter Day.	James H. Linford, B.S., B.D.	40	734	5,000
1764	Brown University (*k*)	Providence, R. I.	Non-Sect	W. H. P. Faunce, D. D.	95	993	165,000
1885	Bryn Mawr Col. ‡	Bryn Mawr, Pa	Non-Sect	M. C. Thomas, Ph.D., LL.D.	58	420	58,000
1870	Buchtel College†	Akron, O	Univ'rsalist	Rv. A. B. Church, D.D., LL.D.	22	295	9,000
1846	Bucknell University†	Lewisburg, Pa	Baptist	John H. Harris, LL. D	50	775	26,000
1850	Butler University †	Indianapolis, Ind.	Non-Sect	Thomas C. Howe	24	507	16,000
1903	Campbell College†	Holton, Kan	U. Brethren.	Thos. D. Crites, D. D.	16	442	3,000
1870	Canisius College	Buffalo, N. Y	R. Catholic.	Augustine A. Miller, S. J.	28	400	26,000
1859	Carleton College†	Farmington, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	J. P. Smith, A. M. D. D.	12	100	2,500
1866	Carleton College†	Northfield, Minn	Non-Sect	Donald J. Cowling, D.D.	21	332	23,000
1851	Carson & Newman C. †	Jeff. City, Tenn	Baptist	M. D. Jeffries, M. D., D. D.	23	486	2,800
1846	Carroll College† (*u*)	Waukesha, Wis	Presbyter'n	Wilbur O. Carrier, D.D.	17	230	6,000
1870	Carthage College†	Carthage, Ill	Lutheran	Rev. H. D. Hoover	15	129	8,000
1881	Case Sc. Appl. Science	Cleveland, O	Non-Sect	Charles S. Howe, Ph. D.	37	479	7,900
1889	Catholic Univ. Am. (*f*)	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic.	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan, D. D.	31	225	65,000
1887	Cedarville College†	Cedarville, O	Ref. Presb.	Rev. D. McKinney, D. D.	14	111	6,300
1857	Central College†	Fayette, Mo	Meth. Ep. S.	William A. Webb	11	170	11,000
1853	Central University†	Pella, Iowa	Baptist	.....	15	275	6,000
1819	Central University	Danville, Ky	Non-Sect	Rev. F. W. Hinitt, Ph.D., D.D.	50	400	22,000
1864	Central Wesleyan Col. †	Warrenton, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	Otto E. Kriege, D. D.	21	326	8,000
1891	Charles City Col. †	Charles City, Iowa.	Meth.	Rev. Frank E. Hirsch, D.D.	16	225	2,000
1785	Charleston College	Charleston, S. C.	Non-Sect	Harrison Randolph, LL.D.	10	77	18,859
1851	Christian Bros. Col.	St. Louis, Mo	R. Catholic.	Brother Justin, LL.D.	30	500	20,000
1871	Christian Bros. Col.	Memphis, Tenn	R. Catholic.	Rev. Bro. Edward, F. S. C.	20	310	....
1853	Christian Univ. †	Canton, Mo	Christian Ch	Carl Johann, A. M., LL. D.	14	173	5,000
1869	Claflin Univ, †§	Orangeburg, S. C.	Meth. Epis.	L. M. Dunton, A.M., D.D.	40	700	7,000
1902	Clark College	Worcester, Mass	Non-Sect	Edmund C. Stamford, Ph.D.	27	186	50,000
1870	Clark University §	Atlanta, Ga	Meth. Epis.	W. H. Crogman, Litt. D.	18	572	300
1889	Clark University†	Worcester, Mass	Non-Sect	G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D	15	103	50 000
1896	Clarkson School Tech.	Potsdam, N. Y.	Non-Sect	W. S. Aldrich, M. E.	9	83	3,716
1889	Clemson Agri. College	Clemson Col., S. C.	Non-Sect	P. H. Mell, Ph. D., LL. D.	47	648	29,200
1881	Coe College†	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Presbyter'n	.....	..	....	....
1820	Colby College†	Waterville, Me	Baptist	Arthur J. Roberts, A. M.	18	275	42,000
1819	Colgate University (*y*)	Hamilton, N. Y.	Undenom'l.	Elmer Burritt Bryan	47	482	51,400

Organized.	Colleges—Table One For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1847	College City of N. Y.	Manh'nBoro,N.Y.	Non-Sect.	John H. Finley, LL.D.	232	3,736	39,400
....	Colorado Agr. Col.	Ft.Collins, Col.	.....	Charles A. Lory, LL.D.	64	491	40,000
1859	Col. St. Elizabeth† (y)	Convent Sta., N. J.	R. Catholic.	Sister Mary Pauline	34	365	20,000
1874	Colorado College†	Colorado Sp's, Col	Non-Sect.	W. F. Slocum, LL.D., D.D.	50	555	50,000
1874	Colorado Sc. of Mines†	Golden, Col.	Non-Sect.	Victor C. Alderson, Sc. D.	20	383	10,500
1754	Columbia Univ. (d)	Manh'nBoro,N.Y.	Non-Sect.	N.M.Butler,LL.D., Ph.D.	d628	d5,887	434,194
1839	Concordia College	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Lutheran	Rev. Martin Luecke	11	231	10,000
1890	Converse College‡	Spartanburg, S. C.	Non-Sect.	Robert P. Pell, Litt. D.	21	319	3,700
1881	Connecticut Agr, Col.†	Storrs, Ct.	Non-Sect.	Chas. L. Beach	25	280	11,000
1887	Cooper College†	Sterling, Kans	Un. Presb.	.....	..	.....	....
1853	Cornell College†	Mt. Vernon, Iowa.	Meth. Epis.	James Elliott Harlan, LL.D.	41	698	31,793
1868	Cornell University†	Ithaca, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	J. G. Schurman, LL.D., D.Sc.	578	4,859	369,051
1888	Cotner University†	Bethany, Neb.	Christian.	W. P. Aylsworth, LL.D.	58	385	2,500
1879	Creighton Univ. (a)	Omaha, Neb.	R. Catholic.	Rev. E. A. Magevney, S.J.	140	825	18,000
1883	Dakota Wesley. Univ †	Mitchell, S. Dak.	Meth. Epis.	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D. D.	27	400	8,000
1769	Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.	Non-Sect.	Ernest Fox Nichols, LL.D.	102	1,193	100,000
1837	Davidson College	Davidson, N. C.	Presbyter'n	Henry L. Smith, LL.D.	20	332	20,000
1902	Defiance College†	Defiance, O.	Christian	P. W. McReynolds, A.M.	21	356	5,000
1833	Delaware College	Newark, Del	Non-Sect.	Geo. A. Harter, M.A., Ph.D.	24	187	17,000
1831	Denison University†	Granville, O.	Baptist	Rev. Emory W. Hunt, D.D.	45	552	30,000
1837	De Pauw University†	Greencastle, Ind.	Methodist	F. J. McConnell, LL.D.	43	1,017	23,000
1865	Des Moines Col.†	Des Moines, Iowa.	Baptist	Loran D. Osborn, Ph.D.	20	500	6,000
1783	Dickinson College†	Carlisle, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Geo. E. Reed, S.T.D., LL.D.	34	580	37,000
1872	Doane College†	Crete, Neb	Congregat'l.	David B. Perry, A.M., D.D.	26	269	11,169
1881	Drake University†	Des Moines, Iowa.	Independ't.	H. M. Bell, A.M.	133	1,787	18,919
1866	Drew Theol. Sem.	Madison, N. J	Meth. Epis.	Henry A. Butz, D. D.	9	181	108,700
1873	Drury College†	Springfield, Mo.	Non-Sect.	Joseph Henry George, D. D.	30	502	30,452
1900	Eastern College†	Manassas, Va.	Non-Sect.	Hervin W. Roop, LL.D.	24	203	5,000
1847	Earlham College†	Richmond, Ind.	Friends	Robt. L. Kelly, Ph. M.	30	620	20,000
1855	Elmira College‡	Elmira, N. Y.	Presbyter'n	Rev. A. C. MacKenzie, D.D	19	300	7,000
1890	Elon College†	Elon College, N. C.	Christian	Emmett L. Moffitt, LL. D.	14	215	4,000
1838	Emory & Henry Col.	Emory, Va.	Meth. Ep. S.	R. G. Waterhouse, M.A., D.D	11	233	14,000
1836	Emory College	Oxford, Ga.	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. James E. Dickey, D.D.	15	294	30,000
1882	Emporia College†	Emporia, Kan.	Presbyter'n	Henry C. Culbertson, B.D.	18	275	9,500
1839	Erskine College†	Due West, S. C.	Ref. Presb.	James S. Moffatt, D. D.	10	193	10,000
1855	Eureka College†	Eureka, Ill.	Disciple	Alex. C. Gray, A. M.	17	199	9,000
1867	Ewing College†	Ewing, Ill.	Baptist	J. A. Leavitt, D.D.	15	350	10,000
1895	Fairmount College†	Wichita, Kan.	Congrega'l.	H. E. Thayer, D.D., B.D.	18	321	30,000
1898	Fargo College†	Fargo, N. Dak.	Non-Sect.	Chas. C. Creegan, D.D.	21	355	5,000
1822	Findlay College†	Findlay, O	Ch. of God	Rev. C. I. Brown, A.M., D.D.	17	300	2,100
1866	Fisk University† §.	Nashville, Tenn	Undenom'l.	Herbert H. Wright (Dean).	39	551	8,500
1841	Fordham University.	Fordham, N. Y. C.	R. Catholic.	Rev. David J. Quinn, S. J.	115	850	70,000
1881	Fort Worth Univ.†	Fort Worth, Tex.	Meth. Epis.	Wm. Fielder, D. D.	64	871	....
1905	F'nk Hughes Col.† (y)	Clifton, Tenn.	Undenom'l.	Rev. J. T. Baker, Ph. M.	12	246	1,000
1787	Franklin & Marshall.	Lancaster, Pa.	Ref. in U. S.	Henry H. Apple, D.D.	30	425	40,000
1834	Franklin College†	Franklin, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Melville E. Crowell	19	300	17,000
1825	Franklin College†	New Athens, O	Non-Sect.	A. M. Campbell, D. D.	10	90	3,000
1898	Friends University†	Wichita, Kan.	Friends	Edmund Stanley, A. M.	18	400	7,000
1851	Furman University	Greenville, S. C.	Baptist	E. M. Poteat, D. D., LL. D.	11	300	....
1864	Gallaudet College†	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Edw'd M. Gallaudet, LL.D.	..	.....	....
1817	General Theol. Sem.	Manh'nBoro, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	Rev. W. L. Robbins, Dean.	17	107	46,621
1848	Geneva College†	Beaver Falls, Pa.	Ref. Presb.	Rev. W. Henry George, A.B.	17	292	4,120
1829	Georgetown College†	Georgetown, Ky.	Baptist	Arthur Yager	18	287	14,000
1789	Georgetown Univ.	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Joseph J. Hemmel, S.J.	144	859	102,500
1821	Geo. Washington Un.†	Washington, D.C.	Non-Sect.	Chas. W. Needham, LL.D.	185	1,508	40,000
1848	Girard College	Philadelphia, Pa.	Non-Sect	A. H. Fetterolf, Ph.D., LL.D	69	1,684	17,085
1895	Graceland College†	Lamoni, Ia.	Latter Day.	J. A. Gunsolley, (Act. Pres).	12	120	5,000
1838	Greensboro Col. ‡	Greensboro, N. C	Meth. Ep. S.	Mrs. Lucy H. Robertson	18	206	2,000
1892	Greenville College†	Greenville, Ill.	Free Meth.	Eldon G. Burritt	19	372	5,000
1891	Greer College†	Hoopeston, Ill.	Non-Sect.	E. L. Bailey, B.S., M.S., B.O.	11	265	2,000
1847	Grinnell College†	Grinnell, Ia.	Non-Sect.	John H. T. Main, Ph. D.	52	662	41,202
1876	Grove City College†	Grove City, Pa.	Non-Sect	Rev. I. C. Ketler, Ph. D., D.D.	29	726	6,000
1888	Guilford College†	Guilford Col., N. C.	Friends	Lewis L. Hobbs, A. B., A.M.	13	264	3,060
1862	Gustav. Adolph. C.†	St. Peter, Minn.	Lutheran	Peter A. Mattson, D.D., Ph.D.	30	375	11,000
1812	Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	M. W. Stryker, D.D., LL.D.	19	185	49,000
1854	Hamline Univ. †	St. Paul, Minn. (r).	Meth. Epis.	Rev. G. H. Bridgman, D.D.	16	384	11,000
1776	Hampden-Sidney Col.	Hamp.-Sidney, Va	Presbyter'n	Rev. Henry T. Graham	8	117	17,000
1868	Hampton Inst.† (j)	Hampton, Va.	Non-Sect.	Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D.	96	1,050	25,000
1832	Hanover College†	Hanover, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Wm. A. Millis, LL.D.	16	232	21,000
1834	Hartford Theol Sem †	Hartford, Ct.	Congregat'l.	W. D. Mackenzie, D. D.	23	69	92,000
1636	Harvard Univ. (')	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect	Abbott Lawrence Lowell,	612	t5,109	850,278
1882	Hastings College†	Hastings, Neb.	Presbyter'n	A. E. Turner, LL.D.	14	175	6,300
1833	Haverford College	Haverford, Pa.	Friends	Isaac Sharpless, Sc.D., LL.D	21	158	53,000
1856	Heddling College†	Abingdon, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	Wm. Pitt MacVey, A.B., B.D	13	220	5,000
1850	Heidelberg Univ. †	Tiffin, O.	Ref. in U. S.	Chas. E. Miller, D. D.	25	367	16,000
1884	Hendrix College	Conway, Ark.	Meth. Ep. S.	Stonewall Anderson, A. B.	11	174	10,844
1895	Henry Kendall C.†	Tulsa, Okla.	Presbyter'n	Levi H. Beeler, M. A.	14	250	15,000
1857	Highland Univ. †	Highland, Kan.	Presbyter'n	Wm. C. T. Adams, A. M.	12	135	5,000
1855	Hillsdale College†	Hillsdale, Mich.	Non-Sect.	Jos. W. Mauck, A. M., LL.D.	23	360	17,000
1850	Hiram College†	Hiram, O	Non-Sect.	Miner Lee Bates, A.M., Ph.D	24	281	12,194
1849	Hiwassee College†	Hiwassee Col., T'n	Meth. Ep. S.	Eugene Blake, D. D.	6	127	3,000
1822	Hobart College	Geneva, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	L. C. Stewardson, LL. D.	22	110	46,387
1843	Holy Cross College	Worcester, Mass.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Thos. E. Murphy, S.J.	30	450	36,000

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1866	Hope College †	Holland, Mich	Ref. of Am.	Gerrit J. Kollen, A.M., LL.D	20	370	17,000
1889	Howard Payne Col. †.	Brownwood, Tex.	Baptist	W. B. Humphreys (Chm.)	11	425	7,500
1867	Howard Univ. † (c)(y)	Washington, D.C.	Undenom'l.	Wilbur P. Thirkield, LL.D.	121	1,205	51,207
1883	Huron College	Huron, S. Dak	Presbyter'n	Rev. Calvin H. French, D.D.	19	466	7,000
1829	Illinois College†	Jacksonville, Ill	Presbyter'n	C.H. Rammelkamp, Ph.D.	21	263	16,000
1850	Ill. Wesley. Univ. †	Bloomington, Ill	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Theodore Kemp, D.D.	50	740	10,000
1849	Immac. Con. Col	New Orleans, La	R. Catholic	Rev. Emile Mattern, S. J	20	360	24,000
1820	Indiana University†	Bloomington, Ind.	Non-Sect	Wm. L. Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D	85	2,470	63,000
1869	Iowa State College†	Ames, Iowa	Non-Sect	A. B. Storms, LL.D., D.D.	170	2,631	27,000
1842	Iowa Wesley. Univ. †	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	Edwin A. Schell, Ph.D	28	667	11,000
1901	James Millikin Univ. †	Decatur, Ill	Presbyter'n	A. R. Taylor, Ph.D., LL.D	58	1,052	4,600
1883	John B. Stetson Un. †	De Land, Fla	Non-Sect	Lincoln Hulley, Ph.D., LL.D	49	581	15,000
1876	Johns Hopkins U. (i)	Baltimore, Md	Non-Sect	Ira Remsen, LL.D., Ph.D.	200	710	144,000
1876	Juniata College	Huntingdon, Pa	Baptist	M. G. Brumbaugh, LL.D	23	373	28,000
1855	Kalamazoo College†,	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Baptist	A. G. Slocum	14	156	13,250
1886	Kansas City Univ. †	Kansas City, Kan	Meth. Prot.	D. S. Stephens, D.D.	56	447	3,000
1886	Kansas Wesleyan U. †	Salina, Kan	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Robert P. Smith	43	1,391	5,000
1863	Kans. State Agr. Col.	Manhattan, Kan	Non-Sect.	Henry J. Waters	130	2,300	35,000
1863	Ky. Wesleyan Col. †	Winchester, Ky	Meth. Ep. S.	Jno. J. Tigert, B.A	9	170	4,500
1824	Kenyon College	Gambier, O	Prot. Epis.	Rev. W. F. Peirce, M.A., LHD	20	143	36,000
1892	Keuka College†	Keuka Park, N. Y.	Disciples	Arthur Braden, A.B	17	106	6,000
1837	Knox College†	Galesburg, Ill	Undenom'l.	Thomas McClelland, D.D.	30	683	10,000
1875	Knoxville College†§	Knoxville, Tenn	United Pres.	Ralph W. McGranahan, D.D	34	468	3,000
1832	Lafayette College	Easton, Pa	Presbyter'n	Rev. E. D. Warfield, LL.D	39	465	35,000
1837	Lake Erie College‡	Painesville, O	Non-Sect	Vivian B. Small, A.M	28	221	10,000
1876	Lake Forest College †	Lake Forest, Ill	Undenom'l.	John S. Nollen, Ph.D.	18	180	22,000
1872	Lander College ‡	Greenwood, S. C	Methodist	Rev. John O. Willson, D.D.	17	187	5,000
1829	Lane Theol. Seminary	Cincinnati, O	Presbyter'n	Wm. McKibbin, D.D., LL.D.	4	40	25,000
1867	La Salle College	Philadelphia, Pa	R. Catholic	Rev. Brother Abdas	14	167	12,500
1847	Lawrence Univ. †	Appleton, Wis	Undenom'l.	Samuel Plantz, Ph.D., D.D.	42	653	25,613
1856	Leander Clark Col. †	Toledo, Ia	U. Brethren.	Franklin E. Brooks	17	315	6,000
1855	Lebanon†	Lebanon, O	Non-Sect	Rev. Floyd Poe, A.M	16	225	10,000
1866	Lebanon Valley Col. †	Annville, Pa	U. Brethren.	Rev. Law. Keister, A.B	21	173	6,000
1866	Lehigh University	S. Bethlehem, Pa	Non-Sect	Henry S. Drinker, LL.D	65	690	125,000
1891	Leland Stanford Jr. †	Stanford Unv., Cal	Non-Sect	David Starr Jordan, LL.D	198	1,667	120,000
1869	Leland University § †	New Orleans, La	Non-Sect.	R. W. Perkins, M.A	68	1,724	4,000
1856	Lenox College. †	Hopkinton, Iowa.	Presbyter'n		13	185	6,010
1874	Liberty College‡	Glasgow, Ky	Baptist	Robert E. Hatton, A.M.	20	225	3,000
1865	Lincoln College†	Lincoln, Ill	Presbyter'n	J. H. McMurray, A.M	17	285	4,000
1897	Lincoln Mem'l Un. †	Cu'b'd Gap, Tenn.	Non-Sect	Wm. L. Stooksbury	28	640	6,000
1851	Lombard College†	Galesburg, Ill	Univ'rsalist	Lewis B. Fisher, D.D., LL.D.	14	108	5,000
1860	Louisiana State Un†	Baton Rouge, La	Non-Sect	Thomas D. Boyd, LL.D	56	657	28,000
1852	Loyola College	Baltimore, Md	R. Catholic.	F. X. Brady, S.J	21	255	41,000
1909	Loyola Univ	Chicago, Ill		A. J. Burrowes	105	771	40,000
1861	Luther College	Decorah, Iowa	Lutheran	Rev. C. K. Kreus, B.A	16	191	15,556
1884	Macalester Col. †	St. Paul, Minn	Presbyter'n	T.M. Hodgman, A.B., LL.D.	26	280	10,300
1863	Manhattan College	Manh'n Boro, N.Y.	R. Catholic	Rev. Bro. Jerome, F.S.C	25	263	11,457
1835	Marietta College†	Marietta, O	Non-Sect	Alfred T. Perry, A.M., D.D.	30	422	60,000
1864	Marquette Univ. (y)	Milwaukee, Wis	R. Catholic	Rev. James McCabe, S.J	137	874	22,000
1819	Maryville College†	Maryville, Tenn	Presbyter'n	Samuel T. Wilson, D.D	32	622	12,500
1863	Mass. Agri. College†	Amherst, Mass	Non-Sect	Kenyon L. Butterfield	42	350	33,000
1861	Mass. Inst. Tech. †	Boston, Mass	Non-Sect	Richard C. MacLaurin, LL.D	245	1,462	80,000
1829	McCormick Th. Sem.	Chicago, Ill	Presbyter'n	Rev. J. G. K. McClure, D.D.	10	139	5,000
1828	McKendree College†	Lebanon, Ill	Meth. Epis.	John F. Harmon, D.D	14	253	8,000
1857	McMinnville College†	McMinnville, Ore.	Baptist	Rev. L. W. Riley, A.B	15	221	4,500
1809	Miami University†	Oxford, O	Non-Sect	Guy P. Benton, D.D., LL.D.	62	1,076	25,000
1857	Mich. Agri. College†	E. Lansing, Mich.	Non-Sect	J. L. Snyder, M.A., Ph.D.	120	1,400	31,000
1885	Mich. Col. of Mines	Houghton, Mich	Undenom'l.	F. W. McNair, B.S., D.Sc.	32	292	22,903
1800	Middlebury College†	Middlebury, Vt	Non-Sect	John M. Thomas, D.D	19	252	30,000
1887	Midland College†	Atchison, Kan	Lutheran	Rev. M. F. Troxell, A.M., D.D	14	207	8,500
1882	Milligan College†	Milligan, Tenn	Disciples	Freder'k D. Kershner, M.A.	15	215	6,000
1885	Mills College	Mills College, Cal.	Non-Sect.	Luella C. Carson, LL.D	36	134	10,037
1891	Millsaps College†	Jackson, Miss	Meth. Ep. S.	Wm. B. Murrah, D.D., LL.D.	15	288	6,500
1867	Milton College†	Milton, Wis	7th Day Bap	W. C. Daland, A.M., D.D	15	159	8,960
1880	Mississippi A. & M. C.	Agric'l Coll., Miss.	Non-Sect	J. C. Hardy, A.M., LL.D	49	832	13,540
1826	Mississippi College	Clinton, Miss	Baptist	Rv. W. T. Lowrey, D.D., LL.D	13	345	3,000
1889	Missouri Val. Col. †	Marshall, Mo	Presbyter'n	William H. Black, D.D	13	214	1,370
1857	Monmouth College†	Monmouth, Ill	United Pres.	T. H. McMichael, A.M., D.D.	24	449	6,000
1807	Moore's Hill College†	Moore's Hill, Ind.	Meth. Epis.	Harry A. King, S.T.B	19	287	6,000
1854	Moravian Coll. & Th. S.	Bethlehem, Pa		Augustus Schultze, D.D	6	60	9,500
1894	Morningside Col. †	Sioux City, Iowa	Methodist	Luther Freeman, D.D	36	550	5,225
1885	Morris Brown Col. † §	Atlanta, Ga	Methodist	E. W. Lee, A.M	31	783	3,000
1887	Mount Angel College.	Mount Angel, Ore.	R. Catholic	Rev. Bernard Murphy	26	112	12,000
1837	Mt. Holyoke College‡.	S. Hadley, Mass	Non-Sect	Mary E. Woolley, M.A	95	757	41,150
1808	Mt. St. Mary's College	Emmitsburg, Md.	R. Catholic.	Very Rev. D. J. Flynn, LL.D	30	350	12,000
1858	Mt. Union College†	Alliance, O	Methodist	Rev. W. H. McMaster	32	522	12,000
1867	Muhlenberg College	Allentown, Pa	Lutheran	John A. W. Haas, D.D	14	122	17,000
1837	Muskingum College†.	New Concord, O	United Pres.	Rev. J. K. Montgomery, D.D	25	470	6,000
1892	N.C. State Norl. & Ind.	Greenboro, N.C.	Non-Sect	J. I. Faust	60	602	6,000
1888	Neb. Wesleyan U. † (y)	University Pl, Neb	Meth. Epis.	Wm. J. Davidson	45	904	6,000
1856	Newberry College†	Newberry, S. C	Lutheran	J. Henry Horms, M.A	14	251	11,000
1873	New Orleans Un. †	New Orleans, La	Meth. Epis.	John Wier, D.D	60	923	5,000
1904	New Rochelle College	New Rochelle, N.Y	Catholic	Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, D.D	36	84	2,000

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1825	Newton Theol. Inst...	Newton Cent. Mas	Baptist	Rev. George E. Horr, D.D.	12	76	30,000
1830	New York Univ. (*w*)..	New York City(*w*)	Non-Sect...	H.M.MacCracken,DD.,LL.D	251	4,226	95,000
1856	Niagara University...	NiagaraFalls, N.Y	R. Catholic	Rev. Edw'd J. Walsh, C. M.	30	300	30,000
1889	Nor.C.Ag. & M.Arts..	Raleigh, N.C.....	Non-Sect. .	Daniel Harvey Hill, Litt.D.	44	435	6,000
1870	Normal College‡.....	New York City....	Non-Sect. ..	Geo. S. Davis, LL. D.....	160	2,475	11,057
1861	Northwestern Col.†...	Naperville, Ill....	Evangelical.	.....	23	450	10,500
1851	Northwestern Univ.†	Evanston, Ill. (*h*)	Meth. Epis..	Abram W. Harris, LL.D....	384	4,808	127,905
1865	Northwestern Univ.†.	Watertown, Wis..	Lutheran...	.....	..	.....	.....
1819	Norwich University..	Northfield, Vt....	Non-Sect...	Chas. H. Spooner, LL. D....	14	171	13,000
1833	Oberlin College.....	Oberlin, O.....	Non-Sect...	Henry C. King, D.D.....	133	2,040	105,031
1887	Occidental College†..	Los Angeles, Cal.	Presbyter'n	John W. Baer, LL. D.....	30	381	7,000
1871	Ohio Northern Un.†.	Ada, O.....	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Albert E. Smith, D.D..	34	1,947	2,867
1870	Ohio State Univ.†.....	Columbus, O.....	Non-Sect...	W.O Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	223	3,050	88,656
1804	Ohio University†.....	Athens, O.....	Undenom'l.	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL.D..	57	1,462	30,000
1842	Ohio Wesleyan Univ.†	Delaware, O. (*v*)..	Meth. Epis..	Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D..	123	1,248	55,000
1859	Olivet College†..	Olivet, Mich.....	Non-Sect. ..	E. G. Lancaster, Ph. D.....	26	265	33,000
1885	Oregon Agri. Col.†....	Corvallis, Ore.....	Non-Sect. ..	Wm. J. Kerr, D. Sc.....	101	1,351	13,000
1903	Oriental College†.....	Washington, D. C..	Non-Sect...	Helmut P. Holler, Ph. D....	36	140	3,000
1856	Oskaloosa College†...	Oskaloosa, Ia.....	Non-Sect...	Edwin D. Kizer, Ph. D.....	13	230	3,000
1865	Ottawa Univ.†.....	Ottawa, Kan.....	Baptist.....	Rev. S. E. Price, D.D.....	20	322	5,280
1847	Otterbein Univers'y.†	Westerville, O. ...	U. Brethren.	Walter G. Clippinger, A.B..	30	461	14,000
1886	Ouachita College†.....	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Baptist	H. Simms Hartzog, LL. D...	30	400	12,000
1849	Pacific University†...	Forest Grove, Ore.	Non-Sect...	Wm. N. Ferrin, A.M., LL.D	27	241	15,200
1875	Park College†.....	Parkville, Mo...	Presbyter'n	Lowell M. McAfee, LL.D...	25	482	17,000
1889	Parker College †.....	Winnebago, Minn.	Free Baptist	E. W. Van Aken, A. M.....	8	150	2,000
1875	Parsons College†	Fairfield, Iowa...	Presbyter'n	Willis E. Parsons, D.D.....	21	216	5,000
1889	Payne University†§..	Selma, Ala.....	Af.Meth.Ep.	H. E. Archer. M.D.....	9	301	....
1873	Penn College†.....	Oskaloosa, Iowa..	Friends	D. M. Edwards (Act. Pres.).	21	242	6,000
1869	PennsylvaniaCollege‡	Pittsburgh, Pa	Undenom'l.	H. D. Lindsay, D.D.....	17	95	3,500
1832	PennsylvaniaCollege†	Gettysburg, Pa..	Lutheran....	S. G. Hefelbower, D. D.....	19	315	30,000
1858	Penna. Military Col...	Chester, Pa.....	Non-Sect...	Charles E. Hyatt.....	16	119	2,200
1855	Penna. State College†.	State College, Pa..	Non-Sect...	Edwin E. Sparks, LL. D....	147	1,400	37,000
1877	Philander Smith Col.†	Little Rock, Ark..	Meth. Epis..	Rev. James M. Cox, D.D..	24	577	4,000
1854	Polytechnic Institute.	Brooklyn, N. Y...	Non-Sect...	Fred'k W. Atkinson, Ph.D.	30	520	8,500
1887	Pomona College† (*y*).	Claremont, Cal....	Undenom'l.	Geo. A. Gates, D.D., LL. D.	38	507	11,000
1904	Potomac University †	Washington, D. C.	Undenom'l.	Ernest W. Porter, Ph.D..	12	140	5,000
1887	Pratt Institute†.....	Brooklyn, N. Y....	Non-Sect...	Charles M. Pratt, A. M.....	149	3,707	94,615
1905	Presbyterian Col. †...	Eustis, Fla.....	Presbyter' n	Rev. A. H. Jolly, D. D.....	7	60	800
1812	Princeton Theol. Sem.	Princeton, N. J...	Presbyter' n	F. L. Patton, D.D., LL.D....	6	153	83,500
1746	Princeton University.	Princeton, N. J...	Non-Sect...	WoodrowWilson,LL.D, LtD	111	1,314	257,800
1868	Pritchett College†....	Glasgow, Mo.....	Non-Sect...	U. S. Hall, A. B.....	68	164	3,000
1871	Proseminar College ..	Elmhurst, Ill.	Evangelical	Rev. D. Irion, D. D.....	8	137	2 896
1874	Purdue University†..	Lafayette, Ind....	Non-Sect...	W. E. Stone, LL. D.....	150	1,942	22,000
1879	Radcliffe College (*l*)..	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect...	Le Baron R. Briggs, LL. D..	116	459	23,000
1830	Randolph-Macon Col.	Ashland, Va.....	Methodist...	R.E.Blackwell, A.M.,LL.D.	12	140	11,000
1893	" Woman's Col....	Lynchburg, Va....	Ind'pd'tBd.	Wm. W. Smith. A.M., LL.D.	40	481	7,500
1887	Redfield College†.....	Redfield, S. Dak..	Congrega'l.	Rev. Noah C. Hirschy, A.M	14	223	7,000
1824	Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	Troy, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	Palmer C. Ricketts, C.E	55	650	8,816
1832	Richmond College†...	Richmond, Va....	Baptist	FWBoatwright, M.A., LL.D.	25	330	16,121
1876	Rio Grande College†..	Rio Grande, O.....	Free Bapt..	Rev. J. M. Davis, D.D., Ph.D.	9	150	3,500
1850	Ripon College†.....	Ripon, Wis.....	Non-Sect...	Frank M. Erickson (Dean)..	22	279	18,219
1853	Roanoke College.....	Salem, Va.....	Lutheran....	J. A. Morehead, A.M., D. D.	20	190	24,000
1885	Roch. A.& M.Inst† (*c*).	Rochester, N. Y..	Non-Sect...	L. P. Ross (Pres. Bd. Direct.).	58	2,542	2,088
1850	Rochester Theol.Sem.	Rochester, N. Y..	Baptist.....	Rev. A. H. Strong, D. D....	14	170	37,100
1857	Rock Hill College.....	Ellicott City, Md.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Bro. Maurice.....	14	170	9,000
1847	Rockford College†....	Rockford, Ill.....	Non-Sect...	Julia H. Gulliver, Ph. D.....	25	189	5,000
1885	Rollins College†.....	Winter Park, Fla.	Non-Sect....	W. F. Blackman, Ph. D.....	20	200	8,000
1883	Rose Poly. Inst.....	Terre Haute, Ind.	Non-Sect. ..	C. Leo Mees, Ph.D.....	21	198	12,000
1866	Rust University†.....	Holly Sp'gs, Miss..	Meth. Epis,,	James T. Docking, Ph. D....	30	444	4,000
1766	Rutgers College.....	N. Brunswick, N. J	Non-Sect...	Rev. W. H. S. DemarestD. D.	42	340	59,188
1880	Sacred Heart College	Pra. Du Chien, Wis	R. Catholic.	Rev. Jos. M. Horning, S. J.	22	225	13,000
1844	Scarritt Mor'ville C.†	Morrisville, Mo...	Meth. Ep, S.	Rev. Louis C. Perry.....	14	220	5,000
1842	S. C. Military Acad.†.	Charleston, S. C...	Non-Sect...	Colonel O. J. Bond.....	13	229	6,000
1857	Scio College†.....	Scio, Ohio.....	Meth. Epis.,	R. Emory Beetham, D. D..	17	311	3,500
1870	Scotia Seminary†§	Concord, N. C.	Presbyter'n	Rev. A. W. Verner, D. D....	19	300	3,600
1856	Seton Hall College....	South Orange, N.J.	R. Catholic.	Rev. James F. Mooney, D.D.	20	215	25,000
1865	Shaw University†§....	Raleigh, N. C.....	Baptist	Charles F. Meserve, LL. D..	33	530	5,178
1877	Shorter College‡.....	Rome, Ga.....	Baptist.....	Thomas J. Simmons, LL. D.	30	250	5,000
1827	Shurtleff College†.....	Upper Alton, Ill..	Baptist.	J. D. S. Riggs, Ph.D., L.H.D.	15	175	13,000
1899	Simmons College†....	Boston, Mass.....	Non-Sect...	H. Lefavour, Ph.D., LL.D...	73	663	10,700
1860	Simpson College†....	Indianola, Iowa ..	Meth. Epis.	Charles E. Shelton, A.M...	34	890	5,000
1872	Smith College‡.....	N'hampton, Mass.	Undenom'l.	L. Clark Seelye, LL.D. (*m*)..	110	1,607	27,500
1859	S'th'n Bap.Th.Sem.†.	Louisville, Ky.....	Baptist.....	E. Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D....	9	320	23,000
1856	Southern University†.	Greensboro, Ala...	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. S. M. Hosmer, D. D....	13	149	8,500
1875	Southwe'n Pres. Univ.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Presbyter'n	Wm. Dinwiddie (Chan).....	13	117	8,000
1885	Southwestern C.†....	Winfield, Kan	Meth. Epis..	F. E. Mossman, A.M., D. D.	30	552	3,000
1830	Spring Hill College....	Mobile, Ala.....	R. Catholic.	F. X. Twellmeyer, S. J....	21	175	8,000
1865	State Univ. of Ky.†..	Lexington, Ky....	Non-Sect...	James K. Patterson, LL. D.	60	772	7,505
1847	State Univ. of Iowa†.	Iowa City, Iowa ..	Non-Sect...	George E. MacLean, LL.D..	153	2,473	87,700
1889	St. Anselm's College..	Manchester, N. H	R. Catholic.	Rev. Hilary Pfraengle, D. D.	25	135	5,500
1891	St. Bede College.....	Peru, Ill.....	R. Catholic.	Rt. Rev. J. Worth, O. S. B...	14	125	8,000
1858	St. Benedict's College.	Atchison, Kan....	R. Catholic.	Rev. Innocent Wolf, O.S.B.	21	250	20,000
1848	St. Charles College . ..	Ellicott City, Md..	R. Catholic.	Rev. F. X. McKenny, A.M...	18	210	15,000
1870	Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J....	Non-Sect...	A.C.Humphreys, Sc.D, LL.D	34	390	9,000

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Location.	Denominational Control.	Presidsnt or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1847	St. Francis Xavier C..	Manh'n Boro., N.Y	R. Catholic.	Rev. Thos. J. McCluskey, S. J	31	552	55,600
1784	St. John's College ...	Annapolis, Md....	Non-Sect. ..	Thomas Fell, Ph.D., LL.D..	13	186	10,000
1866	St. John's College.....	Washington, D.C..	R. Catholic.	.....	..	....	....
1857	St. John's Univ. (*y*)...	Collegeville, Minn.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Peter Engel, Ph.D....	33	334	25,000
1873	St. Joseph's College ..	Dubuque, Ia.....	R. Catholic.	Rev. D. M. Gorman, LL.D..	20	267	8,024
1891	St. Joseph's College..	Rensselaer, Ind...	R. Catholic.	Rev. Aug. Leifert, C.P.P.S	18	240	....
1858	St. Lawrence Univ. †..	Canton, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	Rev. Almon Gunnison, D.D.	37	550	22,000
1818	St. Louis Univ. (*cc*),...	St. Louis, Mo.....	R. Catholic.	John P. Frieden, S.J.....	201	1,169	61,000
1868	St. Mary's College....	Oakland, Cal.....	R. Catholic.	Brother Veelesian.....	32	487	16,000
1848	St. Mary's College....	St. Mary's, Kan...	R. Catholic.	Rev. A. A. Breen, S. J.....	46	442	22,155
1821	St. Mary's College....	St. Mary, Ky.....	R. Catholic.	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C.R.....	12	148	4,500
1850	St. Mary's Institute..	Dayton, O.....	R. Catholic.	Rev. B. P. O'Reilly.....	37	375	6,000
1857	St. Meinrad College†..	St. Meinrad, Ind..	R. Catholic.	Rt. Rev. A. Schmitt.....	17	138	20,000
1874	St. Olaf College†.....	Northfield, Minn.	Lutheran...	Rev. John N. Kildahl.....	30	497	7,100
1890	St. Stanislaus' Col....	Chicago, Ill.....	R. Catholic.	L. J. Zapala, A.M.....	17	185	4,500
1860	St. Stephen's College.	Annandale, N. Y.	Prot. Epis..	William Rodgers, D.D.....	10	51	20,000
1865	St. Vincent's College.	Los Angeles, Cal..	R. Catholic.	.....	..	....	....
1858	Susquehanna Univ. †.	Selinsgrove, Pa...	Lutheran...	Rev. Chas. T. Aikens, A.M..	22	279	10,000
1869	Swarthmore Col. †...	Swarthmore, Pa..	Non-Sect...	Joseph Swain, M.S., LL.D..	46	343	35,200
1870	Syracuse University†.	Syracuse, N. Y....	Non-Sect...	Rev. J. R. Day, S.T.D., LL.D.	239	3,248	78,321
1866	Tabor College†.....	Tabor, Iowa	Congregat'l.	Fred. W. Long, A. M.....	14	....	15,187
1867	Talladega College†(*c*).	Talladega, Ala....	Congregat'l.	J. M. P. Metcalf, A. M.....	35	650	10,000
1883	Tarkio College†.....	Tarkio, Mo.....	Un. Presb...	Rev. J. A. Thompson, D.D..	26	312	2,743
1848	Taylor University†...	Upland, Ind.....	Meth. Epis..	Monroe Vayhinger, D.D....	22	206	6,000
1888	Teachers' College†....	Manh'n Boro, N.Y.	Non-Sect...	Jas. E. Russell, Ph.D. (Dean)	*d*103	1,554	40,000
1884	Temple College†.....	Philadelphia, Pa...	Undenom'l.	Rus. H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.	220	3,255	5,000
1873	Texas Christian Un. †	Waco, Tex	Disciples....	Clinton Lockhart, A.M., Ph.D	25	379	5,000
1891	Throop Poly. Inst. † ..	Pasadena, Cal.....	Non-Sect...	James A. B. Scherer, Ph.D	40	373	4,000
1798	Transylvania Univ...	Lexington, Ky....	Non-Sect...	Richard H. Crossfield.....	56	560	16,000
1823	Trinity College	Hartford, Ct.....	Non-Sect. ..	F. S. Luther, LL. D.....	22	217	58,000
1900	Trinity College†.....	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic .	.....	..	132	15,000
1838	Trinity College †.....	Durham, N. C....	Meth. Ep. S.	John C. Kilgo, D. D., A. M..	34	475	40,000
1869	Trinity University†...	Waxahachie, Tex.	Presbyter'n	Sam'l L. Thornbeak, LL.D.	17	250	5,000
1884	Tri-State College†....	Angola, Ind.....	Non-Sect....	J. J. Bryant.....	25	950	4,000
1852	Tufts College†	Medford, Mass. (*e*)	Non-Sect....	F. W. Hamilton, D.D., LL.D	217	1,120	58,886
1834	Tulane Univ. †.....	New Orleans, La..	Non-Sect. ...	Edwin B. Craighead, LL. D.	192	2,469	55,000
1881	Tuskegee Institute†§..	Tuskegee, Ala....	Non-Sect...	Booker T. Washington, A.M.	167	1,494	25,000
1860	Union Chris'n Col. †.....	Merom, Ind.....	Christian ...	O. B. Whitaker, D.D.....	18	265	4,500
1891	Union College†...	College View, Neb.	Adventist...	Chas. C. Lewis, M.S.....	30	420	2,000
1848	Union College.....	Jackson, Tenn....	Baptist	.....	16	243	9 000
1836	Union Theol. Sem. †..	Manh'n Boro., N.Y	Non-Sect...	Francis Brown, D.D.	22	164	97,000
1795	Union University.....	Schenectady, N.Y.	Undenom'l.	Rev. C. Richmond, D.D.,....	27	337	41,000
1831	Univ. of Alabama† ...	Tuscaloosa, Ala. ‡‡	Non-Sect...	John W. Abercrombie, LL.D.	60	884	25,000
1891	Univ. of Arizona† ...	Tucson, Ariz.....	Non-Sect...	K. C. Babcock, Ph. D., A.M..	40	201	14,000
1871	Univ. of Arkansas†...	Fay'teville, Ark. (*g*	Non-Sect...	John N. Tillman, LL.D....	77	1,200	15,000
1860	Univ. of California†...	Berkeley, Cal.....	Non-Sect...	Benj. Ide Wheeler, LL.D....	386	3,450	240,000
1867	Univ. of Chattanooga†	Ch't'n'ga, Tenn. ††	Meth. Epis..	Rev. J. H. Race, D.D	65	647	7,093
1892	Univ. of Chicago†....	Chicago, Ill.....	Non-Sect....	Harry P. Judson, A. M.....	319	5,659	470,856
1870	Univ. of Cincinnati†..	Cincinnati, O.....	Non-Sect...	.....	..	....	....
1877	Univ. of Colorado† ...	Boulder, Col.....	Non-Sect...	Jas. H. Baker, M. A., LL.D..	135	1,320	50,000
1864	Univ. of Denver†.....	Univ. Park, Col...	Meth. Epis.	H. A. Buchtel, D. D., LL. D.	160	1,324	12,000
1905	Univ. of Florida.....	Gainesville, Fla...	Non-Sect...	A. A. Murphree, LL. D.....	20	134	4,000
1785	Univ. of Georgia (*n*)..	Athens, Ga.....	Non-Sect...	D. C. Barrow, A.M.....	180	2,680	40,000
1892	Univ. of Idaho†.....	Moscow, Idaho....	Non-Sect...	James A. MacLean, Ph. D..	50	625	22,000
1867	Univ. of Illinois†.....	Urbana, Ill.	Non-Sect...	E. J. James, Ph. D., LL. D..	545	4,967	134,298
1866	Univ. of Kansas†	Lawrence, Kan...	Non-Sect...	F. Strong, LL.D.....	128	2,210	65,000
1837	Univ. of Louisv'le† (*y*	Louisville, Ky.....	Non-Sect...	..... (*aa*).....	160	900	5,000
1865	Univ. of Maine †.....	Orono, Me.....	Non-Sect...	G. E. Fellows, Ph. D., LL.D.	70	850	39,205
1837	Univ. of Michigan†...	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Non-Sect...	H. B. Hutchins (Act. Pres.)	425	5,223	258,609
1848	Univ. of Mississippi†.	Oxford, Miss.....	Non-Sect...	And. A. Kincannon, LL.D..	46	490	26,000
1868	Univ. of Minnesota†..	Minneapolis, Minn	Non-Sect...	Cyrus Northrop, LL.D.....	352	5,066	135,000
1839	Univ. of Missouri†....	Columbia, Mo. (*u*).	Non-Sect...	Albert R. Hill, LL.D.....	170	2,855	115,000
1895	Univ. of Montana†....	Missoula, Mont....	Non-Sect...	Clyde A. Duniway, Ph. D...	30	184	18,000
1826	Univ. of Nashville†...	Nashville, Tenn..	Non-Sect...	J. I. Hinds (Act. Pres.)....	72	800	25,000
1869	Univ. of Nebraska†...	Lincoln, Neb.....	Non-Sect...	Samuel Avery, Ph. D.....	256	3,611	85,000
1886	Univ. of Nevada†....	Reno, Nev.....	Non-Sect...	J. E. Stubbs, D.D., LL.D.. M.A	41	302	16,140
1892	Univ. of N. Mexico†...	Albuquerque, N.M	Non-Sect...	Edward McQ. Gray, Ph. D.	16	112	8,000
1789	Univ. of N. Carolina...	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Non-Sect...	Francis P. Venable, Ph. D...	95	830	54,000
1883	Univ. of N. Dakota †.	Grand Forks, N.D.	Undenom'l.	Frank L. McVey.....	79	917	35,000
1842	Univ. of Notre Dame.	Notre Dame, Ind.	R. Catholic..	Rev. J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C.	87	1,005	60,000
1892	Univ. of Oklahoma†..	Norman, Okla....	Non-Sect...	Rev. A. G. Evans, D.D.....	57	646	14,960
1878	Univ. of Oregon†.....	Eugene, Ore.....	Non-Sect...	Prince L. Campbell, B. A. ..,	105	1,012	25,000
1851	Univ. of the Pac. †.....	San José, Cal.....	Meth. Epis.	Wm. W. Guth, Ph. D.....	32	325	10,000
1740	Univ. of Penna. (*z*)....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Non-Sect...	Chas. C. Harrison, LL.D....	500	4,800	300,000
1787	Univ. of Pittsburgh†.	Pittsburgh, Pa....	Non-Sect...	Sam'l B. McCormick, Chan.	183	1,243	12,000
1903	Univ. of Porto Rico†...	Rio Piedras, P. R.	Non-Sect...	E. G. Dexter, Ph. D.....	29	594	3,833
1903	Univ. of Puget Sound.	Tacoma, Wash....	Meth. Epis.	J. C. Zeller.....	20	550	3,500
1850	Univ. of Rochester†..	Rochester, N. Y..	Non-Sect...	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D....	25	396	52,000
1879	Univ. of S. Cal. †.....	Los Angeles, Cal..	Meth. Epis.	Geo. F. Bovard, A. M., D. D.	219	1,570	19,000
1805	Univ. of S. Carolina †..	Columbia, S. C....	Undenom'l.	S. C. Mitchell, Ph. D., LL. D.	25	306	30,000
1882	Univ. of S. Dakota†...	Vermillion, S. Dak.	Non-Sect...	Franklin B. Gault, Ph. D....	51	385	16,000
1868	Univ. of the South ...	Sewanee, Tenn...	Prot. Epis..	Wm. B. Hall, (Act. Chan)..	36	491	28,590
1794	Univ. of Tennessee† (*c*)	Knoxville, Tenn..	Non-Sect ...	Brown Ayres, Ph.D., LL.D..	136	973	28,000

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1883	Univ. of Texas†.. ...	Austin, Tex. (s)...	Non-Sect...	Sidney E. Mezes, Ph.D.....	88	2,573	68,456
1850	Univ. of Utah† (y)....	Salt Lake City, U..	Non-Sect...	J. T. Kingsbury, Ph.D., D.Sc	60	755	28,275
1791	Univ. of Vermont† ...	Burlington, Vt....	Non-Sect...	Mat. H. Buckham, D.D.....	90	560	78,000
1819	Univ. of Virginia.....	Charlottesville, Va	Non-Sect..	E.A.Alderman,D.C.L.LL.D	73	785	70,000
1862	Univ. of Washington†	Seattle, Wash....	Non-Sect...	Thos. F. Kane, Ph.D.....	99	1,846	38,631
1848	Univ. of Wisconsin†(y	Madison, Wis.....	Non-Sect...	Chas. R. Van Hise, Ph.D....	395	4,500	135,000
1868	Univ. of Wooster† ...	Wooster, O.....	Presbyter'n	Rev. Louis E. Holden, D.D..	36	577	28,000
1886	Univ. of Wyoming† ..	Laramie, Wyo....	Non-Sect...	Chas. O. Merica, LL.D.....	41	275	30,000
1858	Upper Iowa Univ. †...	Fayette, Iowa.....	Meth. Epis.	Richard W. Cooper, Litt. D.	25	455	14,000
1893	Upsala College†.....	Kenilworth, N. J..	Lutheran ..	Rev. L. H. Beck, Ph. D.....	10	96	2,000
1850	Urbana University† ..	Urbana, O.,.....	N. Jerusa'm	Paul H.Seymour.....	7	36	6,000
1869	Ursinus College†.....	Collegeville, Pa...	Non-Sect...	Rev. A. E. Keigwin, D.D....	23	233	14,500
1802	U. S. Mil. Academy..	West Point, N. Y.	Non-Sect...	Col. H. L. Scott, U.S. A. Supt.	92	409	77,556
1845	U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md....	Non-Sect...	Capt. J. M. Bowyer, U. S. N.	130	779	30,000
1890	Utah Agri. College †...	Logan, Utah.....	Non-Sect...	John A. Widtsoe, A.M., Ph.D	63	509	17,096
1873	Valparaiso Univ. †....	Valparaiso, Ind...	Non-Sect...	Henry B. Brown, A.M., L....	186	5,527	11,000
1873	Vanderbilt Univ. †....	Nashville, Tenn..	Meth. Ep. S.	J. H. Kirkland, LL.D., D. C. L.	125	960	40,000
1861	Vassar College†.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Non-Sect...	Jas. M. Taylor, D.D., LL.D.	101	1,039	66,000
1842	Villanova.....	Villanova, Pa.....	R. Catholic.	Rev. L. A. Delurey, D. D.....	27	395	23,000
1806	Vincennes Univ. †....	Vincennes, Ind...	Non-Sect...	Horace Ellis, A. M., Ph. D..	14	236	1,800
1903	Virginia Chris. Col. †.	Lynchburg, Va ..	Disciples.. ..	Josephus Hopwood, A.M....	15	209	1,650
1839	Virginia Mil. Inst	Lexington, Va....	Non-Sect....	E. W. Nichols.....	21	352	16,000
1872	Virginia Poly. Inst..	Blacksburg, Va...	Non-Sect...	P. B. Barringer, M.D., LL.D.	..	497	10,500
1832	Wabash College.....	Crawf'rdsville, Ind	Non-Sect...	G. L. Mackintosh, D. D.....	23	349	45,000
1834	Wake Forest College.	Wake Forest, N. C.	Baptist	Wm. L. Poteat, LL. D.....	32	387	19,000
1866	Walden Univ.§	Nashville, Tenn...	Meth. Epis.	.....	..	....	....
1865	Washburn College† ..	Topeka, Kan.....	Congregat'l,	Frank K. Sanders, D.D.....	102	783	16,000
1802	Wash. & Jefferson Col.	Washington, Pa..	Non-Sect...	Rev. Jas. D. Moffat, D. D..	29	425	20,000
1749	Wash. & Lee Univ...	Lexington, Va....	Non-Sect...	Geo. H. Denny, LL.D., Ph.D.	42	569	50,000
1794	Wash. & Tusc'l'm Col. †	Greeneville, Tenn	Presbyter'n	.....	..	....	....
1782	Washington Col. †.....	Chestertown, Md.	Non-Sect...	James W. Cain, LL. D.....	11	150	3,200
1892	Wash. State Col. †....	Pullman, Wash...	Non-Sect...	Enoch A. Bryan, LL.D.....	97	1,382	17,500
1853	Washington Univ. †(y	St. Louis, Mo ...	Non-Sect...	David F. Houston (Chan)...	269	2,093	60,000
1850	Waynesburg College†	Waynesburg, Pa..	Presbyter'n	.....	...	....	....
1875	Wellesley College†...	Wellesley, Mass..	Non-Sect...	Caroline Hazard, M.A., Lit. D	103	1,319	65,184
1868	Wells College†.....	Aurora, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	Rev. G. M. Ward, D.D., LL.D.	31	180	17,850
1836	Wesleyan Fem. Col..	Macon, Ga.....,	Meth. Ep. S.	W. N. Ainsworth, D. D... .	39	405	3,856
1831	Wesleyan Univ. †(p).	Middletown, Ct...	Meth. Epis..	Wm. A. Shanklin, D. D.....	43	340	82,000
1854	West. Col. for Women	Oxford, O.....	Non-Sect...	John G. Newman, D. D.....	26	221	15,000
1867	West. Maryland C. †..	Westminster, Md.	Meth. Prot.	Rev. Thomas H. Lewis, D. D.	22	225	6,500
1826	West. Reserve Univ. (o	Cleveland, O.....	Non-Sect...	Charles F. Thwing, D. D....	214	1,011	90,500
1825	Western Theol. Sem..	N. S. Pittsb'gh, Pa.	Presbyter'n	Rev. James A. Kelso, D.D..	10	81	34,000
1865	Westfield College†...	Westfield, Ill.....	U. Brethren	Rev. B. F. Dougherty, A. M.	9	163	4,000
1900	West Lafayette Col. †	West Lafayette, O.	Meth. Prot.	James H. Straughn, A. M..	9	72	2,400
1849	Westminster College	Fulton, Mo	Presbyter'n	David R. Kerr, Ph. D., D. D..	14	145	3,346
1852	Westminster Col. †...	N. Wilmington, Pa	United Pres.	Robert McW. Russell, D.D.	24	316	8,000
1867	West Virginia Univ. †	Morgant'n, W. Va	Non-Sect...	D. B. Purinton, Ph.D., LL.D.	66	1,338	39,343
1860	Wheaton College†....	Wheaton, Ill.....	Congregat'l	.....	..	....	....
1882	Whitman College†....	Walla Walla, Wn.	Undenom'l.	Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, D. D.	48	413	17,000
1883	Whitworth College†(y	Tacoma, Wash....	Presbyter'n.	Rev. B. H. Kroeze, A. M....	22	479	7,900
1856	Wilberforce Un. †§....	Wilberforce, O....	Meth. Epis..	Wm. S. Scarborough, LL. D.	30	400	6,000
1873	Wiley University†§..	Marshall, Tex.....	Meth. Epis..	Rev. M. W. Dogan, Ph. D. ..	35	670	7,000
1844	Willamette Univ. † (y	Salem, Ore.....	Meth. Epis .	Fletcher Homan, A M., D.D.	45	420	3,500
1693	William & Mary C....	Williamsburg, Va.	Non-Sect...	Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D.	20	240	20,000
1849	William Jewell Col..	Liberty, Mo.....	Baptist.	John P. Greene, D. D., LL. D.	45	549	20,000
1793	Williams College.....	Williamst'n, Mass	Non-Sect...	Harry A. Garfield, LL. D....	59	541	66,000
1908	William Smith Col. ‡.	Geneva, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	L. C. Stewardson, LL. D....	22	340	46,387
1870	Wilmington Col. †. ..	Wilmington, O....	Friends.	Albert J. Brown, A. M....	14	150	4,000
1870	Wilson College‡.....	Chambersburg, Pa	Presbyter'n	M. H. Reaser, Ph.D., A. M...	35	350	7,000
1845	Wittenberg College †.	Springfield, O....	Lutheran...	Chas. G. Heckert, D. D.	36	618	16,000
1854	Wofford College..	Spartanburg, S. C.	Luth. Meth.	Henry N. Snyder, M. A.....	13	268	18,000
1888	Woman's College†....	Baltimore, Md.....	Meth. Epis..	Eugene A. Noble, S. T. D..	25	349	12,000
1865	Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect...	E. A. Engler, Ph. D., LL. D....	49	513	12,700
1701	Yale University(bb)...	New Haven, Ct..	Non-Sect...	Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D.....	400	3,276	575,000
1881	Yankton College†.....	Yankton, S. Dak..	Non-Sect...	Rev. Henry K. Warren, M.A.	24	342	7,000
1890	York College†.....	York, Neb	U. Brethren.	Wm. E. Schell. A. M., D D.	17	503	1,800

TABLE TWO—COMMENCEMENT DAYS, GRADUATES, ETC.

Colleges. For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Commencement Day, 1910.	Graduates since Organization.*	Alumni Living.*	Earliest Graduates Living.	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Adelphi College †....	June 16...	500	490	Rudolph Seldner.....	1897	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Adrian College.....	June 16...	640	525	A. H. Lowrie.....	1858	Elgin, Ill.
Ag. & Mech. Col. of T.	June 14...	667	591	.....	....	.....
Alabama Poly. Inst..	June 8...	1,100	....	L. V. Rosser.....	1872	Carrollton, Ala.
Albion College†.....	June 15 ..	940	624	Wm. E. Ambler.....	1865	Cleveland, O.
Alcorn A. & M. Col. †	May 25...	220	188	Allen D. Snodgrass.....	1882	Alcorn, Miss.
Alfred University†..	June 9...	911	....	Mrs. M. G. Stillman.....	1845	New London, Ct.

Colleges—Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Commencement Day, 1910.	Graduates since Organization.*	Alumni Living.*	Earliest Graduates Living.	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Allegheny College†	June 16	1,571	1,100	William Reynolds	1837	Meadville, Pa.
Alma College†	June 16	310	290	.....	....	.....[erly, Mass.
Amherst College	June 29	5,000	4,200	A. Dean; I. Le Favour	1840	Mt. Carmel, Pa., Bev-
Andover Th. Sem.(*u*)	June 23	2,169	....	.....	....	.....
Antioch College†	June 15	350	240	John B. Weston, D.D	1857	Defiance, O.
Armour Inst. Tech	May 26	444	438	Class of '97, all living by last	re	port.
Atlanta University†	May 26	625	549	Several of Class of '76 living	by	last report.
Auburn Theol. Sem	May 5	1,686	969	Artemas Dean	1845	Mt. Carmel, Pa. [Wis.
Augsburg Seminary	May 26	531	470	N. C. Brun; C. J. Helsun	1870	Lake Mills, Ia., Strum,
Augustana College†	June 9	493	465	J. H. Raudahl	1877	Dawson, Minn
Baker University†	June 9	650	600	Class of '66, 3 graduates living	....	.....
Barnard College‡	June	700	....	.....	....	.....
Bates College†(*u*)	June	1,490	1,411	Joel S. Parsons	1867	Minneapolis, Minn.
Baylor Univ. †	June 19	1,348	1,282	O. H. Leland	1856	McGregor, Tex. [Ill.
Beloit College†	June 21	1,009	874	S. D. Peet; W. C. Hooker	1851	Salem, Mass. Carthage,
Berea College†	June 8	....	....	George L. Pigg	1873	Wichita, Kan.
Bethany C. (W. Va.)†	June 9	11,000	8,000	J. W. McGarvey	1844	Lexington, Ky.
Blackburn College†	June 8	301	275	Rev. Harlan P. Carson	1870	Huron, S. D.
Boston College	June 22	611	546	Class of '72, 6 graduates living	by	last report.
Boston University†	June 1	6,929	....	Rev. John B. Foote, D.D	1850	Sodus, N. Y.
Bowdoin College	June 23	5,736	2,736	Edward H. Daveis	1838	Portland, Me.
Brigham Young Col.†	May 27	470	....	E. R. Owen	....	Wellsville, Utah.
Brown University	June 15	6,500	3,750	Fred. L. Batchelder	1839	Stafford, Ct.
Bryn Mawr College‡	June 2	1,030	1,017	.....	....	.....
Buchtel College†	June 15	391	357	Mrs. S. C. Cole, J. Pierce	1873	Akron, O. Sharpsv., Pa.
Bucknell Univ. †	.....	1,347	....	Rev. J. M. Lyons	1851	Philadelphia, Pa.
Butler College†	June 16	638	563	Mrs. Nancy Atkinson	1858	Indianapolis, Ind.
Canisius College	June 20	173	135	Rev. Dennis Reilly	1878	Buffalo, N. Y.
Carleton College†	June 8	691	663	James J. Dow	1874	Faribault, Minn.
Carson&N'man Col.†	May 27	471	382	W. W. Moody	1857	Sevierville, Tenn.
Case Sc. Ap'l. Science	May 26	856	834	.....	....	.....
Cedarville College†	June 2	106	106	C. C. Morton	1897	Cedarville, Ohio.
Central Col. † (Mo.)	June 5-8	300	275	E. R. Barton	1861	Denver, Col.
Central Univ. (Ky.)	June 8	2,500	1,500	Rev. J. T. Lapsley	1839	Danville, Ky.
Cen. Wesleyan Col. †	June 9	554	508	Rev. Wm. Balcke	1870	Quincy, Ill.
Charleston College	June 14	515	255	Chas. P. Bolles	1844	Washington, D. C.
Christian Univ. †	June 9	520	482	A. B. Chenoweth	1858	San Marcus, Tex.
Christ. Br. Col. (Mo,)	June 23	290	251	Rev. Martin S. Brennan	1865	St. Louis, Mo.
Claflin University†	May 4	808	....	Dr. Wm. L. Bulkley	1882	Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Clark College	June 16	121	121	Class of 1908, all living		
Clemson Agri. Col	June 7	603	597	L. A. Sease	1896	Clemson Col., S. C.
College City of N. Y.	June 23	3,259	2,981	George W. Birdsall	1853	New York City, N. Y.
Col. St. Elizabeth(*u*)	June 15	200	180	Margaret Bogan	1865	Newark, N. J.
Colorado Agr. Col.†	June 2	304	287	Class of '84, 3 graduates living		
Colorado College†	June 15	438	423	F. W. Tuckerman, P. Hallack	1882	Col. Spa. Col. & N. Y.
Columbia University	June 1	22,121	17,832	T. B. Gilford	1835	New York City, N. Y.
Cornell College†	June 16	1,381	1,274	Matthew & Mary Cavanagh.	1858	Iowa City, Iowa.
Cornell University†	June 23	11,236	....	.....	....	.....
Cotner University†	June 9	300	299	Ellen B. Atwater	1891	St. Louis, Mo.
Creighton Univ	June 22	769	....	James C. Kinsler, LL. B.	1891	Omaha, Neb.
Dartmouth College	June 29	9,850	3,800	Jos. Munroe Rockwood	1837	Bellingham, Mass.
Davidson College	May 25	....	....	Wm. P. Bynum	1842	Charlotte, N. C.
Delaware College	June 15	546	....	Henry S. Couden	1842	Aiken, Md. [O.
Denison University†	June 16	....	....	J. C. Agenbroad, E. M. Downer.	1850	Dayton, O., Granville,
DePauw University†	June 8	2,390	1,540	M. J. Durham	1844	Lexington, Ky.
Dickinson College†	June 8	4,470	2,282	Rev. Thos. Bowman	1837	East Orange, N. J.
Doane College†	June 22	350	334	Class of '77, 3 graduates liv	ing	
Drake University†	June 15	6,534	....	.....	....	.....
Drew Theol. Sem	May 19	1,325	1,100	James Boyd Brady	1869	Boston, Mass.
Drury College†	June 9	357	340	Mrs. Anna Conger	1875	Colorado City, Col.
Earlham College†	June 17	892	826	Luzena Thornburg	1862	Carthage, Ind.
Eastern College†	June 1	216	209	Nellie H. Campbell	1901	Front Royal, Va.
Elmira College‡	June 8	700	610	Julia C. Kellogg	1859	Godfrey, Ill.
Emory College	June 8	1,561	....	Robert W. Lovett	1843	.....
Emporia College†	June 9	239	231	William J. Coulson, LL. B.	1889	Fresno, Cal.
Erskine College †	June 7	782	640	J. F. Lee	1843	Anderson, S. C.
Fairmount College†	June 1	111	111	Class of '99		
Fargo College†	June 15	58	58	G. Colp, J. Mullenbach	1896	Robinsdale, Min., Chi.
Findlay College †	June 16	110	100	Mrs. H. Van Kampen	1889	Findlay, Ohio.
Fisk University†§	June 15	765	716	James D. Burrus	1875	Nashville, Tenn.
Fordham University	June 15	1,131	....	Augustine M. O'Neil	1849	New York City.
Fort Worth Uni	May 26	279	268	Nina Alvard	1887	Palestine, Tex.
Franklin & Marshall	June 9	1,452	1,070	Rev. G. W. Aughinbaugh	1844	Green Village, Pa.
General Theol. Sem	May 11	....	....	Rev. John S. Kedney	1841	Faribault, Minn.
Georgetown College†	June 8	....	....	B. T. Blewitt	1846	Jennings, Mo.
Georgetown Univ	June 2	5,194	....	Richard H. Clarke	1846	New York City.
Geo. Washington Un.	June 8	5,836	4,500	Francis M. Gunnell	1846	Washington, D. C.
Girard College	None	6,600	....	Rev. John T. Carpenter	1853	Philadelphia, Pa.
Greer College†	July 28	350	340	G. E. Doty	1892	Charleston, Ill.
Grinnell College	June 15	1,335	1,263	H. H. Belfield	1858	Chicago, Ill.
Grove City Col. †	June 5	1,500	1,350	Samuel Dodds, D. D	1881	Grove City, Pa.
Guilford College†	June 1	198	190	Robert C. Root	1889	Los Angeles, Cal.

Colleges—Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Commencement Day, 1910.	Graduates since Organization.*	Alumni Living.*	Earliest Graduates Living.	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Gustavus Adolph.† ..	May 26 .	780	763	Rev. L. P. Lundgren.....	1890	Hallock, Minn.
Hamline Univ †.....	June 8 ..	588	561	A. J. Meacham, Mrs. Noble...	1860	St. Paul, Minn.
Hamilton College ..	June 30..	3,915	1,602	Augustus L. Rhodes.....	1841	San Jose, Cal.
Hampton Inst†(c)....	May 26...	1,497	1.200	.....	....	.....
Hanover College†....	June 8...	951	652	.....	....	.....
Hartford The. Sem.†	May 25...	656	460	Samuel F. Bacon.....	1850	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harvard University	June 29...	31,172	19,033	J. T. Coolidge.....	1838	Cambridge, Mass.
Haverford College...	June 10...	....	....	Anthony M. Kimber.....	1840	Germantown, Pa.
Hedding College†....	June 16...	312	300	M. Josephine Davis De Groot	1867	Augusta, Ill.
Heidelberg Univ. †...	June 10...	636	....	Rev. Geo. Z. Mechling, A. M.	1854	Hamilton, Ohio.
Hillsdale College†...	June 23...	1,163	820	Mrs. Eliza Scott Potter.....	1856	Los Angeles, Cal.
Hiram College†.....	June 16...	686	647	James M. Hurlburt.....	1869	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hiwassee College†...	May 10-12	270	....	O. W. Muller.....	1856	Sweetwater, Tenn.
Hobart College.....	June 15...	1,543	800	Rev. Napoleon Barrows.....	1844	Short Hills, N. J.
Holy Cross College...	June 23...	1,156	950	Rev. P. F. Healy, G. H. Lloyd	1850	Wash, D. C.; Boston.
Hope College†.....	June 15...	450	365	William A. Shields.....	1866	Winfield, Kan.
Howard Un.† (*d*) (*u*)	May 25...	2,728	2,514	James M. Gregory.....	1872	Bordentown, N. J.
Illinois College†.....	June 8...	790	505	T. J. C. Fagg	1842	Louisiana, Mo.
Ill. Wesleyan Un.†..	June 16...	....	....	.....	....	.....
Indiana University †	June 22...	4,527	3,498	Samuel C. Parks.....	1838	Kansas City, Mo.
Iowa State Col. †.....	June 9...	2,209	....	Class of '72, 14 graduates liv	ing.	
Iowa Wesley Un.†..	June 9...	828	....	Winfield Scott Maynes.....	1856	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
James Milliken Un..	June 14...	118	118	.....	....	.....
Johns Hopkins Un(*g*)	June 14...	2,286	2,200	.....	....	.....
Kansas Wesl. Univ.†	June 2...	235	232	Rev. H. M. Mayo.....	1887	Denver, Col.
Kenyon College.....	June 22...	2,000	1,220	Sidney C. Long.....	1841	Baltimore, Md.
Knox College†.....	June 9 ..	1,749	1,525	Geo. Bent.....	1849	Chicago, Ill.
Knoxville College†§.	June 1....	378	346	Mrs. Tillie Johnson.....	1879	Miller's Ferry, Ala.
Lafayette Col. (Pa.)..	June 22 ..	2,428	1,900	Rev. Geo. D. Stewart, D.D..	1845	Ft. Madison, Ia..
Lake Erie College....	June 22...	450	394	Mrs. Mary B. Shurtleff.....	1860	Oberlin, O.
Lake Forest Univ. †..	June 22...	462	440	*See note "p," on page* 486.	1879	Los Angeles, Cal.
Lawrence Univ. †....	June 17...	764	549	Rev. Henry Colman, D. D...	1857	Milwaukee, Wis.
Lebanon Univ.†.....	Aug. 11...	25,000	....	Dr. Marion Crosley.....	1856	Indianapolis, Ind.
Lebanon Valley Col.†	June 8...	639	....	.....	.	.....
Lehigh University...	June 14...	1,935	1,802	Chas. E. Ronaldson, M. E...	1869	Philadelphia, Pa.
Leland Stanford Jr.†	May 25...	3,088	.....	Several of class of '92.....		
Liberty College‡.....	May 26...	200	....	.....	....	.....
Lincoln College.....	June 5...	337	310	Serena Clay.....	1868	Lincoln, Ill.
Lombard College†...	June 1...	482	316	W. W. Burrow.....	1856	Chicago, Ill.
Lou'na State Un.†...	June 1...	574	521	Tilman L. Grimes.....	1869	Poland, La.
Loyola College.....	June 16...	331	....	Edward F. Milholland, M. D.	1856	Baltimore, Md.
Macalester College†..	June 9...	205	199	Class of '89, 9 graduates liv	ing.	
Manhattan College...	June 14...	838	737	Rev. J. P. McClancy, LL.D..	1866	Middletown, N. Y.
Marietta College†....	June 16..	961	650	Chas. H. Goddard.....	1843	Marietta, O.
Marquette Univ. (*u*).	June 20...	1053	970	Francis X. Bodden, A. M...	1888	Milwaukee, Wis.
Mass. Agri. College†	June 22...	800	705	Class of '71, several living by	last	report.
Mass. Inst. Tech. †...	June 7...	.....	....	Robert H. Richards.....	1868	Jamalca Plain, Mass.
McKendree College†.	June 9...	771	....	Frederick Spier, A. M.....	1845	St. Louis, Mo.
McMinnville Col.†....	June 22...	229	225	John F. Smith.....	1884	Astoria, Ore.
Miami University†..	June 16...	2,152	1,425	Chas. T. McCaughan, D.D...	1837	Winterset, Ia.
Mich. Agri. College†	June 21...	...	....	A. F. Allen.....	1861	Vineland, Kan.
Middlebury College†.	June 22...	1,765	890	S. S. Sherman,.....	1838	Chicago, Ill.
Midland College†....	June 8 ..	112	105	Le Roy H. Kelsey.....	1891	St. Joseph, Mo.
Milligan College †....	May 17...	196	184	James H. Smith.....	1882	Johnson City, Tenn.
Milton College†.....	June 16...	326	287	Albert Salisbury.....	1870	Whitewater, Wis.
Missouri Valley Col.†	June 2...	644	201	Mrs. May Caldwell Orr.....	1890	St. Louis, Mo.
Monmouth College†..	June 9...	1,425	1,150	Mrs. Margaret F. Thompson.	1858	Monmouth, Ill.
Moore's Hill College†	June 16..	387	327	Mrs. Jane Kahler.....	1858	San Fernando, Cal.
Morningside Col. †...	June 16 ..	194	193	J. B. Trimble.....	1891	Storm Lake, Ia.
Mt. Holyoke Col.†...	June 15...	3,914	....	Mrs. W. S. Curtis.....	1839	Chicago, Ill.
Mt. St. Mary's Col..	June	1,500	....	Thomas E. Garvin.....	1844	Evansville, Ind.
Mt. Union College†..	June 23...	813	694	.....	....	.....
Muhlenberg College.	June12-16	685	640	Class of '68, 4 graduates liv	ing.	
Muskingum College†	June 16...	600	490	Rev. Geo. M. Miller.....	1850	Bryan, O.
Neb. Wesleyan Univ†	June 5-8.	1,500	....	.....	....	.....
Newton Theol. Inst..	June 9...	1,502	875	Rev. Jos. Monroe Rockwood.	1841	Bellingham, Mass.
New York Univ.....	June 8 ..	20,467	17,197	Henry B. Elliot, D. D.....	1840	New York City, N. Y.
Niagara University..	June 18...	....	2,000	Rev. E. McCarthy.....	1872	Brooklyn, N. Y.
N. Car. C. A. & M. Arts	May 31....	489	478	.....	....	.....
Normal College ‡....	June 23...	11,562	10,000	.....	....	.....
Northwestern Col. †.	June 16....	690	656	B. Frank Dreisbach.....	1866	Circleville, Ohio.
Northw'n Un. † (Ill.)	June 8...	10,600	9,500	Henry M. Kidder.....	1859	Evanston, Ill.
Nw'n Un.†(Wis) (*u*).	June 23....	....	....	Rev. E. Taukow.....	1872	Caledonia, Minn.
Oberlin College†.....	June 22...	4,844	3,803	Samuel F. Porter.....	1836	Oberlin, Ohio.
Ohio Northern Uni. †	June 3...	....	....	S. P. Gray.....	1874	Indianapolis, Ind.
Ohio State Univ. †...	June 22 ..	3,029	....	Dr. Arthur Townshend.....	1878	New York City, N. Y.
Ohio University†.....	June 16 ..	672	415	Class of '53, 5 graduates liv	ing.	
Ohio Wesleyan Un.†	June 16...	3,959	3,229	Robt. W. McFarland.....	1847	Oxford, O.
Olivet College†.....	June 22...	733	78	Mrs. Griswold.....	1863	Vermontville, Mich.
Oregon Agri. Col. † ...	June 15...	873	....	Class of '70, 3 graduates liv	ing.	
Oriental †	June 8...	116	100	Rev. G. B. Riegel, D. D.....	1906	E. Rochester, N. Y.
Ottawa Univ. †.....	June 8...	370	355	Alice Boomer, Mrs. J. Grierson	1888	Fairview, Ottawa, Kan.
Otterbein Univ. †....	June 16...	836	761	Kate Winter Hanby.....	1857	Alhambra, Cal.

COLLEGES—TABLE TWO. For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Commencement Day, 1910.	Graduates since Organization.*	Alumni Living.*	Earliest Graduates Living.	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Ouachita College†	June 3	475	450	Frank P. Turner, A.B.	1888	Monticello, Ark.
Pacific University†	June 15	219	201	Harvey W. Scott	1866	Portland, Ore.
Park College†	June 30	699	668	Rev. W. T. Scott	1879	Cleone, Ore.
Parsons College†	June 9	365	343	....	....	....
Penn College†	June 8	411	393	Linda Ninde Dorland	1875	Long Beach, Cal.
Pennsylvania Col.†	June 15	1,520	....	Rev. W. F. Eyster, D.D.	1839	Crete, Neb.
Penn. Col. for Wom'n	June 14	238	....	....	....	....
Penn. Military Col.	June 15	496	430	R. K. Carter	1867	Baltimore, Md.
Penn. State Col.†	June 15	1,319	1,237	John N. Banks	1861	Indiana, Pa.
Philander Smith Col†	May 18	253	228	Rufus C. Childress	1888	Little Rock, Ark.
Polytechnic Inst.	June 15	....	....	....	....	....
Pomona College†.(*u*)	June 23	296	288	Class of '94, 11 graduates living	by	last report.
Princet'n Theol. Sem	May 10	5,674	3,062	Rev. Thomas Wright	1839	Fenton, Mich.
Princeton University	June 14	10,444	6,174	James C. Hepburn, M.D.	1832	East Orange, N. J.
Proseminar College	June 15	668	600	Rev. J. H. Dinkmeier	1872	Alhambra, Ill.
Purdue University†	June 2	3,301	3,000	Charles J. Bohrer	1876	La Fayette, Ind.
Radcliffe College‡	June 28	1,023	1,004	Mrs. Ward Clark	1883	Montpelier, Vt.
Randolph-Macon C.	June 18	700	500	Edward S. Brown	1843	Lynchburg, Va.
" Woman's Col	June 7	211	209	Eva Williams	1896	Hirashima, Japan.
Rens'l'r Poly. In.	June 15	1,679	1,198	Jos. R. Bradway	1841	Oakland, Cal.
Richmond Col. (Va.).	June 15	....	....	Rev. P. S. Henson	1849	Boston, Mass.
Rio Grande College†	June 16	88	83	Rev. Thomas D. Davis, A.M.	1883	Tecumseh, Neb.
Ripon College†	June 15	362	340	Miss Luthera Adams	1867	Omro, Wis.
Roanoke College	June 15	628	540	Chas. A. Bower	1856	Cripple Creek, Col.
Rochester A.&M. In †	June 9	748	....	....	....	....
Rochester Theo. Sem	May 11	1,298	1,000	Wm. Wallace Sawyer	1851	Milford, Ohio.
Rock Hill College	June 18	168	155	Thomas A. Whelan	1872	Baltimore, Md.
Rollins College†	June 2	425	375	Clara Louise Guild	1890	Sanford, Fla.
Rose Poly. Institute.	June 9	574	554	S. S. Early	1885	N. Easton, Mass.
Rust University†	May 10	160	120	....	....	....
Rutgers College	June 22	2,384	1,370	Rev. John F. Mesick	1834	York, Pa.
Scio College†	June 23	2,328	2,000	Miss Carrie Hunt	1867	Leesville, O.
Scotia Seminary ‡§.	May 25	657	564	Class of '76, 6 graduates living		
Shaw University†§	May 12	820	....	Rev. Cæsar Johnson	1878	Raleigh, N. C.
Shorter College‡	June 1	450	400	Mary Darlington	1877	Washington, D. C.
Shurtleff College†	June 1	413	349	Hiram A. Gardiner	1842	Eaton, N. Y.
Simmons' College‡	June 15	192	191	....	....	....
Simpson College†	June 9	500	481	Louise Anderson Burke	1870	Newkirk, Okla.
Smith College†	June 14	4,100	3,994	....	....	....
S'ern Bap. Th. S.	May 31	3,000	....	....	....	....
Southern Univ.	June 8	552	466	J. V. Glass	1860	Birmingham, Ala.
Southwest Kan. Col.	June 2	133	130	A. J. Graham	1889	Winfield, Kan.
State Univ. of Iowa†	June 15	7,998	....	*See note "b," on page* 486	1858	Santa Ana, Cal.
State Univ. of Ky.†.	June 2	800	775	William B. Munson, B. S.	1869	Denison, Tex.
Stevens Inst. Tech.	June 2	1,477	1,386	J. Augustus Henderson	1873	State College, Pa.
St. Anselm's (*u*)	June 24	91	86	John B. Peterson	1894	Brighton, Mass.
St. Francis Xavier C.	June 20	838	653	Henry A. Brann, D.D.	1857	New York City.
St. John's Col. (Md.)	June 15	742	570	Daniel Murray Thomas	1846	Baltimore, Md.
St. Lawrence Univ. †.	June 8	....	....	A. B. Hervey	1861	Bath, Me.
St. Louis University.	June 21	1,671	....	Rev. F. P. Garesche, S.J.	1843	Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. Mary's Col. (Kan.)	June 18	594	....	John J. Conroy, M.D.	1885	Chicago, Ill.
St. Mary's Col. (Ky.)	June 14	....	....	John G. Mattingly	1840	St. Mary's, Ky.
St. Olaf College†	June 7	237	228	Dr. C. J. Rollefson	1890	Hazel Run, Minn.
Susquehanna Univ.†	June 15	1,000	....	M. L. Wagenseller	1859	Selinsgrove, Pa.
Swarthmore Col.†	June 8	986	936	*See note "f," on page* 486.		
Syracuse University†	June 8	5,330	....	Mrs. M. E. Nash Spence	1853	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Tabor College†	June 5-9	291	275	Miss Salome Shephardson	1870	Glenwood, Ia.
Talladega College†	June 7	357	317	Thornton T. Benson	1876	Beaumont, Tex.
Tarkio College†	June 16	301	298	William R. Littell	1887	Tarkio, Mo.
Teachers' College	June 1	2,500	2,100	....	....	....
Temple College†	June 4	....	....	T. T. Myers	1894	Huntington, Pa.
Texas Christ. Univ.†	June 9	400	366	E. Milwee	1876	Mangum, Okla.
Throop Poly. Inst.†	June 7	536	520	Geo. F. Doty	1896	Spokane, Wash.
Trinity College (Ct.).	June 22	1,498	963	Dr. S. P. Church	1841	Ithaca, N. Y.
Trinity Col.† (N. C.).	June 8	800	....	J. A. Edwards	1854	Hookerton, N. C.
Trinity University†.	June 1	309	275	Rev. J. Sanford Groves	1871	Canyon City, Tex.
Tri-State College†	Aug. 25	500	350	Ezra Dodge	1885	Angola, Ind.
Tufts College†	June 15	3,062	2,784	Harvey Hersey, A. M.	1857	Barre, Vt.
Tuskegee Institute§	May 26	1,196	1,114	....	....	....
Union College (N. Y.)	June 8	5,388	2,506	John Bigelow	1894	Wichita; Minneapolis.
Union Theol. Sem.	May 17	3,501	2,217	Rev. John W. Lindsay	1842	W. Newton, Mass.
Univ. of Alabama†	June 1	2,000	....	....	....	....
Univ. of Arizona†	June 2	67	64	Pearl Adams	1895	Benson, Ariz.
Univ. of Arkansas†	June 8	543	520	Charles McKinney	1875	St. Louis, Mo.
Univ. of California†	May 18	8,082	7,659	Rev. Albert F. Lyle	1864	Newark, N. J.
Univ. of Chattan'ga†	May 31	1,361	....	Rev. J. J. Manker	1871	Athens, Tenn.
Univ. of Chicago†	June 14	5,113	4,915	....	....	....
Univ. of Colorado†	June 8	1,324	1,251	Oscar E. Jackson	1882	Denver, Col.
Univ. of Denver†	June 25	1,808	1,700	P. V. Carlin, M.D.	1882	Denver, Col.
Univ. of Georgia	June 15	3,168	....	Rev. Henry Newton	1841	Athens, Ga.
Univ. of Idaho†	June 15	253	245	Arthur P. Adair	1896	Boisé, Idaho.
Univ. of Illinois†	June 15	7,096	6,600	James N. Matthews, M.D.	1872	Mason, Ill.
Univ. of Kansas†	June 8	3,625	3,475	L. D. L. Tosh	1873	Kansas City, Kan.
Univ. of Louisv'le† (*u*)	June 10	10,000	....	....	....	....

Colleges—Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Commencement Day, 1910.	Graduates since Organization.*	Alumni Living.*	Earliest Graduates Living.	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Univ. of Maine†	June 8	1,472	1,401	Benj. Flint Gould	1872	Hollister, Cal.
Univ. of Michigan†	June 30	23,817	20,205	Theodore R. Palmer	1847	National City, Cal.
Univ. of Minnesota†	June 9	7,434	7,184	*See note "i," on page* 486.		
Univ of Mississippi†	June 1	1,803	....	Jordan McC. Phipps	1851	Key West, Fla.
Univ. of Missouri†	June 9	4,000	....		....	
Univ. of Montana†	June 9	162	159	*See note "l," on page* 486.		
Univ. of Nebraska†	June 16	3,368	3,232	Jas. S. Dales	1873	Lincoln, Neb.
Univ. of Nevada†	June 2	593	581	Fred. A. Bristol	1891	Germiston, S. Africa.
Univ. of N. Carolina.	May 31	....	....	J. W. Brodnax	1841	Hillsboro, N. C.
Univ. of North Dak.†	June 16	731	....		....	
Univ. of N. Mexico†	May 13	165	162		....	
Univ. of Notre Dame.	June 17	1,200	600	*See note "k" on page* 486.		
Univ. of Oklahoma †	June 9	276	270	M. Tucker, R. P. Stoops	1898	Unknown, Chicago, Ill.
Univ. of Oregon†	June 22	1,467	....	*See note "e," on page* 486.	....	
Univ. of Pittsburgh†	June 15	2,400	2,000	Boyle Kerr	1848	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Univ. of the Pac.†	May 26	620	....	D. C. Vestal, Mrs. C. Smith	1858	San Jose, Sac'm'to. Cal.
Univ. of Penn.**	June 15	24,000	15,000	Joseph H. Smith	1841	West Orange, N. J.
Univ. of Porto Ricot	June 23	267	264	Francisco Znazaga	1903	Rio Piedras, P. R.
Univ. of Rochester†	June 5	1,680	1,419	A. A. Brooks	1851	Corpus Christi, Tex.
Univ. of S. California†	June 16	1,076	1,040	B. F. Lacey, M. Miltimore	1884	Los Angeles, Cal.
Univ. of S. Carolina†	June 8	6,500	3,000		....	
Univ. of S. Dakota†	June 9	462	450	Clarence B. Antisdel	1889	Burma, India.
Univ. of Tennessee†	May 31	....	....	Rev. James Park, D D	1840	Knoxville, Tenn.
Univ. of Texas†	June 14	2,600	2,470	Dr. S. C. Red	1885	Houston, Tex.
Univ. of the South	June 16	790	747	James J. Hanna, C. E.	1873	New Orleans, La.
Univ. of Utah† (*u*)	June 2	1,676	1,632	Wm. Bradford	1876	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Univ. of Vermont†	June 22	4,302	2,460	John Adam Kasson	1842	Washington, D. C.
Univ. of Virginia	June 15	....	....		....	
Univ. of Washingt'n†	June 15	1,185	1,443	Mrs. Clara McCarty Wilt	1876	Tacoma, Wash.
Univ. of Wis'sin† (*u*)	June 23	7,194	....	Levi Booth	1854	Denver, Col.
Univ. of Wooster†	June 16	1,393	1,266	Rev. John C. Miller	1871	Orborne, Kan.
Univ. of Wyoming†	June 16	186	180		....	
Upper Iowa Univ. †	June 16	483	458	J. L. Paine; J. E. Clough	1862	Fayette, Ia., India.
Upsala College†	May 30	100	98	David Magnusson	1894	San Francisco, Cal.
U. S. Mil. Academy.	June	4,852	....	Samuel G. French	1843	Freehold, N. J.
U. S. Naval Acad.	June 8	3,517	2,500	John H. Upshur	1847	Washington, D. C.
Utah Agri. College†	May 24	147	140	Robt. W. Erwin	1894	St. Louis, Mo.
Valparaiso Univ. †	Aug. 18	13,700	12,900	Dr. Carl Ingerson	1875	St. Louis, Mo.
Vanderbilt Univ. †	June 15	4,500	4,000	Henry W. Morgan	1875	Nashville, Tenn.
Vassar College†	June 8	3,393	3,200			
Virginia Mil. Inst.	Sept. 9	2,192	1,200	Dr. O. M. Knight	1842	Oliveville, Va.
Virginia Poly. Inst.	June 15	784	....	Rev. A. Lloyd, D. D.	1875	Alexandria, Va.
Wabash College	June 15	1,083	856	John M. Cowan	1842	Springfield, Mo.
Wake Forest College	May	1,279	....	Dr. David R. Wallace	1850	Waco, Tex.
Walden Univ. †	May	1,453	1,125	J. M. Jamison, M.D.	1877	Topeka, Kan.
Washburn College†	June 8	718	690		....	
Wash. State Col. †	June 21	404	404	Class of '97, 7 graduates living		
Wash. & Jeff. Col.	June 22	4,294	1,850	Addison May	1831	West Chester, Pa.
Wash. & Lee Univ.	June 15	.....	4,000		....	
Waynesburg College	June	700	400	Mrs. J. M. Howard	1854	Waynesburg, Pa.
Wellesley College†	June 28	3,628	3,509		....	
Wells College†	June 8	386	370	Jeanette L. Daggett	1869	Bernardsville, N. J.
Wesleyan Fem. Col.	May 30	2,500	....		....	
Wesleyan Univ. (Ct).	June 29	2,783	1,964	Rev. B. Hawley, D. D.	1838	Saratoga Spa, N. Y.
Western C. (Women)	June 8	788	640	Augusta M. Chapin	1856	Upper Alton, Ill.
Western Md. Col. †	June 15	711	660	Wm. S. Crouse	1871	Denton, Md.
West. Reserve Univ.	June 16	....	....		....	
West. The, Sem.	May 5	1,331	1,017	James P. Fulton	1849	Harper, Kan.
West Va. Univ. †	June 15	1,500	....	O. H. Dille	1871	Morgantown, W. Va.
Westfield College†	June 8	196	178	Rev. Jos. H. Snyder, D.D.	1870	Lecompton, Kan.
Westminster C. (Mo.)	June 8	342	284	Robert McPheeters	1856	Fulton, Mo.
Westmin'r Col. (Pa)†	June 16	1,500	900	Thomas Henderson Hanna	1856	Bloomington, Ind.
Wheaton College†	June	400	350	Rev. J. P. Stoddard	1860	Boston, Mass.
Wiley University†	May 8	200	197	William Wesley	1881	Bagwell, Tex.
Willamette Univ. † (*u*	June 16	920	845	Mrs. E. J. Y. Moore	1859	Portland, Ore.
William Jewell Col.	June 18	....	600	De Witt C. Allen	1853	Liberty, Mo.
Williams College	June 22	5,079	2,870	William Rankin, LL. D.	1831	Newark, N. J.
Wittenberg Col. † (*u*).	June 1	1,277	996	W. H. Wynn, D. D.	1851	Tacoma, Wash.
Wofford College	June 7	794	703	Samuel Dibble, LL. D.	1856	Orangeburg, S. C.
Woman's Col. (Balt.)	June 6	837	823	Miss A. L. Cole	1892	Sweet Brier, Va.
Worcester Poly. Inst.	June 9	1,347	1,259	Henry P. Armsby	1871	State College, Pa.
Yale University	June 22	25,482	15,428	Henry P. Hedges	1838	Bridgehampton, L. I.
Yankton College†	June 15	213	....	B. W. Burleigh	1888	Perry, Ia.
York College†	June	427	4,215	Mrs. Minnie B. Spore	1894	Canton, China.

The statistics embraced in this table were communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the respective institutions, and represent their condition at the close of 1909.

Persons writing to the different institutions for catalogues should inclose postage stamp for reply, and also indicate the reason for request.

TABLE THREE—FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

COST OF TUITION AND OTHER EXPENSES OF EDUCATION ITEMIZED, AND INCOME FROM PRODUCTIVE FUNDS AND BENEFACTIONS DURING THE LAST COLLEGE YEAR, COMMUNICATED TO "THE WORLD ALMANAC" BY THE COLLEGES.

COLLEGES. For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Tuition—Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, etc.	Other Expenses—Fees, Books, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Receipts from Benefactions.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Adelphi College	$180	$216 up.	$25	$75,000	....	....
Adrian College	15	144	50	50,000	$12,500	$51,500
Agri. & Mech. Col. (Tex.)	None.	137	18	209,000	....	§§3,000
Alabama Poly. Institute.	(*m*)	112-135	43-50	....	....	133,600
Albany College	50	150-200	10-50	10,000	4,000	8,500
Albion College	33	133-171	40	287,000	11,000	55,225
Albright College	60	165	5-15	83,028	11,020	26,82[illegible]
Alfred University	50	170-290	25-50	379,000	5,529	35,018
Allegheny College	60	140	12-20	565,000	3,000	54,000
Alma College	32	150-200	10-25	389,000	130,000	153,903
Am. International Col	(*i*) 153	(*i*)	5-15	....	17,000	§§5,000
American Un. (Tenn.)	50	100	15	None.	5,500	§§6,000
Amherst College	140	350-500	....	2,000,000	260,000	§§62,500
Andover Theol. Sem. (*j*)	150	200-300	....	900,000	....	....
Antioch College	40-50	93-107	23-43	....	....	....
Armour Inst. Technology (*j*)	125	144	25	....	....	....
Ashland College	33-50	115	15	75,000	6,000	12,000
Atlanta University	16	88	20	73,131	26,120	§§4,760
Auburn Theological Sem.	None.	150	None.	780,738	8,703	51,557
Augustana College	36	125 up.	15	151,615	63,251	151,584
Baker University	46	150	50	150,000	12,740	64,625
Baldwin University (*j*)	36	115	15	100,000	8,000	19,000
Barnard College‡	150	540	....	1,040,977	13,314	206,955
Bates College (*j*)	50	96-148	50	646,622	65,382	(*c*) 52,908
Baylor University	50-60	180	20-35	119,560	....	71,450
Beloit College	80	300-400	20-30	1,145,265	185,845	(*c*)90,093
Bellevue College	50	154	11-21	42,650	10,360	45,855
Benedict College	12	52	12	126,921	87,445	(*c*)13,113
Berea College	None.	64-50	30	402,000	56,567	87,898
Bethany College (Kan.)	36-120	105	....	58,500	....	78,000
Bethany Col. (W. Va.) (*j*)	36	156	12	150,000	2,000	25,000
Blackburn College	50	200-250	20	100,000	75,000	(*c*) 7,000
Boston University	130	165 up.	25	797,391	40,341	183,583
Bowdoin College	75	175	100	1,862,560	524,552	(*c*) 410,498
Brigham Young College	11	175	25	30,000	32,687	46,417
Brown University	153	300	100-200	3,500,000	75,000	231,379
Bryn Mawr College	125-200	100-200	10	1,233,362	251,876	(*c*)235,196
Bucknell University	50	250	....	....	....	....
Buchtel College	50	171	25	130,000	22,500	(*c*)22,444
Butler College	48	180	25	400,000	....	29,195
Canisius College	50	250	35	....	....	....
Carleton College	40	200	15-30	350,000	3,500	45,000
Carroll College	47	144-180	20	250,000	25,000	(*c*) 26,000
Carson and Newman Col.	30-40	75-125	10-25	89,685	12,473	(*c*) 17,400
Carthage College	40	108-126	17-25	271,413	1,825	§§4,400
Case School Appl. Science	100	200-250	50	2,300,000	....	147,000
Catholic Univ. of Amer.	75	240	20	4,701,562	....	....
Cedarville College	26	100	16	67,000	8,700	(*c*)5,270
Central College (Mo.)	50	120-160	25-50	178,000	10,000	27,437
Central Univ. of Iowa	43	80-110	10-20	125,000	25,000	(*c*) 15,000
Central Univ. of Ky	50-100	100-250	50-100	500,000	....	50,000
Central Wesleyan Col.	36	108-117	20	115,000	16,000	(*c*) 13,000
Charles City College	38	140-171	15	130,000	75,000	(*c*)11,359
Charleston College	40	128	20	293,700	....	18,009
Christian Univ. (Mo.)	40	160	20	71,000	52,000	60,500
Claflin University (*a*)	20	75	10	12,000	50,000	77,283
Clark College (Mass.)	50	150-200	....	1,300,000	....	65,000
Clark University (Ga.)	14	96	6	11,000	500	37,052
Clark University (Mass.)	100	250	None.	4,000,000	....	....
Clarkson School Tech.	100	156-180	40-50	300,000	....	23,749
Clemson Agri. College	40	87	15-25	249,813	....	255,983
Coe College	40	160	150	400,000	20,998	48,917
Colgate University	60	200	50	1,765,154	60,755	128,310
College of City of N. Y.	(*m*)	None.	None.	**	....	584,811
College of St. Elizabeth	200	100	....	None.	None.	....
Colorado Agri. College	None.	145-234	35	....	....	185,000
Colorado College	50	155-190	45	715,000	125,000	§§23,000
Colorado Sc. of Mines	(*m*) 150	275	100	....	....	153,693
Columbia Univ. (*b*)	150-250	(*f*) 414	(*f*)108	26,704,539	737,215	2,207,501
Concordia College	40	150	(*i*)	None.	....	....
Converse College‡	75	220	....	....	....	73,911
Cooper College (*j*)	38	150-250	15	50,000	4,000	10,000
Cornell College (Iowa)	50	125-175	15-30	651,336	....	63,317
Cornell University (N. Y.)	(*ee*)150	300-500	25-75	8,856,758	161,346	1,417,304
Cotner University	36	110 up.	4	25,000	5,500	23,948
Creighton University	(*e*)	175	10 up.	2,000,000	....	160,000
Cumberland University (*j*)	75-100	90-150	40	100,009	....	....
Dakota Wesleyan Univ.	30	125	40	150,000	14,000	39,000

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Tuition—Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, etc.	Other Expenses—Fees, Books, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Receipts from Benefactions.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Dartmouth College	$125	$175-260	$60-150	$2,972,000	$131,000	$375,000
Davidson College	60	100-175	50-75	100,000	5,816	47,586
Delaware College	60	175-275	25-75	90,000	500	68,064
Denison University	50	140	60	748,302	108,600	153,830
De Pauw University (*j*)	48.75	180-234	15-20	490.186	79,872	(*c*) 84,056
Des Moines College	48	144	25	102,000	12,000	(*c*) 24,500
Dickinson College	.....	300	(*y*)	361,000	9,316	91,861
Doane College	40	123	18	184,252	21,466	45,414
Drake University	50-100	150 up.	25-100	436,203	20,000	137,024
Drew Theol. Seminary	None.	117	50	580,000	37,000	(*c*) 40,000
Drury College	40	150	25	400,000	....	25,000
Earlham College	77	163	15	340,000	7,500	38,200
Eastern College	60	165	15	20,000	....	21,195
Elmira College‡	150	275	25	80,000	....	45,032
Elon College	50	80-120	30-40	32,000	....	...
Emory and Henry Col.	50	120-170	35-50	25,000	20,000	§§ 22,000
Emory College (*j*)	60	200 up.	None.	222,115	....	...
Emporia College	50	275	25	125,000	50,000	55,000
Erskine College	40	76-150	35-50	108,000	6,500	14,000
Eureka College	27.50	130	30	53,000	3,000	13,000
Ewing College	30	118-130	7	....	....	...
Fairmount College	40	225-300	50	50,000	10,000	(*c*) 17,941
Fargo College	32	135	24	....	....	....
Findlay College	38	100	5-25	76,476	4,400	26,065
Fisk University	17	100	25	78,289	25,797	62,508
Fordham University	100	350	15	....	....	...
Fort Worth Univ.	50	150	10	....	....	68,300
Franklin College (Ind.) (*j*)	54	175	30	250,000	14,170	38,000
Franklin Col. (Ohio)	40	104	15	None.	....	3,600
Franklin & Marshall Col.	None.	148	85	390,000	27,602	51,312
Friends University	44	120-150	....	130,000	....	16,000
Furman University (*j*)	50	100	45	153,625	8,000	19,024
Gen'l Theol. Sem. (P. E.)	None.	225	50	....	....	....
Geneva College	60	140	20	165,000	....	4,125
George Washington Univ.	150	165-330	7-57	113,770	23,178	173,324
Georgetown College	45	150	25-75	....	....	....
Georgetown Univ. (D. C.)	100-150	250-650	42	188,500	35,000	185,731
Girard College	None.	None.	None.	23,781,870	None.	1,909,208
Greensboro Female Col.	70	135	7	....	240	37,948
Greer College	40	159	15	3,000	....	6,000
Grinnell College	55	186	35	796,586	490,819	(*c*) 70,126
Grove City College	60	108-180	25	25,000	1,150	32,224
Guilford College (*j*)	60	120	15	175,000	2,000	45,927
Gustavus Adolphus Col.	30-50	75-150	5-15	75,000	50,000	(*c*) 50,000
Hamilton College	90	450-500	(*y*)	850,000	300,000	(*c*) 56,000
Hamline University	37	153	24	....	....	§§ 7,000
Hampden-Sidney College	50	127-201	40-50	165,000	12,000	(*c*) 17,000
Hampton Nor. & Ag. Inst.	100	132	5	1,803,852	229,620	364,079
Hanover College	None.	144	35	228,000	....	....
Hartford Theol. Sem.	None.	175	25	....	....	....
Harvard University	(*k*) 150	362-1,039	25 up.	22,716,759	....	...
Hastings College	50	140	12	101,070	28,020	(*c*) 47,893
Haverford College	150	225-425	25	1,380,000	142,000	(*c*) 105,000
Hedding College	51	152	10	100,000	....	10,000
Heidelberg University	60	108-144	20	205,000	4,153	32,618
Hendrix College	60	160	20-40	132,875	3,282	15,662
Henry Kendall College	40	200	20	100,000	5,000	16,000
Hillsdale College	27	150-225 (*w*)	5-25	232,079	6,359	23,114
Hiram College	48	115-185	5-15	210,000	108,000	(*c*) 29,000
Hiwassee College	20	70	10	None.	2,850	6,000
Hobart College	100	150-200	40-50	730,448	22,850	61,000
Holy Cross College	60	200	15	....	17,100	44,800
Hope College (Mich.)	24	125	50	322,328	1,250	30,568
Howard University (D. C.)	None.	98	20-30	216,997	3,919	135,221
Howard College	60	155	25	33,000	4,000	15,000
Howard Payne College (*j*)	50	200	10-15	....	....	145,108
Huron College	40	125	15	20,000	35,000	60,000
Illinois College	50	110-225	10-20	294,000	2,969	36,150
Illinois Wesleyan Univ.	52	140-180	20	175,000	60,000	(*c*) 39,000
Indiana University	None	106	15	816,084	....	250,000
Indiana Central Univ.	38	106	15	71,000	7,000	9,000
Iowa College	55	144-189	25-50	813,616	16,772	(*c*) 91,057
Iowa State College	(*m*) 50	150-175	50-100	686,777	1,235	604,021
Iowa Wesleyan Univ.	45	140	25	61,000	19,500	(*c*) 20,287
James Millikin Univ.	40	170-180	15	207,600	7,600	89,823
John B. Stetson Univ (*j*)	72 60	173	10-20	284,143	80,000	152,299
Johns Hopkins Univ	150-200	180	30 up.	4,558,438	....	317,000
Juniata College	39-58	150	....	115,000	2,795	49,779
Kansas Wesleyan Univ.	40	126	12	21,000	....	16,318
Kentucky Wes. College	50	110	20	70,000	5,000	13,000
Kenyon College	75	150	30	609,555	105,000	(*c*) 59,041
Keuka College	36	138	16	....	6,832	§§ 3,311
Knox College	50	200-400	14-20	295,039	166,206	35,936
Knoxville College	7.50	75	5	10,000	14,000	24,974

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 486.	Tuition—Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, etc.	Other Expenses—Fees, Books, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Receipts from Benefactions.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Lafayette College (Pa.)	$100	$170-350	$75	$783,608	$47,597	(c) $94,544
Lake Erie College	125	225	22	140,000	10,637	50,419
Lake Forest College (j)	50	174-215	17	748,927	143,194	(c) 60,717
Lander College	38.50	130	12-15	2,500	1,200	24,000
Lane Theological Sem.	None.	200	20	350,000	....	14,000
Lawrence University	46	140	15	631,389	19,500	70,788
Leander Clark College	40	140	15	150,500	....	16,000
Lebanon Valley College	50	144 up.	29	....	20,835	47,810
Lehigh University	60-150	250 350	50	1,178,000	....	182,000
Leland Stanford Jr. Univ.	None.	300-450	20-70	18,000,000	....	750,000
Lenox College	30-50	140	10-25	102,097	3,510	14,366
Liberty College	50	150	25	....	....	12,000
Lincoln College	36	144	56	103,142	1,000	8,132
Lombard College	36	200-250	30	238,000	14,000	18,820
Louisiana State Univ.	(m) 60	108	15-55	318,313	....	133,637
Macalester College	32	120-162	15	200,000	200,000	(c) 41,000
Manhattan College	75-100	250	10-30	None.	None.	50,177
Marietta College	30	175-250	25-40	263,068	3,475	26,898
Marquette Univ. (j)	60	144-216	15-75	....	3,000	61,000
Maryville College	18	75	7	416,389	226,000	(c) 36,683
Mass. Agricultural Col.	(z) 120	225	20-40	240,666	None.	82,088
Mass. Inst. Technology	250	180-300	25-50	2,347,029	....	....
McCormick Theol. Sem.	None.	225	40-50	1,800,000	20,000	....
McKendree College	45	100-150	15-25	133,180	....	11,639
McMinnville College	51	200	25	58,762	14,248	38,324
Miami University	None.	105-250	10 up.	110,000	15,000	200,991
Michigan Agri. Col. (j)	(m) 15	(y) 200-300	(y)	1,173,000	None.	340,000
Mich. College of Mines	(h) 25	330	120-250	None.	None.	104-391
Middlebury College	80	140	....	557,805	140,445	(c) 36,072
Midland College	40	125	15	50,000	10,000	15,000
Milligan College	40	90-100	10	....	3,000	11,800
Millsaps College	30	120	16	270,000	45,000	(c) 18,000
Milton College	40	130	15	120,000	1,553	15,253
Mississippi College	40	160	20	119,000	20,000	(c) 23,000
Miss. Agri. & Mech. Col.	m) 30-50	140-150	42	5,914	250	142,083
Missouri Valley College	27-37	150-180	35-50	186,385	....	25,369
Monmouth College	51	150	15	248,128	65,363	(c) 46,186
Moore's Hill College	40	114	15	26,000	3,725	11,375
Morningside College	48	145	27	400,000	150,000	(c) 21,000
Morris Brown College (a)	8.50	55.25	5-7	....	....	30,000
Mount Angel College	50	160	15 up.	....	....	....
Mount Holyoke College‡	150	200-225	25	825,000	52,000	§§ 203,000
Mt. St. Mary's College (j)	(i) 300	(i)	25	None.	None.	....
Mount Union College	54	226	(y)	115,000	2,000	....
Muhlenberg College	75	205	25	270,642	35,909	45,439
Muskingum College	45	150-250	25	105,000	40,000	60,000
Nebraska Wesleyan U. (j)	36	200-300	(y)	100,000	3,500	§§ 27,961
Newberry College	50	81	10-20	110,000	10,500	§§6,795
Newton Theol. Inst.	None.	170	....	815,000	14,000	54,000
New York University	100-200	250-400	50	1,220,000	27,000	511,000
Niagara University	100	300	30	None.	50,000	91,000
N. C. State Nor. & Ind. Col.	45-65	114	16	75,000	26,000	125,000
Nor. Car. Ag. & Mech. Arts.	45	180	25	....	None.	....
Northwestern Col. (Ill.)	54-60	175-250	30-50	242,000	....	28,174
Northwestern Univ. (Ill.)	100-175	250-350	50-75	3,013,616	403,101	1,070,052
Northwest'n Un. (Wis. (j)	40	100	20	40,000	15,000	19,000
Norwich University	65	193	50-80	110,000	100,000	136,000
Oberlin College	75	130-275	20-40	1,725,000	175,000	290,509
Ohio Northern Univ.	55-60	125-175	....	....	1,000	50,000
Ohio State University	(x)	200	1 25	842,930	30,450	783,725
Ohio Univ. (Athens, O.)	None.	161	78	141,445	2,500	182,354
Ohio Wesleyan Univ.	15	125-150	100-125	710,200	6,054	148,687
Olivet College	50	135	55	136,950	20,980	82,087
Oregon Agri. College	None. (s)	150-200	15 up.	17,237	None.	202,188
Ottawa University	47	135	10	161,618	6,397	27,700
Otterbein University	53	150	20	144,839	31,300	66,435
Ouachita College	50	150	50	20,000	6,000	56,000
Pacific University (Ore.)	56	120-240	25-60	240,000	23,000	§§ 19,500
Park College	20-30	60-200	5	348,310	7,908	30,000
Parker College	30	130	12	70,000	1,546	12,469
Parsons College	40	150	26	....	....	....
Peabody College	* 30	300	50	††	††	50,000
Penn College (Iowa)	44	150-250	10-15	98,558	7,900	33,259
Pennsylvania College	30	125	45	200,000	11,270	36,186
Penna. College (Women)	125	275	25	....	....	....
Penna. Military Col.	550	(i)	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania State Col.	None.	162	75-300	567,000	2,419	326,329
Philander Smith College	16	72	8	None.	4,200	(c) 1,600
Polytechnic Institute	200	....	....	....	20,700	89,825
Pomona College (j)	90	200	20	270,000	40,000	56,000
Pratt Institute	3-75	200 up.	5-20	4,665,697	1,750,000	(c) 367,552
Presbyterian Col. of S. C.	40	120	20	10,000	10,000	(c) 5,614
Princeton Theol. Sem.	None.	175	24	3,211,294	1,718	145,412
Princeton University	150-160	165-475	25 up	4,168,900	198,299	560,690
Proseminar Col.	50	100-125	15	3,514	3,514	30,005

COLLEGES—TABLE THREE. For explanation of signs, see page 4-6.	Tuition—Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, etc.	Other Expenses—Fees, Books, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Receipts from Benefactions.	Total Income, including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Purdue University	(m) $25	$240	$55-100	$340,000	$63,000	$361,969
Radcliffe College‡	200	252-450	25-60	650,000	15,000	§§ 74,080
Randolph-Macon College.	75	200	45-55	210,500	15,000	(c) 130,000
" " (Woman's)	75	200	25	211,000	....	134,569
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	200	250-400	43-80	1,521,520	....	....
Richmond College (Va.)	70	120	45	500,000	....	....
Redfield College	40	125-200	25-50	43,000	2,785	10,082
Rio Grande College	28	120	30-75	76,000	....	6,000
Ripon College	30	200	100	249,974	24,193	52,965
Roanoke College	50	130-160	25	132,420	10,000	26,162
Rochester A. & M. Inst.	5-75	180-200	20-30	380,210	32,817	104,687
Rochester Theol. Sem.	None.	150	75	1,689,094	9,535	73,118
Rockford College	75	275	11	147,102	....	56,476
Rollins College	60	150	....	221,000	21,341	65,029
Rose Polytechnic Inst.	100	....	35-50	1,000,000	400,000	§§ 16,000
Rutgers College	80	180-198	60	680,000	....	....
Scio College	45	125	50	5,000	2,000	10,000
Seton Hall College	(i) 380	(j)	....	None.	None.	....
Shorter College‡	70	275	20	40,000	....	52,400
Shurtleff College	34	150-200	30-40	160,000	10,000	25,714
Simmons College	100	260-300	10-25	2,121,486	....	140,981
Simpson College	66	135	75	76,016	3,000	26,993
Smith College	100	300 up	5	....	....	....
Southern Bapt. Theo. Sem.	None.	96	25	700,000	50,000	(c) 45,000
Southern University	50	143	20-35	55,000	....	27,988
Southwestern Col. (Kan.)	33-42	100-200	5-20	100,000	5,000	22,130
S. W. Presb. Un. (Tenn.) (i)	50	186	50	285,000	....	....
State Univ. of Kentucky	30-50	108-180	25	....	26,500	92,022
State Univ. of Iowa	20-50	156-210	10-60	240,320	....	543,562
State Univ. of Kentucky	25-40	95-160	46	165,000	None.	149,908
Stevens Institute Tech.	(p)	280-400	60	870,000	....	126,452
St. Bede College	200	(i)	10	None.	None.	....
St. Benedict's College	30	170	15	....	None.	....
St. Francis Xavier College	100	....	....	....	6,132	112,000
St. John's College (Md.)	75	160-170	20-30	....	30,000	46,000
St. Joseph's College (Ia.)	60	180	25	140,000	5,000	72,000
St. Lawrence University	(pp) 60	180	25	450,000	40,000	55,290
St. Louis University	60-150	125-300	5-25	20,000	14,500	§§ 50,000
St. Mary's College (Kan.)	60	250	25	None.	None.	112,500
St. Mary's College (Ky.)	40	160	20	None.	....	32,000
St. Olaf College	20	90	10	20,000	....	55,000
St. Stephen's College	250	(i)	5	230,000	3,000	30,000
St. Vincent's College	60	300	....	6,000	....	....
Susquehanna College	51	149	25	41,242	5,981	25,146
Swarthmore College	150	250	10-50	949,750	125,000	190,899
Syracuse University	75-125	150-250	15-50	2,065,716	451,276	757,265
Tabor College	45	140-250	12	....	....	....
Talladega College (j)	90	....	150	162,213	7,461	13,213
Tarkio College	30	125-160	7-16	100,165	12,255	(c) 21,852
Taylor University	48	100	6	....	8,000	12,500
Teachers' Col. (N.Y. City)	150	250-450	20 up.	1,622,756	463,898	(c) 450,803
Temple College	5-150	170-205	10-20	20,000	1,594	118,043
Texas Christian Univ.	60	160	12	50,000	8,000	63,000
Throop Poly. Inst.	100	200 up.	15	160,525	40,947	96,257
Transylvania Univ.	36	120-250	25	239,000	....	25,000
Trinity College	100	200-320	50	821,800	157,341	219,348.
Trinity College (D.C.)	100	300-400	....	....	....	....
Trinity College (N.C.)	50	150	81	441,000	80,000	(c) 81,000
Trinity Univ. (Tex.)	70	125-160	30	65,267	6,025	23,009
Tufts College	100-150	150-200	125-200	1,688,783	104,900	(c) 233,901
Tulane University	85	135-200	60-85	4,403,073	9,200	356,584
Tuskegee Institute	None.	88.75	6	1,370,417	123,087	206,381
Union College (Ky.) (j)	40	90	15-20	278,000	....	....
Union College (Neb.)	40-50	150	20	....	None.	49,780
Union College (N.Y.)	75-120	200-350	35-75	770,674	108,340	(c) 90,757
Union Christian College	33	85	15	76,000	....	....
Union Theological Sem. (i)	None.	130	....	....	....	....
Union University	60	125-150	15-25	150,000	....	....
Univ. of Alabama	(m) 20	144	50	1,000,000	....	93,500
Univ. of Arizona	(m) 20	200-250	50-100	10,500	10,100	123,369
Univ. of Arkansas	None.	116-265	25	(yy)	None.	....
Univ. of California	(m) 20	200-400	100	4,311,955	328,930	1,443,500
Univ. of Chattanooga	(oo) 50	130	25	221,000	2,782	63,185
Univ. of Chicago	100-200	200-500	10-50	15,070,903	502,013	1,899,755
Univ. of Cincinnati (j)	75-125	475-250	25-65	1,423,546	....	249,549
Univ. of Colorado	(q)	200-300	....	....	....	350,000
Univ. of Denver	45-130	200 up.	25 up.	380,000	65,000	125,000
Univ. of Florida	(m) 20	120	55	200,000	63,348	160,908
Univ. of Georgia	(ff) 50	144-360	150	434,482	31,163	457,669
Univ. of Idaho	None.	175	75	336,292	None.	203,104
Univ. of Illinois	50-175	180-252	120-150	645,171	10,000	1,093,998
Univ. of Kansas	10-35	265	10-25	151,000	....	458,877
Univ. of Louisville (j)	100	200	20	200,000	10,000	40,000
Univ. of Maine	60	138-180	20-25	218,300	None.	185,475
Univ. of Michigan	(f) 60	162-320	....	545,946	....	1,289,482

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 436.	Tuition—Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, etc.	Other Expenses—Fees, Books, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Receipts from Benefactions.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Univ. of Minnesota	$20-150	$250-400	$15-100	$1,413,817	....	$1,266,392
Univ. of Mississippi	50-75	125	50	700,000	None.	158,800
Univ. of Missouri	(*m*) 20	250	....	1,257,839	....	625,466
Univ. of Montana	None.	300-400	25-50	179,000	$2,000	125,800
Univ. of Nashville	30	125-175	....	....	....	75,000
Univ. of Nebraska	None(*dd*)	250	35	650,000	1,000	645,000
Univ. of Nevada	None.	400	50	....	....	§§4,766
Univ. of New Mexico	(*m*)	180	30	5,704	None.	40,851
Univ. of North Carolina	60	(*f*) 140	10-55	806,237	....	146,000
Univ. of North Dakota	(*l*)	149	26	944,586	....	174,427
Univ. of Notre Dame	100	300	25-50	None.	None.	364,877
Univ. of Oklahoma	None.	175-300	10-40	1,000,000	....	117,756
Univ. of Oregon	None.	140-200	20-50	135,000	....	141,000
Univ. of the Pacific	None.	210	12	115,000	3,000	38,833
Univ. of Pennsylvania (*y*)	150-200	365-565	15-55	5,337,796	509,435	§§540,624
Univ. of Pittsburgh	100-150	....	....	507,478	60,750	206,308
University of Porto Rico	None.	220	None.	....	None.	111,925
Univ. of Rochester	96	180-300	25-75	841,658	79,450	(*c*) 73,000
Univ. of the South	100	200-240	10-30	200,000	....	....
Univ. of South Carolina	40	108	60	None.	....	95,486
Univ. of South Dakota	12	150-200	10-25	....	None.	117,633
Univ. of S. California	40	150-250	12 up.	400,000	12,300	145,000
Univ. of Florida	(*m*) 20	120	30	158,300	....	40,250
Univ. of Tennessee	(*bb*)	125-225	30-107	427,000	None.	174,511
Univ. of Texas	None.	200-400	40	140,799	200	341,869
Univ. of Utah (*j*)	10-25	144-250	10-75	400,000	630	209,658
Univ. of Vermont	100	175-265	45-80	541,583	16,965	109,898
Univ. of Virginia	(*d*)	165	57-85	1,569,411	787,783	1,076,887
Univ. of Washington	None.	300	50-100	1,500,000	None.	673,000
Univ. of Wisconsin (*j*)	(*m*)	175-225	15-50	674,513	4,025	1,165,543
Univ. of Wooster	60	155	30	435,310	143,049	(*c*) 55,723
Univ. of Wyoming	None.	180	12	....	....	115,803
Upper Iowa University	45	126	14	157,385	47,341	67,357
Urbana University	45	225	10-15	120,000	20,000	(*c*) 7,500
Ursinus College	50	160	50	211,100	25,765	76,890
U. S. Military Academy	†	†	70	†	†	†
U. S. Naval Academy	§	§	§	§	§	§
Utah Agri. College	(*aa*)	150-250	15-50	137,457	....	126,794
Valparaiso University	50	81	28	....	None.	§§ 280,000
Vanderbilt University	100	100-200	50-100	1,700,000	6,000	183,000
Vassar College‡	150	350	....	66,954	9,344	855,080
Vincennes University	24	210	20	120,000	....	7,000
Virginia Christian College	45	155	25	....	50,000	§§ 9,700
Virginia Military Inst.	75	175	150	20,000	None.	148,000
Virginia Polytechnic Inst	50	130	96	269,379	None.	271,904
Wabash College	47	126-200	70-125	620,000	115,000	(*c*) 12,000
Wake Forest College	50	110-175	55	320,000	18,300	43,938
Walden University (*j*)	12-50	87-130	4-16	35,050	250	43,670
Washburn College	50-65	147-190	17-25	175,000	2,000	§§ 32,000
Washington College (Md.)	50	170	20	None.	25,000	33,000
Wash. State College	None.	125	35-50	4,232,378	....	678,305
Wash'n & Jefferson Col.	60	180	50	534,238	21,750	72,478
Washington & Lee Univ.	50	108-200	40-50	830,682	79,125	(*c*) 92,263
Washington Univ. (*j*)	100-150	....	....	6,375,000	....	471,900
Waynesburg College	45	150-200	25	7,700	3,100	10,700
Wellesley College‡	175	275	25	1,076,989	224,644	716,314
Wells College‡	150	350	10 up	327,000	....	119,640
Wesleyan University	85	120-300	50-70	1,506,919	84,626	134,327
Wesleyan Female College	70	200	25	25,000	5,000	83,000
Western Col. (Women)	100	200	25	128,000	8,369	68,316
Western Maryland Col.	45	180	25	None.	None.	....
Western Reserve Univ.	(*gg*) 100	180	40	2,019,142	257,336	455,756
Western Theol. Sem.	None.	200	30	716,257	10,035	40,777
Westfield College	32	110-148	15-25	25,000	4,500	9,600
Westminster Col. (Mo.)	60	150	90	224,868	1,417	20,024
Westminster Col. (Pa.)	60	144-180	....	158,000	12,000	§§ 18,500
West Virginia Univ.	25-50	150-225	....	118,354	None.	264,294
Wheaton College	50	100-200	20	88,189	14,124	31,424
Whitman College	109	195-220	(*f*) 75	257,273	130,661	(*c*) 123,420
Whitworth College (*j*)	54	180	6	210,000	9,146	19,777
Wiley University	12	80	15	....	15,200	37,804
William & Mary College	35	117-135	26-31	154,000	8,272	(*c*) 51,371
William Jewell College	50	160	40	500,000	120,000	(*c*) 50,000
Willamette Univ. (*j*)	60	125-175	15	150,000	50,000	(*c*) 16,620
Williams College	140	197-416	50	1,450,060	12,212	167,703
Wilmington Col. (Ohio)	50	114	40	100,000	2,000	....
Wilson College (Women)	60	200	25-30	....	....	....
Wittenberg College	60	130	20	500,000	65,000	(*c*) 30,000
Wofford College	40	135-155	30	125,000	17,950	36,998
Woman's College (Balt.)	150	300	25	550,000	10,000	90,000
Worcester Poly. Inst.	150	250	25	....	....	....
Yale University	155 up.	(*f*) 325	(*f*) 45	10,561,830	1,469,515	(*c*) 1,240,208
Yankton College	40	130	10	188,585	9,583	37,463
York College	34.50	90-126	None.	4,150	6,740	19,417

Reference Marks Used in Preceding College Tables.

TABLE ONE.

* All departments. † Co-education of the sexes. ‡ Education of women only. § For the education of colored students. ‡‡ Medical Department at Mobile, Ala. †† At Athens, Tenn., also.

(*a*) Co-education excepting in Art Department.

(*b*) Co-education in Medicine and Law.

(*c*) No restriction as to color.

(*d*) Number of instructors and students given does not include the Horace Mann or Speyer schools.

(*e*) Branches at Tufts College and Boston.

(*f*) Confined strictly to post-graduate work. The national university of the church.

(*g*) Academic and Technical Departments at Fayetteville; Law and Medical Departments at Little Rock; Normal School (for negroes), Pine Bluff, Ark.

(*h*) And at Chicago.

(*i*) Co-education in graduate and Medicine Departments.

(*j*) For Indians and colored youths, both sexes.

(*k*) Separate Women's College.

(*l*) Radcliffe College is the women's college affiliated with Harvard University. The number of instructors and students shown at Radcliffe College are not included in the Harvard totals.

(*m*) To be succeeded by Dr. Marion Le Roy Burton

(*n*) Both sexes are taught in separate colleges.

(*o*) Comprises Adelbert College for men, College for women and professional departments.

(*p*) Co-education until 1913.

(*r*) Schools Pharmacy and Medicine at Chicago.

(*s*) Medical Department at Galveston.

(*t*) Excluding Radcliffe and including the Summer School.

(*u*) School of Mines at Rolla, Mo.

(*v*) Also at Cleveland, O.

(*w*) Co-education in Law, Pedagogy, Graduate, Summer, and Commerce, Accounts and Finance. The Undergraduate Schools are at University Heights, Bronx Borough, New York City; Law, Pedagogy, Graduate, and Commerce, Accounts and Finance at Washington Square; Medicine at East Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue.

(*x*) College of Liberal Arts at St. Paul, Minn.; College Physicians and Surgeons at Minneapolis.

(*y*) Report at close of 1908.

(*z*) Women admitted to Graduate, Law, Teachers' course, Biology and Music.

(*aa*) Dean of Medical Dept., T. C. Evans; Law Dept., W. O. Harris; Academic Dept., John Patterson.

(*bb*) Co-education in Graduate School for Ph. D., Art and Music.

(*cc*) Co-education in Law and Medicine Depts.

(*dd*) For immigrants.

TABLE TWO.

* All departments. † Co-education of the sexes. ‡ Education of women only. § For the education of colored students. ** Co-education in Law, Graduate School and Biology courses in the College.

(*b*) Mrs. C. A. Stephens, Benson, Neb., Mrs. E. H. Bradley, Alida, Kan., class of '58.

(*c*) For colored and Indian students.

(*d*) No restriction as to color.

(*e*) Judge R. I. Bean, Portland, Ore., Ellen McCormack, Eugene, Ore., Mathew S. Wallis, Eugene, Ore., all class of '78.

(*f*) Sarah A. Hillard, Salem, N. J.; Mrs. A. D. White, Ithaca, N. Y.; Elizabeth Holcomb, Charlestown, N. H.; Mrs. W. H. Appleton, Swarthmore, Pa.; Lowndes Taylor, West Chester, Pa.; all class of '73.

(*g*) Co-education in Graduate and Medical School.

(*h*) Timothy H. Ball, Crown Point, Ind., and Arthur Britton, Wyoming Valley, Wis.; both class of '50,

(*i*) Warren C. Eustis, Owatonna, Minn., and Henry M. Williamson, Portland, Ore.; both class of '73.

(*k*) Robert W. Healy, Chattanooga, Tenn., and James O' Brien, Caledonia, Minn.; class of '54.

(*l*) Mrs. E. R. Glenny, Albia, Ia., and Miss E. Knowles, Missoula, Mont.; class of '98.

(*p*) Rev. J. W. Chapman, Winona Lake, Ind.; B. F. Mills, Los Angeles, Cal.; class of '79.

(*u*) Report at close of 1908.

TABLE THREE.

* Free to teachers. ** Maintained by the city.

† At U. S. Military Academy tuition is free. Cadets are paid $709.50 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.; living expenses average about $237 per annum. Total appropriations for the support of Military Academy by Congress last college year, $1,929,703.

§ At U. S. Naval Academy tuition is free. Midshipmen are paid $500 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.; living expenses average about $24 per month.

‡ Education of women only.

§§ Income from tuition, board, or incidental charges only.

(*a*) For colored students.

(*b*) In making up the figures for Columbia University, Barnard College, Teachers' College, and the New York College of Pharmacy are included, because these institutions, although independent corporations financially, are integral parts of the educational system of Columbia University.

(*c*) Exclusive of benefactions.

(*d*) Average—academic, $75; engineering, $75; law, $100; medicine, $87.50.

(*e*) Classical Dept., free; other departments average $80.

(*f*) Average.

(*g*) None, except law $42 and medicine $52.

(*h*) Non-residents, $150.

(*i*) Living expenses included in tuition charges.

(*j*) Report at close of 1908.

(*k*) Medical, Law and Pharmacy, $25; Engineering, $10.

(*l*) Law, $50; no charge in other branches.

(*m*) Free to State residents.

(*p*) $150 for students residing in New Jersey; $225 for non-residents.

(*q*) Non-residents $70-$100.

(*s*) Entrance fee, $5; Incidental $2 per semester.

(*t*) Law, $50.

(*u*) Excluding Medical College in N. Y. City.

(*v*) Free for residents; Non-residents, $2.

(*w*) Self board, $75 to $150.

(*x*) Free except in Law Dept., $60 a year.

(*y*) Charges for books, fees, etc., included in living expenses.

(*z*) Free to citizens of United States.

(*aa*) $5 entrance fee.

(*bb*) Law, $100; Pharmacy, $40; Medical, $125; Dental, $150.

(*dd*) Free non-residents; Medical, $100; Law, $50.

(*ff*) Free except in Law and Pharmacy.

(*gg*) Medical, $125; Dental, $150.

(*oo*) Law, $75; Medical, $75.

(*pp*) Law, $100.

(*rr*) Funds yielding $3,900 interest.

(Communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the respective institutions.)

Adelphi College.....Brown and Gold.
Alabama Polytechnic Institute..Orange and Blue.
Alfred University.....Royal Purple and Old Gold.
Amherst College..... .....Purple and White.
Armour Inst. of Technology...Yellow and Black.
Atlanta University.....Steel Gray and Crimson.
Baker University.....Burnt Orange.
Baldwin University... .....Old Gold and Seal Brown.
Barnard College.. .....Light Blue and White.
Bates College.....Garnet.
Baylor University.....Green and Gold.
Berea College.....Blue and White.
Boston University.....Scarlet and White.
Bowdoin College.....White.
Brigham Young College .....Crimson and Gold.
Brown University.....Brown and White.
Bryn Mawr College.....Yellow and White.
Bucknell University.....Orange and Blue.
Butler College.....Blue and White.
Carleton College.....Maize and Yale Blue.
Case School of Applied Science.Brown and White.
Catholic Univ. of America.....Gold and White.
Central University (Ky.).....Cardinal and Blue.
Clemson Agricultural College...Purple and Orange.
College City of New York.....Lavender.
College of St. Elizabeth.....Blue and Gold.
Colorado College.....Black and Old Gold.
Columbia University.....Light Blue and White.
Cornell College (Iowa).....Royal Purple and White.
Cornell University.....Carnelian and White.
Creighton University.....Blue and White.
Dakota Wesleyan University...Royal Blue and White.
Dartmouth College..... ....Green.
Denison University.....Crimson.
De Pauw University.....Old Gold.
Dickinson College.....Red and White.
Drake University .....Yale Blue and White.
Drury College.. .....Scarlet and Gray.
Earlham College.....Yellow and Cream.
Fordham University.....Maroon.
Franklin and Marshall College..Blue and White.
Georgetown University (D. C.).Blue and Gray.
George Washington UniversityBuff and Blue.
Girard College.....Steel and Garnet.
Hamline University of Minn..Red and Gray.
Harvard University.....Crimson.
Heidelberg University.....Black, Orange and Red.
Hillsdale College.....Ultra-Marine (Blue).
Hobart College.....Orange and Purple.
Howard University.....Dark Blue and White.
Illinois Wesleyan University....Green and White.
Indiana University. .....Crimson and Cream.
Iowa College.....Scarlet and Black.
Iowa State College.....Cardinal and Gold.
Iowa Wesleyan University.....White and Purple.
John B. Stetson University.....Green and White.
Johns Hopkins University.....Black and Old Gold.
Kansas City University.....Purple and Orange.
Kansas Wesleyan University...Purple and Old Gold.
Lafayette College (Pa.).....Maroon and White.
Lake Forest University.....Ruby Red and Black.
Lawrence University.....White and Yale Blue.
Lebanon Valley College.....Blue and White.
Leland University.....Orange and Blue.
Leland Stanford Jr., Univ.....Cardinal.
Manhattan College.....Green and White.
Marietta College.....Navy Blue and White.
Marquette University.....Blue and Gold.
Maryville College..... .....Orange and Garnet.
Mass. Institute of Technology...Cardinal Red and Silver Gray.
Miami University .....Scarlet and White.
Michigan Agricultural College..Green.
Mis. Agri. and Mech. College...Maroon and White.
Mount Holyoke College.....Light Blue.
Mount Union College.....Royal Purple.
Nebraska Wesleyan University..Yellow and Brown.
New York University.....Violet.
Niagara University.....Purple and White.
Normal College.....Lavender and White.
Northwestern University (Ill.) .Royal Purple.
N. C. State Nor. and Ind. Col..White and Gold.
Ohio Northern University.....Orange and Black.
Ohio State University.....Scarlet and Gray.
Ohio University.....Orange Green and White.
Oregon Agricultural College....Orange.
Otterbein University.....Cardinal and Tan.
Peabody College .....Garnet and Baby Blue.
Pennsylvania State College....Navy Blue and White.
Polytechnic Inst. (Brooklyn)...Blue and Gray.
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn).....Cadmium Yellow.
Princeton University.....Orange and Black.
Purdue University.....Old Gold and Black.
Radcliffe College.....Crimson and White.
Rensselaer Poly. Institute.....Cherry and White.
Rutgers College.....Scarlet.
Shaw University .....Blue.
Shurtleff College.....Garnet and Gold.
Simmons College.....Blue and Gold.
Smith College.....White.
Southwest Kansas College.....Royal Purple.
State University of Ky.....Blue and White.
State University of Iowa.....Old Gold.
Stevens Inst. of Technology....Silver Gray and Cardinal.
St. Francis Xavier College.....Maroon and Blue.
St. Lawrence University.....Scarlet and Brown.
St. Louis University.....Blue and White.
Swarthmore College.....Garnet.
Syracuse University.....Orange.
Talladega College.....Crimson and Azure.
Teachers' College (N. Y. City)..Blue and White.
Temple University.....Cherry and White.
Texas Christian College.. ....Royal Purple and White.
Throop Polytechnic Institute..Orange and White.
Trinity College (N. C.).....Navy Blue.
Tufts College.....Brown and Blue.
University of Alabama.....Crimson and White.
University of Arizona.....Blue and Red.
University of Arkansas.....Cardinal.
University of California.....Blue and Gold.
University of Chattanooga.....Old Gold and Blue
University of Chicago.. .....Maroon.
University of Cincinnati.....Red and Black.
University of Colorado.....Silver and Gold.
University of Denver.....Crimson and Gold.
University of Georgia.....Red and Black.
University of Idaho.....Silver and Gold.
University of Illinois.....Orange and Blue.
University of Kansas..... .. Crimson and Dark Blue.
University of Louisville.....Scarlet and Black.
University of Maine.....Light Blue.
University of Michigan .....Yellow and Blue.
University of Minnesota.....Old Gold and Maroon.
University of Missouri.....Black and Old Gold.
University of Montana.....Copper, Gold, and Silver.
University of Nashville.....Garnet and Blue.
University of Nevada.....Royal Blue and Silver.
University of North Carolina...White and Blue.
University of North Dakota....Pink and Green.
University of Notre Dame.....Old Gold and Marine Blue.
University of Oklahoma.....Crimson and Cream.
University of Oregon..... .....Green and Yellow.
University of Pennsylvania.....Red and Blue.
University of Pittsburgh.. ...Blue and Gold.
University of Porto Rico.....White and Red.
University of Rochester.....Dandelion Yellow.
University of South Carolina .Garnet and Black.
University of South Dakota.....Vermilion.
University of Southern Cal....Gold.
University of the South.....Purple and Old Gold.
University of Tennessee.....Orange and White.
University of Texas.....Orange and White.
University of Utah .....Crimson and Silver.
University of Vermont.....Green and Gold.
University of Virginia.....Orange and Dark Blue.
University of Washington.....Purple and Gold.
University of Wisconsin.....Cardinal.
University of Wooster.... .....Black and Old Gold.
University of Wyoming.....Brown and Gold.
U. S. Military Academy.....Black, Gold, and Gray.
U. S. Naval Academy.....Navy Blue and Gold.
Upper Iowa University.....Peacock Blue and White.
Utah Agri. College.....White and Blue.
Valparaiso University..... ...Old Gold and Bright Brown.
Vanderbilt University.....Black and Gold.
Vassar College.. .....Rose and Gray.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute.Orange and Maroon.
Walden University.....Black and Red.
Wake Forest College.....Old Gold and Black.
Washburn College.....Yale Blue.
Wash'n and Jefferson College...Red and Black.
Washington and Lee University.Blue and White.
Washington State College.....Crimson and Gray.
Washington University (Mo.)..Myrtle and Maroon.
Wellesley College.....Deep Blue.
Wesleyan University.....Cardinal and Black.
Western Reserve University ...Crimson and White.
West Virginia University.....Old Gold and Blue.
Whitman College.....Cobalt Blue and Maize.
Wilberforce University.....Green and Old Gold.
Willamette University.....Cardinal and Old Gold.
Williams College.... .....Royal Purple.
Woman's College of Balto.....Dark Blue and Old Gold.
Worcester Polytechnic Inst....Crimson and Steel Gray.
Yale University.....Blue.
Yankton College.....Yellow and White.

American College Cheers.

THIS collection of cheers has been made by THE WORLD ALMANAC, by correspondence with officials of the respective institutions, and revised to 1910. It is believed to be the largest collection ever published.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—"Ki-yi-yi! Ki-yi-yi! Hoop-la-hi! Auburn! Auburn! A-P-I. !"

Amherst.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Amherst!"

Armour Institute Technology.—"Arch, Mech, Civ. Elec. Rah, Rah, Armour Tech!"

Augustana.—"Rockety-i-kei-kei! Rockety-i-kei-kei! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Augustana! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Baker University.—" B. U. ! Rah, Rah! (repeat) Hoorah! Hoorah! Baker! taker! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Baldwin University.—" U rah rah, U rah rah, U rah rah, tiger!"

Bates.—"B-A-T-E-S—Rah Rah Rah! Boom-a-laka, Boom-a-laka, Boom, Bates, Boom!"

Baylor University.—"B! B! B-A-Y! L! L! L-O-R! U! U! U-NI-V! V! VAR-SI-TY! Baylor! Baylor!!"

Beloit.—"Oh-aye, yoh-yoh-yoh-Be-loit! B-e-l-o-i-t—Rah-Rah-Rah!"

Berea.—"Rah, Rah, Rah, sis boom bah, Cream and Blue, Be-re-a!"

Bethany (Kan.).—"Rockar, Stockar, Thor och hans bockar, Kör i genom, kör i genom, tjo, tjo, Bethania!"

Boston College.—"Rah (six times), Boston College, Rah, Rah, Rah."

Boston University.—"Boston, Boston, B-B-B-Boston, 'Varsity, 'Varsity, Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Bowdoin.—"B-o-w-d-o-i-n, Rah, Rah, Rah! (three times) Bowdoin!"

Brigham Young.—"Ra Ry B Y, Ra Ry B Y, Ra Ry Re. B. Y. C. !"

Brown University.—"Brunonia! Brunonia! Brunonia! (Siren - - -) B-R-O-W-N—Brown! Brown! Brown!"

Buchtel.—"Hoo, Rale, Rale Roo! Wa hoo, Wa hoo! Hullaballo, hullaballo! Rah Rah Rale, Rale, Buchtel, Buchtel, Buchtel! ye ho! ye ho! ye Heza, Hiza, Ho, ho! Rah, Rah, Rah, Buchtel!"

Bucknell University.—"Bucknell-el-el! Bucknell-el-el! Give-er-el, Bucknell! Give-er-el, Bucknell! Ray! Ray! Ray!"

Case School Applied Sciences.—"Hoo! Rah! Ki! Rah! S-C-I-E-N-C-E! Hoi! Hoi! Rah! Rah! Case!!"

Cedarville.—"Razzle Dazzle, never frazzle, not a thread but wool! All together! All together! That's the way we pull! Cedarville!!!

Central Univ. of Ky.—"Razzledazzle, razzledazzle! Sis, boom! Ah! Central University, Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Clafin University.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Claf-lin-ia!"

Colgate University.—"Colgate, Colgate. Rah (nine times). Colgate!"

College of the City of New York.—"Rah, 'Rah, 'Rah, C. C. N. Y.!"

Colorado.—"Pike's Peak or Bust! Pike's Peak or Bust! Colorado College! Yell we must!"

Colorado Agri. College.—"Hoop-la-rah, Hoop-la-ree, Hoorah-Hoorah, C. A. C."

Columbia University.—"C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A 'Ra 'Ra 'Ra C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a!"

Cornell College.—"Zipp, Ziss, Boom, Caw-w, Ca-w-w-nell; C. C. Tiger-la, Zipp Zipp Hurrah!!"

Cornell University.—"Cornell! I Yell Yell Yell! Cornell!"

Cotner University.—"Cotner, Cotner, the Cotner University—Don't you see!"

Creighton.—"C. U. C. U. Rah, Rah, Creighton, Creighton, Omaha!"

Cumberland University.—"Wang! bang! siz! boom! bah! Cumberland, Cumberland! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Dakota Wesleyan University.—"Hey! Ho! Whee! Ki! Yi! Ye! D. U. Varsity Zip Boom! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Dartmouth.—"Wah hoo wah! wah hoo wah! da-di-di, Dartmouth! wah hoo wah T-I-G-E-R!"

Davidson.—"Hac-a-lac-a boom-a-lak, Hac-a-lac-a red and black, Hello-bulue-lo-le-la-run, Davidson!"

Delaware.—"D-E-L-aware, Siss-Boom-Tiger-Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Denison University.—"Heike! Heike! Rah, rah, rah, hoorah, hoorah, Denison! Denison!"

De Pauw University.—"Zip, Rah, Who! D-P-U! Rip, Saw! Boom! Baw! Bully for old De Pauw!"

Dickinson.—"Hip rah-bus-bis—Dickinsonien—Sis—Tiger!"

Drake University.—"White and blue (repeat), what's the matter with old D. U. Blue and white, blue and white, Drake University, she's all right."

Drury.—"D! D! D-R-U! U! U! U-R-Y! D-R-U-R-Y! Drury!"

Earlham.—"Rah, Rah, Rah, Ri-Ro-Rem! Earlham! Thee! Thou! Rah!"

Fairmount.—"Ki yi yi, Sis Boom Bah, Fairmount, Fairmount! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Findlay College.—"Rum tidy um tum tidy um tee, rackety, rackety, who are we; feegee, weegee, how we roar, Findlay College zip zam zoar."

Fisk University.—"Clickety! Clackety! Sis! Boom! Bah! Fisk University! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Fordham University.—"Ram! Ram! Ram! F-O-R-D-H-A-M! Fordham, Fordham, Fordham."

Fort Worth University.—"Rip! Rah! Ru! The Gold and the Blue! Fort Worth U. !"

Franklin and Marshall.—"Hullabaloo, bala! (twice) Way-up, Way-up! F. and M. 'Nevonia!"

Georgetown University (D. C.).—"Hoya! Loya! Saxa! Hoya! Loya! Georgetown Hoya, Loya! Rah, Rah, Rah!"

George Washington University.—"G-E-O-R-G-E—George! Washington! Washington! Washington!"

Grant University.—"G. U., Rah, Rah, G. U., Rah, Rah, Whoorah, Whoorah, Rah, Rah, Grant!"

Grove City.—"With a vivo, with a vivo, with vum, vum, vum! Vum get a rat trap big er than a cat trap! Vum get a cat trap bigger than a rat trap! cannibal, cannibal, siss-s! boom!! rah!!! Grove City College! Rah! Rah!! Rah!!!"

Gustavus Adolphus.—"Hip, Hah, Rip, Rah Thez-Zah! Z-i-p! Boom G. A. R.!"

Hamilton.—"Rah! Rah! Hamilton! Road! Road! Road!"

Hamline University.—"Walla Walla Woo; Hoo-up! Hoo-up! Hamline U."

Harvard University.—"Rāh rāh rāh! rāh rāh rāh! rāh rāh rāh—Harvard!"

Heidelberg University.—"Kili-kilik! Rah, rah! Zit, zit! Ha! Ha! Yai! Hoo! Bam! Zoo! Heidelberg!"

Hillsdale.—"Rha-hoo-rah Zip boom bah Hipizoo rhu zoo wah-hoo-wah Hillsdale!"

Hiram.—"Brekekex! Koax! Koax! Brekekex! Koax! Koax! Alala! Alala! Siss-s! Boom-Hiram!"

Holy Cross.—"Hoi-ah! hoi-ah! hoi-ah! chu, chu, rah, rah, chu, chu, rah, rah, Hoi-ah! Holy Cross! Rah!"

Howard University.—"Rah rah, rah! Howard, Howard! Rah, Rah, Ro!"

Illinois.—"Rah who rah Boon, a la ka, kick-a-rick-a-roi, Old Illinois, Boom zip boom, Tiger-zah!"

Illinois Wesleyan University.—"Rah, Rah, Wesleyan!"

Indiana University.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Indiana!"

Iowa State College.—"A-M-E-S! Rah! Ra! Rah! Ra! A-M-E-S! Rah! Ra! Rah! Ra! Who Rah! Who Ray! State College! I-O-Way!"

Iowa Wesleyan University.—"Rah, rah, rah! zip boom bah! Rāzoo rāzoo-Johnny blow your bāzōo-Rip ziddy-i-ih-āvi-We-e-e-e-es leyan!"

John B. Stetson.—"Boom a-racket, cheese-a-racket, Sis boom ah! Stetson, Stetson, Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Johns Hopkins University.—"Hullabaloo, canuck, canuck! Hullabaloo, canuck, canuck! Hoorah! Hoorah J. H. U.! Hurrah J. H. U.!"

LIBRARY

Kansas City Univ.—"K. C.'Varsity, Rip, Rah, Roo. Rip, Rah, Gee Haw, K. C. U.!"
Kansas Wesleyan University.—"Hi Ki, Wesli Hi Ki O!"
Knox.—"Zip rah! Boom rah! Knoxie! Knoxi! Knox! KNOX! KNOX!"
Lafayette.—"Ra, Ra, Ra! Lafayette, Yette, Yette, Yette!" (three times.)
Lawrence University.—"Rah Rah Rah! L-A-W-R-E-N-C-E! Bit! Boom! Bah! Woosh!"
Lebanon Valley.—"Chee-he! Chee-hi! Chee-ha! ha! ha! Lebanon Valley, Rah, Rah, Rah!"
Lehigh University.—"Hoo-rah-ray! Hoo-rah-ray! Ray, ray, ray, Lehigh, Lehigh, Lehigh!"
Leland Stanford, Jr., University.—"Rah-Rah-Rah-Rah!—Stanford!"
Louisiana State University.—"Hobble, Gobble! Razzle, Dazzle! Siss, Boom, Bah! Louisiana! Louisiana, Rah, Rah, Rah!"
Manhattan.—"Rah! (nine times) Manhattan!"
Marietta.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Mar-i-et-ta, Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Marquette.—"Che, Che-ha Che, he-ha-ha! Marquette, Marquette, 'rah, 'rah 'rah!"
Maryville.—"Howee, how! Chilhowee! Maryville, Maryville, Tennessee! Hoo-rah, Hoo-rah, Maryville, Maryville, Rah Rah Rah!"
Mass. Inst. Tech.—"M. I. T. rah, rah, rah! M. I. T. rah, rah, rah! M. I. T. rah, rah, rah! Technology!"
Mercer Univ.—"Phizz, Sizz, boom! bah! Mercer! Mercer! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Miami University.—"Miami, Yip Yip! Miami U Ro Miami, Miami, Ho Hang Ho, Miami, Eureka, Sis Boom Bah, Miami 'Varsity, Rah, Rah, Rah!"
Mississippi A. & M.—"A. & M. C., A. & M. C., Miss., Miss., A. & M. C.!"
Monmouth.—"Ho rah Ho roo Depa la Depa loo Ros si ki yi, Hot, cold, wet or dry, get there Eli, Monmouth!"
Morningside College—"Hi-yi-yi-yi Heap big school!! Ki-yi-yi-yi Redskin Sioux!! Whoop! yi-yi-yi Morningside!!!"
Mt. Holyoke.—"H-o-l-y-o-k-e, Hol-yoke, Hol-yoke, are we!" (The cheer is sung by the girls.)
Mt. Union.—"Karo, Kero, Kiro, Kee! Rah, Rah, Rah, for M. U. C.! Alikezenion, Alikezunion! Rah. Rah, Rah, for old Mt. Union!"
Muskingum College—"M. C. Rah Rah, M. C. rah rah, Muskingum Muskingum Rah rah rah rah."
Nebraska Wesleyan University.—"Boom rah boom rah an, We We Wesleyan! Ne Ne Ne Nebraskan! O-o-o-o-h man!"
New York Univ.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! N. Y. U., Siss, Siss, Siss, Boom, Boom, Boom, ah ah ah, New York, New York, New York!"
Northwestern College (Ill.).—"Rah! Rah! Hoo-Rah! Rah! Rah! Hoo-Rah! Who Rah? You Rah. North-Western, Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Northwestern University (Ill.).—"Rah! Rah! Rah! U. Northwestern (Rah! four times)."
Oberlin.—"Hi! O!-Hi, Ohio; Hi!-O!-Hi! Ohio! Oberlin, Oberlin, Oberlin!"
Ohio Northern University.—"Boom! Sis!! (Whistle) Northern Oh! Northern Oh! Ohio Northern! Northern! Northern!"
Ohio State University.—"Wahoo, Wahoo, Rip, Zip, Bazoo! I yell, I yell, for *O. S. U.!*"
Ohio University.—"O. U.! O. U! Rah Rah! Rah Rah! Hoorah! Hoorah! Bully for old O. U.!"
Ohio Wesleyan University.—"O-we-wi-wow! A-la-ka-zu-zi-zow! Ra-zee-zi-zu! Viva! viva! O. W. U.!"
Olivet.—"We are—We are—We are the People, Olivet! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Oregon Agri. College—"Zip Boom Bee, Zip Boom Be; O. A., O. A. O.: A. C."
Otterbein University.—"Whoop, Hip, Whoop, Whoo! O. U., O. U.! Hi-O-mine, Ot-ter-bein; Whoop, Hip. Whoo!"
Ouachita.—"Boom-a-lacka, boom-a-lacka, bow, wow. wow, ching-a-lacka, ching-a-lacka, chow, chow, chow; who are we? Who's from Ouachita, we, we. we!"
Park.—"P-A-R-K! Rah, rah, rah! Sis, boom, ah! Booma-lacka, booma-lacka! Boom! Park! Boom!"
Penn.—"Thee! Thou! Thy! Thee! Thou! Thy! Quaker, Quak, P. C. I.!"
Pennsylvania State.—"Sis! Boom! Ah! Cuckoo! Pennsylvania State! Yell! Yell! Yell! Again! We're from the Land of William Penn. State! State! State! Whiskiwah-Wah! Biskiwah-wah! Holy Moki! Pennsylvanii! State!!"
Philander Smith.—"Rah, Rah, Rah, Rip, Rip, Roar, Philander Smith, Philander Smith, in the fore!"
Polytechnic Institute (Brooklyn).—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Poly!" (three times.)
Princeton University.—"Ray, Ray, Ray, Tiger. Tiger, Tiger, Sis-Sis-Sis-Boom, Boom, Boom, Ah, Ah, Ah, Princeton, Princeton, Princeton!"
Purdue.—"Purdue! Purdue! Rah-rah! (twice) Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Bully for old Purdue!"
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—"Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Rensselaer!"
Rose P. I.—"R-P! R-P! Rah-Rah! Rah-Rah! (repeat) HOO-rah! HOO-rah! Rose Polytechnic! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Rutgers.—"Rah! rah! rah! bow-wow-wow! Rutgers!"
Shaw University.—"Shaw University is my cry, V-I-C-T-O-R-Y, S-H-A-W, Shaw, Shaw, Shaw!"
Simpson.—"Hip! haec! tra! boom! quae! bizzum! yah! zoom! Hulla-ba-loo-ba-lonia-Rah! Zoo! Simpsonia!"
Southwest. Kansas.—"Hip! Hip! For our Coll, Boomer all! Hawker Jay, Who'd you say? Southwestern!"
State Col. of Washington.—Rah! Rah! Ree! Rah! Rah! Ree! Washington, Washington, W. S. C. (twice).
State University of Iowa.—"Haw, Haw, Hawk; Hi, Hi, Hi; Hawkeye, Hawkeye; S. U. I.!"
Stevens Institute of Technology.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Ray! Ray! Ray! Ray! S-T-E-V-E N-S, Stevens! Stevens! Stevens!"
St. Elizabeth.—"Rip-a-rip-a-ree Rip-a-rip-a-ree, Hurrah for Alma Mater S. E. C."
St. Francis Xavier.—"X-A-V-I-E-R Rah Rah (repeat) X-A-V-I-E-R, Xavier! Xavier! Xavier!"
St. John's University (Minn.).—"Razzle, dazzle, siss bum, boo-Wallica sooka, sooka soo-Who! Who! Who! St. John's U.! Razzle, dazzle, siss-bum, boo!"
St. John's (Md.)—"Hooray! Hooray! Hooray! S. J.! S. J., S. J.! St. John's! St. John's! St. John's!"
St. Lawrence University.—"Rah! (nine times) St. Lawrence!"
St. Louis University—"S-T-L-U Rah, rah, rah."
St. Mary's (Kan.)—"Hoop-la, Hoop-la, Who can guess? S-t. M-A-R-Y-S!"
Swarthmore.—"Rah! (five times) Swarthmore, Swarthmore!"
Syracuse University.—"Hip, Hoo, Rah! Hip, Hoo, Rah! Syracuse! Syracuse! Rah-rah-rah!"
Talladega.—"Rah, Rah, Rah, Talladega, Alabama Rah!"
Tarkio.—"Rip bang! hip ho! get there, rain or snow! Set fire! Tarkio!!!"
Texas Christian Univ.—"Rip! Ram! Ba-zoo! Lickety, Lickety, zoo! zoo! Who! wha! wha! who! Let 'er go—T. C. U.!"
Trinity (N. C.).—"Rah, rah, rah, hip-poo-pee-phiz-boom-tiger-hipporah-hipporah Trinity!"
Tufts.—"T-u-f-t-s-Rah rah rah!" (three times.)
Tulane University.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Zip! Boom! Ah! Zip Boom! Ah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Tulane!!"

Tuskegee Institute.—"Tuskegee, Rah, Rah! Tuskegee, Rah, Rah! Who Rah, You Rah! Tuskegee, Rah! Rah!"

University of Alabama.—"Hulla ba loo, ray! ray! Hulla ba loo, ray! ray! Hooray! Hooray! Varsity, Varsity, U. of A., U. of A. Rah, rah! U. of A. Rah, rah! Hoorah, hoorah, Old Alabama!"

University of Arkansas.—"Boom-alacka, Boom-alacka, wah who ray, Razzle-dazzle, Hobble-gobble, U. of A., Hi-ip, Ti-ip, rah-rah-rah, Ozark, Ozark, Sis, Boom, Bah, Varsity, Varsity, Boom-a-la, Ra, Cardinal, Cardina, U. of A."

University of California.—"Oski! Wow! Wow! Wiskee! Wee! Wee! Oleo-mucky-ei! Oley-Berkeley-ei! Cali-forn-ia! Wow!!"

University of Chattanooga.—"Rah, rah, rah; Rah, rah, rah; Rah, rah, rah; Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Chattanooga"

University of Chicago.—"Chicago, Chicago, Chicago, go! Go Chica-go. Chica-go!"

Univ. of Cincinnati.—"Heila, Heila, Heilagan! Heila, Heila, Ha! Cincinnati Varsity, Rah! Rah! Rah!"

University of Colorado.—"Colorado Rah! Colorado Rah! Rah, Rah, Colorado!

University of Denver.—"U, U, U, of D, Den-ver, Ver-si-ty! Kai Gar Wa-hoo Zip boom—D. U. !"

Univ. of Georgia.—"Hoo-rah, Rah, Hoo, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Georgia!"

University of Idaho.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! (twice) Idaho! Id-a-ho! Boom! Bay! Bah!"

University of Illinois.—"Hol-a-ba-loo! rah! rah! Hol-a-ba-loo! rah! rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Illinois! Wah! Wah!"

University of Kansas.—"Rock-Chalk! Jay-Hawk! K. U. !"

University of Maine.—"Rah, rah, rah! Rah rah, rah; Rah, rah, rah, Maine!"

Univ. of Mich.—"U. of M. rah! rah! (repeat) Michigan, Michigan! rah! rah! rah!"

Univ. of Minnesota.—"Rah, rah, rah, Ski-U-mah—hoorah! hoorah! Varsity—Varsity! Minne-so-ta!"

University of Mississippi.—"Oxford Rah! Oxford Rah! 'Varsity,' Varsity, Rah! Rah! Rah! Oxford Rah! Oxford Rah! 'Varsity,' Varsity, Rah! Rah! Rah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Rah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Rah! Mississippi!"

University of Missouri.—"Rah Rah Rah Missouree M. U-ni-ver-si-ty, Hurrah! Hirah yes, siree!"

University of Montana.—"Montana, Montana Zip boom bah, State University, Rah, Rah, Rah."

University of Nashville.—"Rah! Rah! (repeat) Rah! Rah! Hurrah! Rah! Rah! Nashville!"

University of Nebraska.—"U-U-Um Ver Ver Ver-si-ty, N-E-Bras-Ki Oh, oh My!"

University of North Carolina.—"Yackety vack Hooray hooray! (twice) Carolina Varsity Boom Rah, Boom Rah, Car-o-li-na!"

Univ. of North Dakota.—"Odz-dzo-dzi! Ri-ri-ri! Hy-ah! Hy-ah! North Dakota!" (and Sioux war cry.)

University of Notre Dame.—"Rah! (9 times) Notre Dame!"

University of Oklahoma.—"Hi Rickety Whoop-te do boomer, sooner, Okla. U. !"

University of Oregon.—"Rah Rah Rah! Rah Rah Rah! Rah Rah Oregon! (Repeat.)"

Univ. of Pennsylvania.—"Ray, Ray, Ray, Penn-Penn, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania! (3 times).

University of Rochester.—"Hoi, Hoi, Hoi, Rah, Rah, Rah! (3 times) Rochester! Rochester! Rochester!"

University of Southern California.—"Rackety! Hackety Wah! Who! wah! (repeat) zip! Boom! Bah! (repeat) U. ! S. ! C. ! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

University of South Dakota.—"Da-ko-tá, Da-ko-tá, U-ni-vi of Da-ko-tá!"

University of Tennessee.—"U. of T.! Rah! rah! (twice) Hur-rah! Hur-rah! Tennessee! rah! rah!"

University of Texas.—"Long horn, Cactus thorn! Texas! Texas! Texas! Moo-o-o-o! Texas!"

University of the Pacific.—"Boom Chick Boom, Boom Chick Boom, Boom-jig-a-rig-a-rig-a-jig-a-boom! Rah! Rah! Sis, Boom, Ah! Pacific, Pacific, Rah! Rah! Rah!"

University of the South.—"Rah! Rah! Ree! Vár-Si-Teé, Hey, up! Hey, up! Sé-Wá-Née! Sewánee, Rah! Se-Wá-Nee, Rah! Sewánee, TIGER, S-s-s-s, Boom! Ah!"

University of Utah.—"Rah, Rah, Rah! (three times) Utah!"

University of Vermont.—"Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Vermont, Vermont! Rah, rah!"

University of Virginia.—"Wah! hoo! wah! Wah! hoo! wah! U-n-i-v. Virgin-i-a!"

Univ. of Wash.—"Oskey, Wow, Wow! Wiskey, Wee, Wee! Holy Varseti! Washingtonei! Washington!"

University of Wisconsin.—"U-Rah-Rah-Wis-con-sin!" (repeated three times with a tiger.)

University of Wooster.—"Te Deke; Te Deke! Rah, Rah, Hoorah Wooster Varsity!"

Univ. of Wyoming.—"Rah Rah Rah! Zip boom Zee! Let 'er go, let 'er go Varsity! Wy-o-ming!!!"

U. S. Military Academy.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Ray! Rah! Rah! Ray! West Point! West Point! Ar-may!"

U. S. Naval Academy.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Hi! Ho! Ha! U. S. N. A. Room! Sis! Bah! Navy!"

Upper Iowa University.—"Hawkeye! Hawkeye! U. ! I. ! U. !"

Vanderbilt Univ.—"Vanderbilt, Rah, Rah! (twice) Hoo Rah Hoo Rah Varsity Varsity Rah, Rah, Rah!"

Virginia Polytechnic Inst.—"Hoki, Hoki, Hoki, Hi! Tech! Techs! V. P. I. Sola-Rex, Sola Rah Polytechs, Vir-gin-i-a!! Rae! Ri! V. P. I.!"

Wake Forest.—"Rah (nine times) Wake Forest."

Walden University.—"Ray, Ray, Walden, Ray, Ray, Ray!"

Wash. and Jefferson.—"Wich-i-Koáx, Koáx, Koáx! (Repeat) W. and J. ! W. and J. ! Boom!"

Washington and Lee University.—"Chic-a-go-runk! Go-runk! Go-ree! Heigh, ho! Hi, ho! Washington and Lee! Washington and Lee! Washington and Lee! Tiger!"

Washington University.—"Sizzle, Sazzle, Razzle-Dazzle U-ni-v! Washington Washington Var-si-ty!"

Waynesburg.—"Hic, Haec, Hoc, Hle, Hla, Hlum, Sumnlus, Optime, Omnium—Waynesburg!"

Wesleyan University.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Wes-ley-an-a! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Western Reserve University.—"O Skethoi! pompai! Foo foo apolusai Atai! Atai! Rah! Rah! Reserve!"

Western University of Pennsylvania.—"Alle-ga-ne-ga-noc-ga-noc! (twice) Hurrah! Hurrah! Wup!"

West Virginia University.—"Rah! Rah! Rhu! W. V. U.! Sis Boom haw! Tiger!!"

Whitman.—"Breke-Ke-Kex, Koax, Koax (Repeat), O, wop, O, wop, parblen, Whitman!"

Willamette University.—"Wah-Hoo! Wah-Hoo! Rip! Zip! Bazoo! I yell I yell for W. U. Wah-Hoo, Wah-Hoo, Wah-hoo!"

William Jewell College.—"Yah Yah, Wow, Wow, Wee; Yaka, Zu Zi Zee; Vivela, Vivela, W. J. C. !"

Williams.—"Williams! Williams! Williams! (Rah! nine times) Williams!"

Wittenberg.—"Rah (eight times), Wittenberg, Bang, Boom, Ah!"

Woman's (Baltimore).—"B-A-L-T-I-M-O-R-E, Baltimore!"

Worcester Polytechnic Institute.—"Rah, Rah, Rah! Worcester Polyteck! Polly, Wolly, Olley, Molly, Worcester Polyteck!"

*Yale University.**—"Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah! Yale!"

Yankton.—"O! Y! Hah! Hah! Hah! Yankton! Yankton! Rah! Rah! Rah! Hah! Wah! Bish! Boom! Bah! Yankton! Yankton! I-Lank-ton-wah!"

York.—"Yor, Yor, Yell, Yell, Yell, Yor! Ye, York-l'l, U U B! Col-le-ge!"

* The difference between the cheers of Harvard and Yale lies in the length of time it takes to give them. Harvard's cheer is long and deep; Yale's quick and sharp.

American College Fraternities.

MEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

Fraternity.	Membership.	Active Chapters.	Inactive Chapters.	No. Houses.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary.
Alpha Chi Rho	500	11	1	11	Trinity, 1895	James L. Robinson, New York City.
Alpha Delta Phi	7,372	24	6	24	Hamilton, 1832	Shepard A. Morgan, New York City.
Alpha Sigma Phi †	1,152	7	3	..	Yale, 1845	W. M. Musgrave, New York City.
Alpha Tau Omega	8,050	59	23	45	Va. Military Inst., 1865.	L. W. Glazebrook, M.D., Wash., D. C.
Beta Theta Pi	16,395	73	23	67	Miami, 1839	Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago, Ill.
Chi Phi	5,300	19	28	19	Princeton, 1824	Theo. B. Appel, M.D., Lancaster, Pa.
Chi Psi	4,920	17	12	17	Union, 1841	Geo. P. Richardson, Newark, N. J.
Delta Kappa Epsilon	17,000	42	11	38	Yale, 1844	David B. Simpson, New York City.
Delta Phi	3,750	12	5	11	Union, 1827	Arthur G. Freeland, New York City.
Delta Psi	2,600	8	0	8	Columbia, 1847	(No National Secretary.)
Delta Sigma Phi	750	11	1	4	Coll. City of N. Y., 1901.	Meyer Boskey, New York City.
Delta Tau Delta	10,100	52	26	48	Bethany, 1859	Henry T. Bruck, Mt. Savage, Md.
Delta Upsilon	10,000	38	4	19	Williams, 1834	H. S. Smalley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Kappa Alpha (North)	1,100	7	2	7	Union, 1825	Theo. Gilman, Jr., New York City.
Kappa Alpha (South)	9,616	50	11	31	Wash'ton and Lee. 1865	V. Otis Robertson, Jackson, Miss.
Kappa Sigma	9,500	77	17	55	University Va., 1869	Herbert M. Martin, Danville, Va.
Phi Delta Theta	17,486	72	19	43	Miami, 1848	Fred. J. Coxe, Wadesboro, N. C.
Phi Gamma Delta	12,008	57	..	47	Wash. & Jefferson, 1848	Thomas L. Pogue, Cincinnati, O.
Phi Kappa Psi	11,000	44	21	25	Wash. & Jefferson, 1852	Henry H. McCorkle, New York City.
Phi Kappa Sigma	4,000	26	17	22	University Penn., 1850.	Wm. F. Norris, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Sigma Kappa	4,025	23	..	23	Mass. Agr'l Coll., 1873	Henry H. Dyersen, New York City.
Pi Kappa Alpha	2,500	27	10	..	University Va., 1868	Chas. W. Underwood, Atlanta, Ga.
Psi Upsilon	11,436	22	1	21	Union, 1833	George S. Coleman, New York City.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	12,700	72	29	50	Univ. Alabama, 1856	Clar. W. Stowell, Providence, R.I.
Sigma Chi	9,862	61	20	53	Miami, 1855	Wm. A. Trimpe, Chicago, Ill.
Sigma Nu	8,000	63	14	45	Va. Military Inst., 1869.	C. E. Woods, Richmond, Ky.
Sigma Phi	1,450	9	2	8	Union, 1827	Alex. Duane, M. D., New York City.
Sigma Phi Epsilon	1,200	26	7	18	Richmond College, 1901	Wm. L. Phillips, Washington, D. C.
Sigma Pi	550	5	7	3	William and Mary. 1752	M. A. Ermold, Haddon Hei'ts, N. J.
Theta Chi	472	5	2	5	Norwich Univ., 1856	E. Wesson Clark, Boston, Mass.
Theta Delta Chi	5,200	26	..	22	Union, 1848	Edward J. Cook, Geneva, N. Y.
Theta Xi (Eng., Scien.)	1,050	12	0	12	Rensselaer P. Inst. 1864	Russell de C. Greene, Nichols, Ga.
Zeta Psi	5,500	23	9	15	N. Y. University, 1847	Robert B. Austin, New York City.
Total	216,544	1080	331	816		

WOMEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Chi Omega	1,270	14	1	8	De Pauw Univ. 1885	Helen Wright, Toulon, Ill.
Alpha Omicron Pi	500	12	..	3	Barnard College, 1897	Elizabeth Toms, New York City.
Alpha Phi	1,800	14	0	7	Syracuse, Univ., 1872	Mrs. S. V. Balderston, Evanston, Ill.
Alpha Xi Delta	800	15	0	9	Lombard College, 1893	Lena G. Baldwin, Elmira, N. Y.
Beta Sigma Omicron	600	10	6	3	Mo. State Univ., 1888	Bernice Stall, Richmond, Va.
Chi Omega	1,500	24	..	11	Univ. Arkansas, 1895	Jessie A. Parker, Olathe, Kan.
Delta Delta Delta	2,500	27	1	8	Boston University, 1888	Mrs. J. E. Rhodes, St. Paul, Minn.
Delta Gamma	2,563	19	13	13	Warren Female In., 1873	Agnes Burton, Detroit, Mich.
Gamma Phi Beta	1,633	13	0	7	Syracuse Univ., 1874	Mamie D. Dean, Newtonville, Mass.
Kappa Alpha Theta	4,078	32	9	15	De Pauw Univ., 1870	L. Pearle Green, Ithaca, N. Y.
Kappa Delta	850	14	2	0	Va. State Normal, 1897.	Mary S. Thomas, Columbia, S. C.
Kappa Kappa Gamma	5,000	34	10	..	Monmouth Col., 1870	Mrs. A. H. Roth, Erie, Pa.
Phi Mu	1,500	9	1	1	Wesleyan College, 1852	Bonito Hinton, New Orleans, La.
Pi Beta Phi	5,404	39	14	16	Monmouth Col., 1867	Elda L. Smith, Springfield, Ill.
Sigma Kappa	600	8	..	5	Colby College, 1874	Emma Kinne, Syracuse, N. Y.
Sigma Sigma Sigma	340	6	3	..	Va. State Normal, 1898.	Emma H. Moffett, Lebanon, Ky.
Zeta Tau Alpha	725	8	0	..	Va. State Normal, 1898.	Mrs. J. L. Bugg, Farmville, Va.
Total	31,663	298	60	106		

MEDICAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Kappa Kappa	3,000	34	0	0	Dartmouth, 1888	Edw. L. Heintz, Chicago, Ill.
Alpha Mu Pi Omega	1,000	6	1	3	Univ. of Penn., 1891	J. Gurney Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alpha Sigma	1,150	10	0	8	N. Y. Hom. Med Col, 1893	William H. Price, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chi Zeta Chi	984	19	4	7	Univ. Georgia, 1903	J. Calhoun McDougall, Atlanta, Ga.
Delta Mu	650	..	..	..	Univ. Vermont, 1884	E. H. Libby, Burlington, Vt.
Kappa Psi *	1,300	22	6	4	Cheshire Mil. Ac., 1879	Press Eldridge, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.
Nu Sigma Nu	3,800	30	1	18	Univ. Michigan, 1882	Thaddeus Walker, Detroit, Mich.
Omega Upsilon Phi	1,450	17	3	11	Univ. Buffalo, 1895	Maurice B. Uoff, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Alpha Gamma	2,400	13	1	7	N. Y. Hom. Med Col, 1894	T. J. Yeomans, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Phi Alpha Sigma	800	5	0	4	Bellevue Med. Col, 1888	James H. Potter, New York City.
Phi Beta Pi	3,000	29	2	..	West'n Uv. of Pa., 1891	George M. Kline, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Phi Chi	3,270	34	0	10	Louisville Med. C., 1894	Dunning S. Wilson, Louisville, Ky.
Phi Delta Chi *	2,500	12	3	7	Univ. Michigan, 1883	Edward Spease, Columbus, O.
Phi Rho Sigma	2,500	22	1	14	N'thwest U. Med S., 1891	Clifford G. Grulee, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Theta Chi	200	1	0	1	Tufts Cl. Med. Sch. 1902	Brace I. Lawley, Boston, Mass.
Pi Mu	600	7	0	2	Univ. Virginia. 1893	P. W. Howle, Richmond, Va.
Zeta Beta Tau	400	11	3	4	C. C. N. Y., 1898	Simon J. Jumnefsky, New York City.
Zeta Omicron	83	1	0	1	Univ. California, 1896	Allan R. Powers, Berkeley, Cal.
Total	29,087	273	25	101		

* Collegiate since 1898. † Became a University Society in 1907.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES—*Continued.*

LEGAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Kappa Phi.....	750	7	..	3	University, Miss., 1858	Olaf A. Olson, Chicago, Ill.
Delta Chi.....	3,110	21	4	16	Cornell University, 1890	W. W. Bride, Washington, D. C.
Gamma Eta Gamma...	600	5	0	4	Univ. Me. Law S., 1901	Thomas R. P. Gibb, Boston, Mass.
Phi Alpha Delta.....	1,600	20	0	15	N'thwest. U. L. S., 1898	Saml. H. Roberts, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Delta Phi.....	8,950	42	0	16	University, Mich., 1869	Geo. A. Katzenberger, Greenville, O.
Sigma Nu Phi.....	245	1	2	1	LawD't N.U.Mich., 1902	W. W. Lemmond, Washington, D. C.
Theta Lambda Phi.....	1,500	9	0	5	Dick'son S. of Law, 1901	J. Ward Follette, New York City.
Total.....	16,755	105	6	60		

UNITED CHAPTERS OF PHI BETA KAPPA.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., December 5, 1776, and now consists of 71 chapters located in as many of the leading colleges and universities in the land. The total living membership is nearly 17,000. Until 1883 the growth of the Society was comparatively slow, but since the organization of the United Chapters the development has been rapid, 47 chapters having been organized. At the ninth triennial council, held September 12, 1907, at William and Mary College, eight charters were granted, as follows: Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wesleyan and Virginia Universities, and Oberlin, Iowa and Franklin and Marshall Colleges. Women were first admitted in 1875, and the first charter to a woman's college, Vassar, was granted in 1898. Since then Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and the Woman's College of Baltimore have received charters. At the recent Council President Mary E. Woolley, of Mt. Holyoke, was chosen to the Senate, the first woman to be thus honored. The officers for the term, 1907-1910 are: *President*, Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, LL.D., Amherst, Mass.; *Vice-President*, Hon. John J. McCook, LL.D., New York, N. Y.; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, A.M., 350 East 146th Street, New York, N. Y.

Tau Beta Pi Fraternity.—An engineering honorary society founded at Lehigh University in 1885. It now has 22 chapters. R. C. Mathews, University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, is the national secretary.

Alpha Omega Alpha.—An honorary medical society in which scholarship is the membership qualification, and which admits women on the same basis as men. It was founded by William W. Root at College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago in 1902. It now has 14 chapters and 900 members. William W. Root, of Detroit, Mich., is the national secretary.

Acacia Fraternity.—An intercollegiate organization for Master Masons founded at the University of Michigan in 1904, now has a membership of 1,217 and 22 active chapters. The *National Secretary* is Harry E. Kilmer, 728 Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The Professional Fraternities now number 52, with a membership exceeding 38,000. They are located in both technical and professional schools. With the exception of Theta Xi (Engineering Scientific), members of professional fraternities may also belong to the general college fraternities.

Local or "One-College" Fraternities exist in nearly all colleges, and some date back as early as 1825. There are about 75, with a membership approximating 8,000. The women's local fraternities number about 50, with a total membership of about 3,000.

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS.

Alpha Chi Rho.—Joseph F. Johnson, Dean of New York University; William R. Shepherd, Professor of History, Columbia University; Isaac Joachin Schwatt, Professor of Mathematics, University of Pennsylvania; Howard Long, Admiralty lawyer.

Alpha Delta Phi.—Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States; Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador to England; Hamilton W. Mabie, author; Charles W. Eliot, ex-President of Harvard University; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California; Francis Lynde Stetson, railroad magnate; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Alpha Sigma Phi.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Chairman Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission; Thomas C. Platt, ex-United States Senator from New York; Charles P. Taft, capitalist; Prof. William G. Sumner; Hon. Charles B. Elliott, Chief Justice of the Philippines.

Alpha Tau Omega.—Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma; Duncan C. Heyward, ex-Governor of South Carolina; Walter H. Page, editor and publisher; F. M. Simmons, United States Senator from North Carolina; Clifton R. Breckinridge, ex-Ambassador to Russia; Erskine M. Ross, United States Circuit Court Judge, California; A. I. Dacheller, author; Thomas F. Gailor, Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee; Theodore DuB. Bratton, Episcopal Bishop of Mississippi.

Beta Theta Pi.—David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho; Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Townsend Scudder, Justice of the New York Supreme Court; Edward C. Stokes, ex-Governor of New Jersey; Benjamin B. Odell, ex-Governor of New York; John L. Bates, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; David R. Francis, ex-Secretary of the Interior Department; Rev. David H. Moore of Cincinnati, Methodist Episcopal Bishop; Earl Cranston of Washington, D. C., Methodist Episcopal Bishop.

Chi Phi.—Lee S. Overman, United States Senator from North Carolina; Franklin K. Lane, Interstate Commerce Commissioner; John B. Deaver, M. D.; Hugh H. Young, M. D.; Emory Speer, United States District Judge; Peter W. Meldim, of Savannah, Ga.; W. D. Jelks, ex-Governor of Alabama; W. K. Brooks, naturalist; F. R. Graves, Episcopal Bishop of Shanghai.

Chi Psi.—Elbridge T. Gerry; Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS—*Continued.*

States Supreme Court; Francis M. Scott, Justice New York Supreme Court; Clyde Fitch, playwright; Clinton Scollard, author; Don M. Dickinson, jurist; Frederick W. Whitridge, lawyer.

Delta Kappa Epsilon.—Robert E. Peary, Polar explorer; Julian Hawthorne, author; Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain; Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States; Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University; Charles Waldstern, archaeologist; A. Barton Hepburn, President Chase National Bank, New York; Harry P. Judson, President of University of Chicago.

Delta Phi.—W. H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgers College; Robert Fulton Cutting, lawyer; John Jacob Astor, capitalist; J. Pierpont Morgan jr., financier; Ulysses S. Grant III., United States Army; Charles Scribner, publisher; John W. and Joseph Harper, publishers.

Delta Psi.—A. D. Money, United States Senator from Mississippi; W. C. Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany; C. B. Galloway, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church; Thomas Nelson Page, author; Luke E. Wright, ex-United States Secretary of War; Stuyvesant Fish, ex-President Illinois Central Railroad; Willard Bartlett, Justice of the New York Supreme Court; J. Cleveland Cady, architect.

Delta Sigma Phi.—Arvid D. Anderson, Registrar of the College of the City of New York; William E. Waters, Professor of Greek, New York University.

Delta Tau Delta.—Francis J. McConnell, President DePauw University; Champ Clark, Representative in Congress from Missouri; James A. Mann, Representative in Congress from Illinois; A. C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute of Technology; K. C. Babcock, President of University of Arizona; William Kent, M. E.; James E. Denton, M. E.; Will Carleton, writer; Frederick Palmer, war correspondent; Bion J. Arnold, electrical expert; William A. Lieb, Vice-President and General Manager Edison Electric Company; Rev. W. T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church, New York City; Rev. C. E. Jefferson, Pastor Broadway Tabernacle, New York City; George Horton, Consul-General to Greece; Stewart Fuller, Vice-Consul at Hong Kong.

Delta Upsilon.—Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York; William T. Jerome, District-Attorney of New York City; Fletcher D. Proctor, ex-Governor of Vermont; Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster-General; Sereno E. Payne, Representative in Congress from New York; M. Linn Bruce, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; Edward M. Bassett, Public Service Commissioner of New York; David Starr Jordan, President Leland Stanford University; Flavel S. Luther, President of Trinity College, Hartford; William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University.

Kappa Alpha (Northern).—Lawrenus C. Seelye, President of Smith College; Edward H. Griffin, Dean of Johns Hopkins University; Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Frank H. Hiscock, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, author; Silas B. Brownell, Director of Princeton Theological Seminary; Horace White, Lieutenant-Governor of New York.

Kappa Alpha (Southern).—Joseph W. Folk, ex-Governor of Missouri; Morris Sheppard, Representative in Congress from Texas; John Temple Graves, editor; Thomas Dixon, author; John S. Candler, of Georgia, jurist; Edward Chambers Smith, lawyer; John S. Wise, lawyer; Richmond P. Hobson, Representative in Congress from Alabama.

Kappa Sigma.—Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College; William G. McAdoo, President of the Hudson Tunnels Company; Dr. John Covert Boyd, United States Navy; Rev. N. M. Waters, preacher; P. P. Campbell, Representative in Congress from Kansas; J. Harry Covington, Representative in Congress from Maryland; William B. Craig, Representative in Congress from Alabama.

Phi Delta Theta.—Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida; Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Vice-President of the United States; William Allen White, author; Ray Stannard Baker, author; Brigadier-General Fred Funston, United States Army; John W. Foster, diplomatist; Malcolm R. Patterson, Governor of Tennessee; S. H. Elrod, Governor of South Dakota; Addison C. Harris, ex-Minister to Austria.

Phi Gamma Delta.—Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Vice-President of the United States; John W. Thomas, railroad president; Rev. James D. Moffat, President of Washington and Jefferson College; Charles W. Dabney, President of the University of Cincinnati; Joseph C. Hartzell and William F. McDowell, Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Phi Kappa Psi.—Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University; Joseph B. Foraker, ex-United States Senator from Ohio; Arthur L. Bates, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania; H. S. Hadley, Governor of Missouri; P. H. Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; David H. Greer, Bishop of New York; Frank S. Monnett, ex-Attorney-General of Ohio; George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Oregon.

Phi Kappa Sigma.—Henry A. Du Pont, United States Senator from Delaware; E. A. Alderman, President of University of Virginia; Samuel D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana; Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia; Horatio C. King, lawyer and author; Charles I. Wilson, Brigadier-General United States Army; Colonel William Jay, of New York; Daniel S. Tuttle, Episcopal Bishop of Missouri; Robert Strange, Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina; Frank M. Bristol, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Phi Sigma Kappa.—Charles S. Howe, President of the Case School of Applied Science; George B. Cortelyou, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Charles W. Needham, President of George Washington University; Charles S. Norton, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

Pi Kappa Alpha.—William Alexander, Secretary of Equitable Life Assurance Society; Floyd Hughes, Collector at Port of Norfolk, Va.; St. George Tucker, President of St. Paul's College, Tokio, Japan; Dr. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York City; Dr. H. A. Arbuckle, educator; James Alston Cabell, lawyer and author; O. W. Underwood, Representative in Congress from Alabama.

Psi Upsilon.—William H. Taft, President of the United States; Franklin MacVeagh,

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS—*Continued.*

Secretary of the Treasury; Andrew D. White, ex-Ambassador to England; Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator from New York; John C. Spooner, ex-United States Senator from Wisconsin; William P. Frye, United States Senator from Maine; Nicholas Murray Butler, President Columbia University; Herbert L. Bridgman, journalist.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon.—Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State; J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War; John C. W. Beckham, ex-Governor of Kentucky; John G. Capers, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue; James F. O'Neill, actor; Charles B. Howry, Justice United States Court of Claims; Thomas Watson, ex-Representative in Congress from Georgia; John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of Treasury.

Sigma Chi.—J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia; J. M. Hamilton, ex-Governor of Illinois; A. H. Lougino, ex-Governor of Mississippi; Robert S. McCormick, ex-Ambassador to France; James Deering, President of the International Harvester Company; George Ade, journalist and author; John M. Harris, President of Bucknell College; George H. Denny, President of Washington and Lee University; Booth Tarkington, author; Dan M. Ransdell, Sergeant-at-Arms United States Senate; Burr W McIntosh.

Sigma Nu.—H. D. Clayton, Representative in Congress from Alabama; Harvey Helm, Representative in Congress from Kentucky; Dr. Isadore Dyer, of New Orleans, leprosy expert; Rev. J. R. Sampey, D. D., theologian; Wade H. Ellis, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

Sigma Phi.—James S. Sherman, Vice-President of the United States; Elihu Root, United States Senator from New York; M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College; Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University; M. H. Buckham, President of the University of Vermont; W. A. Shanklin, President of Wesleyan University; Gerritt Smith, composer; Chester S. Lord, managing editor of the New York Sun; Bradley Martin, capitalist; Montgomery Schuyler, journalist; John E. Parsons, lawyer; John Bigelow, author, ex-Minister to France; Robert W. Patterson, editor Chicago Tribune.

Sigma Pi.—William Jennings Bryan, editor; Richard Yates, ex-Governor of Illinois.

Theta Chi.—Charles F. Sayles, mechanical engineer; William R. Cutler, author and historian; General Edward B. Williston, Governor of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; George A. Converse, Rear-Admiral United States Navy; Major H. B. Hersey, Arctic explorer; Charles H. Spooner, President of Norwich University; De Witt C. Webb, mechanical engineer; William R. Mead, architect.

Theta Delta Chi.—William D. Bloxham, ex-Governor of Florida; John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney-General of the United States; F. W. Hamilton, President of Tufts College; B. P. Lamberton, Rear Admiral United States Navy; Willis S. Paine, ex-Superintendent of Banks, New York State; Cameron Mann, Episcopal Bishop of North Dakota; Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York Times; John B. McPherson, United States District Court Judge; A. M. Randolph, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Virginia; Gonzalo de Quesada, Minister from Cuba.

Theta Xi.—David L. Hough, engineer; William H. Wiley, Chief United States Bureau of Chemistry; Frederick H. Howland, editor Providence Tribune; Palmer C. Ricketts, President Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; George Gibbs, electrical engineer; Samuel Higgins, railroad manager; Henry Hodge, consulting bridge engineer; Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, United States Navy.

Zeta Psi. Rev. Almon Gunnison, President of St. Lawrence University; Daniel S. Goodsell, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rodney Welch and William H. McElroy, journalists; George M. Rose, ex-Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives.

Beginnings of Famous Universities.

THE University of Oxford has the reputation of having been founded by King Alfred in 872.

The first college of the University of Cambridge was founded by Hugo, Bishop of Ely, in 1257.

The University of Paris was founded by King Philip II. about 1200.

The first university in the German Empire was at Prague, Bohemia, 1348.

The Czar Alexander I. founded the Universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow in 1802.

The oldest Spanish University is that of Salamanca, founded in 1240.

The University of Copenhagen, Denmark, was founded in 1479.

The University of Upsala, Sweden, was founded in 1477.

The oldest Italian universities are Bologna, founded 1200; Padua, 1222; Naples, 1224; Genoa, 1243; Perugia, 1276; Macerata, 1290. There were nine more founded between 1300 and 1550. Italy was the greatest resort of students for the higher education in the Middle Ages.

Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by royal charter in 1591.

The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by a charter granted by King James VI., of Scotland.

Harvard University had its beginning at Newtown, afterward Cambridge, Mass., in 1636.

Yale University had its beginning at Saybrook, Ct., in 1700, and was removed to New Haven in 1716.

Columbia University was chartered as King's College in 1754. The name was changed to Columbia College in 1784 and Columbia University in 1896.

Princeton University, founded in 1746, was chartered as the College of New Jersey, and did not assume its present name officially until its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1896.

William and Mary College (first steps taken toward establishing it in 1617) erected at Williamsburg, Va., and charter granted in 1693.

The first common schools established by legislation in America were in Massachusetts, 1645; but the first town school was opened at Hartford, Ct., prior to 1642.

The University of Pennsylvania had its beginning at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1740. It was chartered in 1753 as the Academy and Charitable School in the Province of Pennsylvania, and received a further charter as a college in 1755. Its present title dates from 1791.

The University of Jagielle, of Cracow, Poland, where Copernicus received his education, was founded in 1364 by the Polish King Kazimiers the Great, and endowed by a later Polish King, Jagielle, in 1400.

The "New Thought" is said by its leaders to be "a science, a philosophy, a religion." Their theory of the universe—which they hold to be real—is that it is composed of two essential elements—one, the Creator (spirit), and the created (matter); that the creative force consists or is manifested in vibrations of a "Spiritual Ion," which acts and reacts upon the objects of the material world; that these creative Spiritual Ions pervade everything, and that man can so grade the vibrations of his being as to draw different qualities and use different degrees from the storehouse (as it is called) of "Spiritual Ion."

Faith they regard as one of the chief instruments through which the Ions of the individual can be brought to a condition where they may draw most largely and of the best from the Universal Storehouse. Other instrumentalities are reason, illumination and emanation. They recognize the dual character of the mind and define the so-called subjective mind—the subconscious intelligence—as the home in man of the Spiritual Ion. Whatever, then, is done to increase the efficiency of the subjective mind is of benefit to the individual, as he can thereby draw more largely upon the inexhaustible reservoir of the Creative Spiritual Ion.

The doctrines are those of a progress toward perfection through the instrumentalities above suggested, and others. They believe in the power of the Creative Spirit to cure disease, and in the last analysis to cure without drugs or surgery. They do not, however, put this extreme of belief in practise, but restrict their efforts to cases that are curable through the instrumentality of the subconscious mentality of the subject. The movement differs from Christian Science in that it carries no negation of matter nor of pain, but affirms that that which is can be cured through the progression of the individual toward perfection. The system of cure, as practised, does not essentially differ from that adopted by the Christian Scientists, and within the sphere of their self-imposed limitations, by Dr. Worcester and the practitioners of the Emmanuel Movement, and consists largely of putting the patient into a receptive or a hypnotic condition, and while he is in such condition controlling the functional reactions by suggestion or auto-suggestion.

The leaders of New Thought use the word God as synonymous with the "Creative Spiritual Ion," the "Great First Cause," "Universal Intelligence," "Absolute Substance," "Cosmic Consciousness;" the Bible they accept as a history of the spiritual man, of individuals, and of the nations whom it depicts. They do not allow its inspiration nor to Jesus Christ divinity. The New Thought has "churches" in Boston, New York, Newark, Buffalo and in many other centres. Schools for the advancement of its propaganda are also to be found in these cities, and a quite extensive literature sets forth its theories and its claims.

The Alfred B. Nobel Prizes.

THE Swedish scientist, Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, given away, "One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency, and one to the person who has worked most or best for the fraternization of nations, and the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the calling in and propagating of peace congresses."

The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science, that for physiological or medical work by the Caroline Institute (the faculty of medicine in Stockholm), that for literature by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm, and the peace prize is awarded by a committee of five persons, elected by the Norwegian Storthing.

In accordance with these statutes the awarders of the prizes (the four above named institutions) elect fifteen deputies for two consecutive years, the Academy of Science electing six, and the other prize awarders three each. These deputies elect for two consecutive years four members of the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute, which Board, exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. A fifth member, the President of the Board, is nominated by the Government. The Board of Directors has in its care the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away. The value of each prize is on an average $40,000. The distribution of the prizes takes place every year on December 10, the anniversary of Mr. Nobel's death. Full information can be obtained from "Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse" (The Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute), Stockholm, Sweden.

The awards made until now have been: Physics, 1901, W. C. Röntgen, German; 1902, H. A. Lorentz and P. Zeeman, Hollanders; 1903, H. A. Becquerel, P. Curie, and Marie Curie, all French; 1904, Lord Rayleigh, English; 1905, Prof. Philipp Leonard, of Kiel University, German; 1906, Prof. J. J. Thomson, of the University of Cambridge, English; 1907, Prof. Albert A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, American; 1908, Professor Gabriel Lippman, University of Paris, French; 1909, William Marconi, Italian, and Professor Ferdinand Braun, of Strassburg, German.

Chemistry: 1901, J. H. van Hoff, Professor of the Berlin University, Hollander; 1902, E. Fischer, German; 1903, S. A. Arrhenius, Swede; 1904, Sir William Ramsay, English; 1905, Adolph von Boeyer, German; 1906, Prof. Henri Moissan, French; 1907, Prof. Edouard Buchner, of the Berlin University, German; Sir William Crookes, English; 1908, Professor Ernest Rutherford, University of Manchester, English; 1909, Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, German.

Medicine: 1901, E. A. von Behring, German; 1902, R. Ross, English; 1903, N. R. Finsen, Dane; 1904, Pavloff, Russian; 1905, Prof. Robert Koch, German; 1906, Prof. Ramon y Cajal, Spanish; Professor Golgi, French; 1907, Dr. Laveran, of Paris, French; 1908, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, of Berlin, German; and Professor Elie Metschnikoff, Pasteur Institute, Paris, Russian; 1909, Professor Theodor Kocher, of Berne, Swiss.

Literature: 1901, R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, French; 1902, Th. Mommsen, German; 1903, Björnstierne Björnson, Norwegian; 1904, Frederic Mistral, French, and José Echegaray, Spaniard; 1905, Henry Stenkiewicz, Pole; 1906, Professor Carducci, Italian; 1907, Rudyard Kipling, English; 1908, Professor Rudolf Eucken, Jena University, German; 1909, Selma Lagerlof, Swede.

Peace: 1901, Henri Dunant, Swiss, and Fr. Passy, French; 1902, E. Ducommun and A. Gobat, both Swiss; 1903, W. R. Cremer, English; 1904, The Institution of International Law, the first award to an institution; 1905, Baroness von Suttner, Austrian; 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt, American; 1907, Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian, and Louis Renault, French. 1908, K. P. Arnoldson, Swede, and M. F. Bajer, Dane; 1909, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, French, and M. Beernaert, Belgian.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Smithsonian Institution.

FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG MEN.

OFFICERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Ex-Officio Presiding Officer of the Institution, William H. Taft, President of the United States; *Chancellor of the Institution*, Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States; *Secretary of the Institution*, Charles D. Walcott; *Assistant Secretary in Charge of United States National Museum*, Richard Rathbun.

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The Institution at Washington, D. C., was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States. The Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. It is under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is the executive officer of the Board and the director of the Institution's activities.

For the increase of knowledge, the Institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus, laboratory accommodations, etc. It occasionally provides for lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have been turned over to the Government and resulted in the creation of independent Government bureaus. It advises the Government in many matters of scientific importance, especially in those that have an international aspect. It co-operates with scientific bodies of national importance, like the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, etc. It issues three regular series of publications: Annual Reports, containing papers of general interest intended to keep the ordinary reader abreast of the progress of science; Contributions to Knowledge, the distinct feature of which is that each memoir constitutes an original contribution to knowledge; Miscellaneous Collections, which contain bibliographies, reports of expeditions, standard tables, and a scientific quarterly. All these publications are distributed gratuitously to important libraries throughout the world.

THE INSTITUTION LIBRARY.

The Institution maintains a library, in co-operation with the Library of Congress, which numbers 250,000 volumes, and consists mainly of the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution. Lists, bibliographies, rules for cataloguing and library work have been published. It supports a table at the Naples Zoological Station. All these and numerous other activities may be carried on solely from the income of the Smithsonian fund. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress, in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith.

The parent Institution has the administrative charge of several branches which grew out of its early activities and which are supported by Congressional appropriations. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archaeology and ethnology of America, and has unique collections of American history, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is both an educational and a research museum, and issues numerous technical and popular scientific publications. The National Gallery of Art consists largely of the collections of etchings and engravings of George P. Marsh, the collections of Charles L. Freer, containing numerous paintings and etchings by Whistler, and examples of Chinese and Japanese art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including a number of the greatest English portrait painters, and the collection of William T. Evans, of one hundred paintings, representing some of the best work of American artists.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE, carried on in accordance with the terms of a treaty entered into between the United States and various foreign nations, is for the free interchange of Governmental and scientific publications between the Government of the United States and foreign governments and institutions, and investigators in the United States and foreign lands. At present it has 62,630 correspondents, and since its establishment more than 3,378,000 packages have been handled by it.

THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, for the study of the North American Indian; THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, for the investigation of solar phenomena; THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK at Washington, containing about 1,400 animals, and the Regional Bureau of the INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE, for the preparation of a classified index to the current scientific literature of the United States, are also departments of the work of the Institution.

The Japanese National Exposition of 1917.

THE following statement has been prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Japanese Embassy at Washington:

The Exposition which will be held in 1917 in Tokio is a national exposition, and is to be maintained and administered by the Imperial Government of Japan. It was planned to have the exposition held during the year 1912, but early in 1908 it was decided that owing to world wide financial disturbances during 1907 it would be advisable to postpone the exposition until 1917. That will be the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of the present Emperor during whose reign Japan has made such wonderful strides in commerce, manufactures and, in fact, in every field of human endeavor. While it is a national exposition, the participation of the governments and peoples of foreign countries is cordially invited and the Japanese Government will make the plan on such a scale as not only to render it the largest exposition ever held in Japan, but give it a positively international character. This has been communicated to several countries, and many of them, appreciating the desire of the Japanese Government, have already shown their readiness to render their assistance.

It is expected that the national appropriation alone in connection with the projected exposition will amount to about $5,000,000. Added to this, the local government and municipality of Tokio, as well as the various local governments throughout the Empire of Japan and the Government of Formosa, and so forth, will make appropriations in their respective budgets so that the total governmental and municipal appropriation covering the direct expenditures of the exposition will aggregate at least more than $10,000,000.

The grounds of the exposition will occupy about 250 acres of land, of which about thirty acres will be covered by buildings already decided upon. Special buildings will be set apart for exhibits representative of arts and science, including those relating to education and also of machineries and electrical appliances.

The period during which the exposition is to be held is determined to be from April 1 to October 31, so as to include both the cherry blossom and the chrysanthemum seasons, of which so much has been written by writers on Japan, and talked of by foreign visitors who have been there.

From these facts it can be easily seen that the Japanese Government desires to offer an unexcelled opportunity for foreigners to take a trip to Japan and to be entertained with attractions and amusements which even the natives may not often witness except on such an occasion.

Being a national exposition, the primary object of the enterprise is to widen the knowledge of the Japanese people as regards the industrial development attained within their own country as well as in the whole world; but, nevertheless, no better opportunity will be found in the near future than this exposition for one who entertains the desire to know the Japanese people better and to study deeper the natural and industrial resources of the country, no less than the present state of civilization and industrial achievement of her people.

Brussels Universal and International Exhibition of 1910.

A Universal and International Exhibition will open at Brussels, Belgium, in the month of April, 1910, and continue six months. Its palaces and halls will be erected in the new quarter of the Avenue Louise, in the Bois de la Cambre, a favorite resort of the Brussels people.

The exhibition will include, in broad lines, artistic, scientific, industrial, commercial and colonial sections. The artistic section will consist of an international saloon of fine arts. The scientific section will embrace, with the various degrees of education, the instruments and general methods connected with letters, sciences and arts. The industrial section will be made up of all the products, methods and materials, both industrial and agricultural. Steps will be taken to render fully complete the special groups connected with fancy trades, mines, metallurgy, machinery, electricity, arm manufacturing and mechanical locomotion. The programme further contains special exhibitions, temporary agricultural and horticultural shows, congresses, conferences, artistic and sportive fetes.

The Executive Committee also proposes to organize during the exhibition popular games and competitions. Furthermore, like other exhibitions, national compartments will be formed wherein the works and productions of a same country will be divided into groups and classes, according to a system of general classification. The exhibition will cover a total area of about two hundred acres, a large portion of which will be reserved to the foreign sections. The installations will be connected with the Belgian State Railway, so as to bring all exhibits up to the required spot on rail tracks laid down in the halls and grounds.

An international jury of awards has been instituted, to operate under the control of the Commissioner-General of the Belgian Government. The members of the jury have been designated by the Government of their respective countries. Foreign Governments have been advised of the organization of the Brussels Universal and International Exhibition, in which they will be invited to take part and to be officially represented by accredited Commissioners; these Commissioners, representing their respective nationalities and having the charge of their interests, will arrange with the Executive Committee of the exhibition company, through the Government Commissioner-General, all questions relating to the distribution of space reserved to their respective country and installation of each national section.

Although an undertaking solely due to private initiative, the Brussels Exhibition has insured the effective co-operation of the Belgian Government, and also the support of the city of Brussels and province of Brabant. It is placed under the high patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians and under the honorary presidency of His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Belgium. The Duke d'Ursel has been invested with the functions of Government Commissioner-General to the Brussels Exhibition, and M. J. Gody is Deputy Commissioner-General and John B. Storms Secretary.

All communications connected with the exhibition are to be addressed by prepaid letter to the President of the Executive Committee, 34 Rue des XII Apotres, Brussels.

The New York office is at 389 Fifth Avenue.

American Exposition in Berlin in 1910.

An "American Exposition" will be held in Berlin, Germany, in the months of April, May and June, 1910. It is proposed that it shall contain practically everything that the United States has to offer to the rest of the world in the form of natural products and manufactured wares. A large number of American business and manufacturing concerns of the first importance have secured space for their exhibits.

The exposition will be held in the permanent exhibition hall of the Berlin Zoological Gardens. The originator of the enterprise was Baron Rudolph von Brandenstein, who is its chief promotor. Prince Henry of Prussia has accepted the Presidency of the German Committee of the Exposition and J. Pierpont Morgan is President of the American Committee, with David R. Francis, of Missouri, as first Vice-President; Prof. George F. Atwood, Secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, is the European manager. American representative in New York City, Max Vieweger, Hudson Terminal Buildings.

Turin International Exposition of 1911.

An International Exposition of Industry and Labor will take place at Turin, Italy, from April to October, 1911, under the patronage of the King of Italy, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Italian kingdom. In the same year Rome will hold an exhibition of historical archaeological and artistic character to celebrate the same event, but the Turin Exposition will be devoted to a world's industrial display.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York has appointed a committee for the United States and has opened an office in the International Exposition Bureau, 116 Produce Exchange, New York, to which intending exhibitors may apply for information. An exceptional opportunity will be offered to Americans to show the quality of their products to the people of Italy.

Exposition in 1913 Celebrating Perry's Victory.

The one hundredth anniversary of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry over the British fleet under command of Capt. Barclay in the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, will be celebrated by an historical and educational exposition at Put-in-Bay Island during the summer of 1913 and a dedication of a national memorial to Commodore Perry and the American seamen who perished in that conflict, the remains of many of whom have reposed in unmarked graves on Put-in-Bay Island for nearly a hundred years.

The State of Ohio took the initiative in the project by necessary legislation providing for the appointment of commissioners to carry forward such plans as they deemed advisable, and since that time the States of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, by legislation and the appointment of commissioners, have joined in the enterprise. The other States which will be invited to participate are New York, Indiana, Minnesota, Kentucky and Rhode Island. Legislation will be introduced in the Sixty-first Congress, at the instance of the Ohio delegation in behalf of national aid for the memorial and exposition.

The officers of the Ohio Commission are: President, William H. Reinhart, Sandusky; Vice-President, George H. Worthingham, Cleveland; Secretary, Webster P. Huntington, Columbus; Treasurer, S. M. Johannsen, Put-in-Bay.

The exposition will open on July 4, 1913, and close September 10. Its historical and educational interests will be under the direction of the historical societies and the universities and colleges of the States participating. The only industrial feature will relate to an exhibit for the promotion of the shipping interests of the Great Lakes. In conjunction with the permanent memorial to Commodore Perry the exposition will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Gen. William Henry Harrison's Northwestern campaign.

International Exposition in Buenos Ayres in 1910.

An International Railways and Transportation Exposition will open at Buenos Ayres, Argentine, in May, 1910, and continue until November. Several nations, particularly Germany, are making efforts to be largely represented. Consul-General Jose V. Fernandez, of the Argentine Republic, 80 Wall street, New York, represents the exposition in the United States.

Celebration of the Opening of the Panama Canal.

Plans are being matured both at San Francisco and San Diego, Cal., to hold international expositions in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal for traffic, which is expected to take place January 1, 1915. That at San Francisco is being promoted by Julius Kahn, Representative in Congress from California. The San Diego Panama Canal Exposition is in charge of a committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of that city, of which John Spreckels is the head, assisted by ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, U. S. Grant, jr., G. A. Davidson, A. G. Spalding, and others of prominence. A company with $1,000,000 capital has been organized.

World's Fair at Denver in 1912.

It is proposed to hold a world's fair at Denver, Col., in 1912 to cost about $3,000,000, and Congress will be asked to contribute $1,000,000. Thomas F. Walsh is to be President of the Board of Directors, and among other Colorado men of prominence who are interested are Dennis Sheedy and D. H. Moffat, of Denver, and James H. Peabody, of Canon City. The exposition is expected to make particular efforts to exploit the industries of the great West.

Mexican Centenary Celebration.

The Centenary of the Republic of Mexico will be celebrated in the City of Mexico in September, 1910. Among the features will be a great international aeroplane meet.

Boston Ter-Centennial Exposition of 1920.

The landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock and the founding of New England took place in 1620, and it is proposed to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the event by a great world's exposition at Boston, Mass., in 1920. The Boston Herald broke ground for the movement in April, 1909, and it has met with a ready and warm support from all classes of business men. The plans will be matured at an early day.

Good Roads.

BY ARTHUR C. JACKSON, PRESIDENT NATIONAL GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

Fifty years ago Charles Sumner declared that "the two greatest forces for the advancement of civilization are the schoolmaster and good roads." There is an increasing multitude of people who believe that it is a matter of tremendous import that in the United States bad roads are directly responsible for the loss of over a billion dollars a year and that the saving of this stupendous sum constitutes an economic question of vast importance.

In the year 1890 the foundation of the National Good Roads Association was laid in a State Good Roads Convention held at Kansas City, Mo. The subject of "Charities, Correction and Good Roads" was discussed by delegates from several States. The sentiment and resolution of that convention recommended to the Governors of all States "That the increasing demands of charity for the defective classes and the tremendous increase of criminal arrests in the nation call for stringent vagrancy laws and their vigorous enforcement." Another resolution urgently requested "the co-operation of municipal, county and State authorities to utilize the labor of able-bodied tramps, vagrants, paupers and short term prisoners in public improvements."

It has been shown that such labor can be used economically and with good results on quarries, gravel pits and rock piles in preparing the materials and loading it upon work trains or wagons and in the actual construction of roads and streets. Many States are now making substantial progress in road-building with convicts. It is the aim of the National Good Roads Association to continue its agitation of the question until every commonwealth, municipality and district community shall be awakened to its importance, enact suitable laws providing for this public work and then see that these laws are enforced. At all times, and more especially during stringent periods, there is a large army of itinerant men who drift from State to State and who live by begging or stealing. They commit nearly every crime in the criminal calendar. Hundreds of thousands of this class are arrested annually, housed and fed and kept in idleness in jails or prisons at the expense of the honest toilers and taxpayers. This is a senseless crime against the State.

During the last nineteen years the Goods Roads Associations have held over two thousand county, State and national good roads conventions. Vast quantities of literature have been distributed. The public press has printed thousands of pages, ever educating communities while advocating and urging good roads as a substantial asset and as a social and commercial necessity in the nation's expansion, contentment and prosperity.

The Interstate Association was merged into the National Good Roads Association in convention at Chicago, November 21, 1900. Its objects were and are, first, to associate all who are in sympathy with the good roads movement in a universal demand for the permanent improvement of public roads and streets; second, to secure better results from the millions of dollars annually expended upon the public roads and streets; third, to have established in all States and Territories highway departments with practical engineering supervision; fourth, to secure thorough teaching of highway engineering in all universities and agricultural colleges; fifth, to utilize all able-bodied tramps, vagrants, paupers, prisoners and convicts in preparing materials and building public roads and streets; sixth, to secure State and national aid for the construction and maintenance of permanent public roads for this and future generations.

On November 17, 1909, the following officers of the National Association were elected: President, Arthur C. Jackson, President National Good Roads Congress; Vice-President, F. A. Delano, President of the Wabash Railroad; Secretary, H. W. McAfee, President of the Kansas State Good Roads Association; Treasurer, Anna M. Grady, Secretary and Treasurer of the Illinois State Good Roads Association.

On May 23, 1908, the National Good Roads Congress was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois to associate all interested in a national movement for good roads, and the following call was signed by the Governors of forty States and the Mayors of more than one hundred leading cities, convening the Congress at Chicago June 15, 1908, and Denver July 6, 1908: "Recognizing a well-nigh universal sentiment in favor of better public highways, and believing that a general discussion of this great problem from every point of view will prove timely and effective, the undersigned join in urging all interested to attend the National Good Roads Congress at Chicago June 15, 1908, and Denver July 6, 1908, that the results of its deliberations may be presented for the consideration of the coming national conventions, all legislative bodies and the public in general."

As a result of the congress the Republican National Convention at Chicago adopted the following good roads plank in its platform: "We recognize the social and economic advantages of good country roads, maintained more and more largely at public expense and less and less at the expense of the abutting owner," and the Democratic National Convention at Denver declared, "We favor Federal aid to State and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads."

The second National Good Roads Congress was held at Johns Hopkins University May 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1908, and in Washington, D. C., May 22, 1909. It was opened by Cardinal Gibbons and addressed by Vice-President Sherman, Speaker Cannon, Gov. Grothers and many of the most prominent men in public life. Among the resolutions adopted by this Congress was one urging the construction by the National Government of a system of permanent national highways connecting the capital at Washington with the capitals of every State and Territory, and urging the several States to supplement these highways by another system of State roads to connect the several State capitals with the county seats of each State. It also favored the annual appropriation by the National Government of a certain percentage of the internal revenue receipts for road construction and the loaning to States by the National Government, upon the application of the proper authorities, of money without interest for road building, the same to be repaid in annual instalments. It also urged the immediate adoption of a postal savings bank bill in the confident belief that such a measure would yield abundant funds for a complete system of State and national highways.

The officers of the Congress are the same as the National Association, and the headquarters of both organizations are at Chicago, Ill.

State Legislation Regulating Railroad Rates.

THERE were numerous minor changes by the State Legislatures during 1909. A disposition was evident to compromise between the State and the railways in most instances. The courts, both Federal and State, were kept busy with the adjudication of disputes between the State Railway Commissions and the railways. There is a general indication throughout the country that in the working out of the Hepburn law material improvement in the railway situation is to be noted.

The condition of the country having improved by leaps and bounds since the panic season of 1907-8, the disproval of the claims that the railways were to become the sufferers through the operations of the National Railway Rebate act and the various State rate provisions has been effected. In most instances the stocks of the great trunk lines are now selling at a higher point than before the campaign for a revision of the national railway law.

The important legislation and judicial acts of 1909 are as follows:

Arkansas—Principal lines of the State obtained in Federal court a temporary injunction against the State Railway Commission's standard freight distance tariff. The Legislature this year appropriated $50,000 for use of the Railway Commission in defending its position.

California—California's State Railway Commission has but one law of importance regarding rates. It provides that the Commission may set maximum tariffs on all grades of freight, a maximum rate may be charged, but if it is a reduction of rate must require in all instances thirty days' notice.

Colorado—The State Commission in its annual report made a list of recommendations for changes in the law, none of which was passed by the Legislature. These recommendations were: (1) Elimination of exemption of roads less than twenty miles long from operation of State law; (2) Increase salary of Chairman of Commission and requirements to devote all of his time to official duties; (3) Give Commission power to hear any and all complaints and transmit interstate matters to the Interstate Commerce Commission; (4) Amendment of State law creating the Commission to make it conform more closely to Interstate Commerce Commission; (5) A State anti-pass statute similar to Federal act.

Florida—By a decision of the Supreme Court the railroad commissioners of Florida have under their general power the right to fix reciprocal demurrage.

Kansas—An act reducing commodity rates was passed after an order for that purpose by the State Railway Commission had appealed to the Federal Court. The new law has been in effect some months.

Louisiana—The Railway Commission has adopted the form of annual report prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the use of common carriers in making their annual report.

Michigan—The Legislature added to the powers of the Railway Commission at the 1909 session authority to order railroads to construct spur tracks on their own premises where deemed reasonable at the expense of the shipper requesting such spur; to investigate claims for irregular or erroneous freight charges, to determine the amount of refund in such cases; to establish through routes and joint rates and to determine maximum charge. The power to postpone for forty-five days the date of a new rate becoming accepted. The Commission is also given jurisdiction over the rates charged by electric power companies for their service.

Montana—Additional powers were given the State Railroad Commission regarding the enforcement of rules and regulations for the use of safety appliances by railroads, to enforce the construction of commercial spurs and granted to the District courts power to enforce by proper decree the injunction rulings and orders of the Commission. The law also gives the railroad companies the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the State from judgment of the District courts and gives precedence to railway business over all other court proceedings except criminal cases and original proceedings in the Supreme Court.

Nebraska—Certain changes in the State Railway law regarding the details of administration were passed. The issuance of stocks, bonds and notes payable at a greater period than twelve months is forbidden the railroads without the consent of the Railway Commission. The two-cent fare law and the maximum freight law have been made the subject of attacks in the courts. Suits to test their validity are still pending.

Oregon—An adjustment has just been effected between the State and the Pacific Express Company by which express rates are reduced one-fifth. There are inter-alia proceedings pending relative to grain rates charged by the railroads throughout the State.

International Bureau of the American Republics.

THE International Bureau of the American Republics was established under the recommendation of the First International American Conference, held in the city of Washington in 1889 for the purpose of maintaining closer relations between the several Republics of the Western Hemisphere. It was reorganized by the Second International American Conference, held in the city of Mexico in 1901, and its scope widened by imposing many new and important duties. A prominent feature of the new arrangement was the foundation of the Columbus Memorial Library. The International Bureau corresponds, through the diplomatic representatives of the several governments in Washington, with the executive departments of these governments, and is required to furnish such information as it possesses or can obtain to any of the Republics making requests. It is the custodian of the archives of the International American Conferences, and is especially charged with the performance of duties imposed upon it by these conferences. The International Bureau is sustained by contributions from the American Republics in proportion to their population, and is governed by a board composed of the diplomatic representatives at Washington from the several countries composing the Union, and the Secretary of State, who is ex-officio its chairman. It publishes a monthly bulletin containing the latest official information respecting the resources, commerce, and general features of the American Republics, as well as maps and geographical sketches of these countries, which publications are considered public documents, and as such are carried free in the mails of all the Republics of the Union.

THE following is a specification of the proper attire for men on various occasions in the Winter season of 1909-1910, prepared by the Haberdasher Company, New York.

Day Weddings, Afternoon Calls and Matinee Receptions.

Coat and Overcoat—Frock coat, Chesterfield or Paletot overcoat.
Waistcoat—Pearl or white linen duck or silk.
Trousers—Striped worsted or cheviot of dark gray.
Hat—High silk, with broad felt band.
Shirts and Cuffs—Plain white, with cuffs attached.
Collar—Poke or round-tabbed wing.
Cravat—Pearl or white Ascot, or once-over to match gloves.
Gloves—Pearl glace, or white kid to match cravat.
Boots—Patent leather, buttoned cloth or kid tops.
Jewelry—Gold links, gold studs, cravat pin.

Business, Lounge and Morning Wear.

Coat and Overcoat—Jacket (sack coat) or walking coat, Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match coat or of fancy material.
Trousers—If with S. B. coat, to match; if with D. B. coat, of same or different material.
Hat—Derby or soft.
Shirts and Cuffs—Plain or pleated colored, with cuffs attached.
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Four-in-hand or once-over.
Gloves—Tan, cape or knitted.
Boots—Laced calf or russet, high or low.
Jewelry—Gold links, gold studs.

Motoring, Golf, Driving, Country.

Coat and Overcoat—Norfolk jacket, belted or Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—Fancy flannel with flap pockets.
Trousers—Tweed or flannel or knitted.
Hat—Tweed cap or Alpine.
Shirts and Cuffs—Flannel, with soft cuffs.
Collar—Fold, deep-point or self attached collar.
Cravat—Neckerchief or four-in-hand.
Gloves—Chamois, cape or knitted.
Boots—Laced calf or russet, high or low.
Jewelry—Links, leather watch guard.

Afternoon Teas, Church and Promenade.

Coat and Overcoat—Frock or morning coat, Chesterfield or Paletot overcoat.
Waistcoat—Double or S. B., same material as coat, or of fancy fabric.
Trousers—Striped worsted, light or dark.
Hat—High silk, with broad felt band.
Shirts and Cuffs—Plain or pleated, white or fancy, with cuffs attached.
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Once-over or four-in-hand.
Gloves—Pearl suede or reindeer.
Boots—Patent leather, buttoned cloth or kid tops.
Jewelry—Gold links, gold studs, cravat pin.

Evening Weddings, Balls, Receptions, Formal Dinners and Theatres.

Coat and Overcoat—Swallowtail, cape Paletot or Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—White, single breasted of linen drill, pique or silk.
Trousers—Same material as coat, broad braid on outer seams.
Hat—High silk, with broad felt band; opera at theatre.
Shirts and Cuffs—Plain or pique, white with cuffs attached.
Collar—Poke, lap-front or round-tabbed wing.
Cravat—White tie of plain or figured linen or silk.
Gloves—White glace with self backs or white reindeer; white cape for theatre.
Boots—Patent leather, buttoned cloth or kid tops, patent leather pumps.
Jewelry—Pearl, agate or moonstone links and studs.

Evening, Informal Dinners, Club, Stag and at Home Dinners.

Coat and Overcoat—Jacket (Tuxedo) black or Oxford, Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—Black, gray or black-and-white linen, or silk single breasted.
Trousers—Same material as jacket, with plain outer seams.
Hat—Felt or silk derby or Alpine.
Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated white, with cuffs attached.
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Broad end black or gray, or black- and white silk tie.
Gloves—Chamois, gray suede or reindeer.
Boots—Dull calf, laced tops or gunmetal pumps.
Jewelry—Gold, amethyst or opal links and studs.

Birthstones.

January—Garnet.
February—Amethyst.
March—Bloodstone.
April—Sapphire.
May—Emerald.
June—Agate.
July—Ruby.
August—Sardonyx.
September—Chrysolite.
October—Opal.
November—Topaz.
December—Turquoise.

Wedding Anniversaries.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fourth—Fruit and Flowers.
Fifth—Wooden.
Sixth—Sugar.
Seventh—Woollen.
Eighth—India Rubber.
Ninth—Willow.
Tenth—Tin.
Eleventh—Steel.
Twelfth—Silk and Fine Linen.
Thirteenth—Lace.
Fourteenth—Ivory.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

National Conservation Association.

ORGANIZED October 27, 1909. Membership is open to every American citizen. The general object of the Conservation Association is the practical application, through legislative and administrative measures by the States and by the National Government, of the conservation principles adopted by the Governors of the United States at their conference with President Roosevelt at the White House, in May, 1908. Referring to these principles, the Conservation Association makes this announcement:

"We therefore form this association to advocate and support the adoption by the people themselves and by their representatives of definite and practical measures to carry the foregoing principles into effect, and to oppose in all appropriate ways all action which is in conflict with these principles, whether such action is attempted by individual citizens, members of Legislatures or administrative officers."

President—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, of Cambridge, Mass.; *Vice-President*—Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, *Secretary*—Thomas R. Shipp, of Indianapolis.

The New York office is at Broadway and 23d Street, in the Fifth Avenue Building.

Color Chart

SHOWING MEASURE OF HARMONY OF COLORS IN COMBINATIONS IN DECORATIONS, CLOTHING AND VARIOUS ORNAMENTATION.

(Prepared by the Haberdasher Company, New York).

	Blue.	Brown.	Cream.	Green.	Gray.	Helio.	Lav'nd'r	Maroon.	Myrtle.	Navy.
Blue	...	Good	Good	Strong	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Fair	Weak
Brown	Good	...	Good	Fair	Fair	Strong	Strong	Weak	Good	Good
Cream	Good	Good	...	Good	Weak	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Green	Strong	Fair	Good	...	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Weak	Fair
Gray	Good	Fair	Weak	Good	...	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Helio	Bad	Strong	Good	Bad	Good	...	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad
Lavender	Bad	Strong	Good	Bad	Good	Weak	...	Bad	Bad	Bad
Maroon	Fair	Weak	Good	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad	...	Fair	Fair
Myrtle	Fair	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	...	Good
Navy	Weak	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Good	...
Nile	Bad	Fair	Good	Weak	Good	Bad	Fair	Bad	Bad	Bad
Olive	Fair	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Weak	Good
Orange	Strong	Weak	Good	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad	Bad	Strong	Strong
Purple	Weak	Strong	Good	Strong	Good	Weak	Weak	Bad	Strong	Weak
Red	Fair	Weak	Good	Strong	Good	Bad	Bad	Weak	Fair	Fair
Salmon	Fair	Weak	Good	Strong	Good	Bad	Bad	Bad	Strong	Strong
Sky Blue	Fair	Good	Good	Bad	Good	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad	Good
Tan	Good	Bad	Weak	Fair	Bad	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good
Wine	Fair	Weak	Good	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad	Weak	Fair	Good
Yellow	Strong	Bad	Weak	Bad	Fair	Strong	Bad	Strong	Bad	Strong

	Nile.	Olive.	Orange.	Purple.	Red.	Salmon.	Sky Blue	Tan.	Wine.	Yellow.
Blue	Bad	Fair	Strong	Weak	Fair	Fair	Weak	Good	Fair	Strong
Brown	Fair	Good	Weak	Strong	Weak	Weak	Good	Bad	Weak	Bad
Cream	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Weak
Green	Weak	Weak	Fair	Strong	Strong	Strong	Bad	Fair	Fair	Bad
Gray	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Bad	Good	Fair
Helio	Bad	Bad	Bad	Weak	Bad	Bad	Weak	Good	Bad	Strong
Lavender	Fair	Bad	Bad	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad	Good	Bad	Bad
Maroon	Bad	Fair	Bad	Bad	Weak	Bad	Bad	Fair	Weak	Strong
Myrtle	Bad	Weak	Strong	Strong	Fair	Strong	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Navy	Bad	Good	Strong	Weak	Fair	Strong	Good	Good	Good	Strong
Nile	...	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad	Fair	Weak	Fair	Bad	Bad
Olive	Weak	...	Strong	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Weak	Weak	Bad
Orange	Bad	Strong	...	Strong	Weak	Weak	Bad	Fair	Bad	Bad
Purple	Bad	Bad	Strong	...	Weak	Bad	Bad	Good	Weak	Strong
Red	Bad	Bad	Weak	Weak	...	Weak	Bad	Good	Weak	Strong
Salmon	Fair	Bad	Weak	Bad	Weak	...	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad
Sky Blue	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Fair	...	Good	Bad	Fair
Tan	Fair	Weak	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	...	Good	Weak
Wine	Bad	Weak	Bad	Weak	Weak	Bad	Bad	Good	...	Strong
Yellow	Bad	Bad	Bad	Strong	Strong	Bad	Fair	Weak	Strong	...

NOTE—When it is desired to use in window trims, decorations, etc., two colors which make a displeasing combination, the introduction between them of gray, white or black relieves the discord. White in conjunction with any color intensifies that color. Black has the opposite effect. For pink use the salmon line; for ivory use the cream line; for pearl use the gray line.

(Compiled by Bureau Statistics, Dep't Commerce and Labor, from official data of the respective countries.)

Ports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
EUROPE—UNITED KINGDOM.				
London (a)	1908	$950,568,788	$533,076,848	$1,483,645,636
Liverpool	1908	684,400,257	690,090,762	1,374,491,019
Hull	1908	171,975,735	127,581,712	299,557,447
Glasgow	1908	69,349,187	133,561,394	202,910,581
Manchester (b)	1908	124,814,240	71,810,672	196,624,912
Southampton	1908	97,387,211	88,307,606	185,694,817
Grimsby	1908	53,111,584	67,713,951	120,825,535
Harwich	1908	94,625,919	25,314,117	119,940,036
Tyne ports (c)	1908	45,861,813	52,838,437	98,700,250
Cardiff	1908	28,263,547	66,966,398	95,229,945
Leith	1908	62,699,451	26,168,085	88,867,536
Bristol	1908	66,401,816	13,492,595	79,894,411
GERMANY.				
Hamburg	1909	734,994,639	545,709,714	1,280,704,353
Bremen	1909	268,789,233	187,226,448	456,015,681
BELGIUM.				
Antwerp	1908	475,418,998	400,138,964	875,557,962
FRANCE.				
Marseilles	1908	258,501,000	224,262,000	482,763,000
Havre	1908	248,930,000	190,579,000	439,509,000
Dunkirk	1908	139,477,000	30,905,000	170,382,000
Bordeaux	1908	64,897,000	68,858,000	133,755,000
ITALY.				
Genoa	1907	147,900,000	67,921,000	215,821,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				
Trieste (d)	1907	81,616,233	59,753,625	141,369,858
Fiume (d)	1907	23,710,387	24,153,376	47,863,763
RUSSIA, IN EUROPE.				
Riga	1907	31,885,757	68,185,065	100,070,822
St. Petersburg	1907	61,953,586	34,649,385	96,602,971
Odessa	1907	28,484,213	46,591,275	75,075,488
Reval	1907	32,661,751	8,791,109	41,452,860
Nikolaev	1907	101,143	30,204,264	30,305,407
Vindau	1907	6,118,809	19,583,849	25,702,658
Libau	1907	11,126,936	14,284,712	25,411,648
Rostov	1907	638,540	23,698,281	24,336,821
Kherson	1907	4,172	18,307,378	18,311,550
RUSSIA, IN ASIA.				
Vladivostok	1907	38,057,368	2,252,599	40,309,967
Novorossiysk	1907	4,523,003	24,143,415	28,666,418
Batoum	1907	5,476,540	16,920,341	23,396,881
SPAIN.				
Barcelona	1907	60,278,113	25,668,580	85,946,693
Bilbao	1907	14,041,742	13,679,220	27,720,962
AMERICA—UNITED STATES (e).				
New York	1909	779,308,944	607,239,481	1,386,548,425
Galveston	1909	3,355,358	189,464,335	192,819,693
New Orleans	1909	45,713,098	144,981,625	190,694,723
Boston (f)	1909	112,472,595	76,157,558	188,630,153
Philadelphia	1909	68,884,146	84,286,440	153,170,586
Baltimore	1909	24,022,324	77,550,658	101,572,982
San Francisco	1909	49,998,111	31,669,370	81,667,481
Savannah	1909	2,152,441	50,900,156	53,052,597
Puget Sound	1909	26,959,891	25,788,475	52,748,366
CANADA.				
Montreal (d) (g)	1909	79,329,078	77,199,743	156,528,821
MEXICO (e).				
Tampico	1909	13,516,952	37,315,306	50,832,258
Vera Cruz	1909	27,676,352	19,381,775	47,058,127
CUBA.				
Havana (e)	1908	69,436,985	58,324,112	127,761,097
ARGENTINA.				
Buenos Ayres	1908	207,588,850	132,127,882	339,716,732
BRAZIL.				
Santos	1907	41,081,149	104,590,243	145,671,392
Rio Janeiro	1907	76,472,426	35,833,347	112,305,773
CHILE.				
Valparaiso	1907	50,793,000	4,766,000	55,559,000
Iquique	1907	10,085,000	35,437,000	45,522,000
URUGUAY.				
Montevideo	1908	34,949,864	30,908,320	65,858,184
ASIA—CHINA.				
Shanghai (h)	1908	113,722,689	81,842,310	195,564,999
JAPAN.				
Yokohama	1908	75,341,479	94,684,355	170,025,834
Kobe	1908	95,158,271	41,460,064	136,618,335
BRITISH COLONIES.				
Singapore (i)	1907	133,102,693	110,694,523	243,797,216
Calcutta (g) (j)	1908	170,619,874	226,871,597	397,491,471
Bombay (g) (j)	1908	145,362,686	158,317,319	303,680,005
AFRICA—EGYPT.				
Alexandria	1908	109,598,944	102,923,438	212,522,382
AUSTRALIA (k).				
Sydney	1907	98,391,938	146,456,855	244,848,793
Melbourne	1907	82,395,597	78,405,676	160,801,273

(a) Including Queensborough. (b) Including Runcorn. (c) Tyne ports comprise Newcastle, North Shields and South Shields. (d) Special trade. (e) Years ending June 30. (f) Including Charlestown. (g) Years ending March 31. (h) Direct foreign trade exclusive of re-exports. (i) Exclusive of intersettlement trade. (j) Merchandise only, exclusive of government stores. (k) Exclusive of interstate commerce.

Freemasonry.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

Grand Lodges.	No. Members, 1909.	Grand Secretaries.	Grand Lodges.	No. Members, 1909.	Grand Secretaries.
Alabama...	21,222	G. A. Beauchamp, Montg'y.	Nevada	1,445	C. N. Noteware, Carson.
Arizona	1,535	G. J. Roskruge, Tucson.	N. Brunswick*	*	J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
Arkansas*..	20,035	F. Hempstead, Little Rock.	N. Hampshire	9,877	F. D. Woodbury, Concord.
Brit. Col....	3,757	R. E. Brett, Victoria.	New Jersey..	28,475	Benj. F. Wakefield, Trent.
California ..	38,669	J. Whicher, San Francisco.	New Mexico.	1,822	A. A. Keen, Albuquerque.
Canada.....	42,422	Ralph L. Gunn, Hamilton.	New York....	158,097	E. M. L. Ehlers, N. Y. City.
Colorado...	12,950	C. H. Jacobson, Denver.	N. Carolina..	18,008	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
Connecticut	21,410	F. W. Havens, Hartford.	North Dakota	6,578	F. J. Thompson, Fargo.
Delaware...	2,988	Virginius V. Harrison, Wilmington.	Nova Scotia..	5,363	Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
			Ohio	72,339	J. H. Bromwell, Cincin'ti.
Dist. of Col..	8,363	Arvine W. Johnston, Wash.	Oklahoma ...	*	W. M. Anderson, Waurika, & Jos. H. Murrow, Atoka.
Florida.....	7,958	W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.			
Georgia.....	30,056	W. A. Wolihin, Macon.	Oregon	8,639	Jas. F. Robinson, Portland.
Idaho.....	2,595	Thcop. W. Randall, Boisé.	Pennsylvania	79,442	Wm. A. Sinn, Philadelphia.
Illinois	90,576	Isaac Cutter, Coup Point.	Pr. Ed. Island	678	N. MacKelvie, Summerside
Indiana	50,111	C. W. Prather, Indianapolis.	Quebec	5,785	Will. H. Whyte, Montreal.
Iowa.....	39,504	N. R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	Rhode Island	6,920	S. P. Williams, Providence.
Kansas.....	32,072	Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.	S. Carolina ..	10,802	Jacob T. Barron, Columbia.
Kentucky ..	32,770	H. B. Grant, Louisville.	South Dakota	7,196	G. A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls
Louisiana ..	11,761	R. Lambert, New Orleans.	Tennessee ...	21,879	John B. Garrett, Nashville.
Maine	27,356	Stephen Berry, Portland.	Texas	44,714	John Watson, Waco.
Manitoba...	4,248	James A. Oyas, Winnipeg.	Utah.....	1,443	C. Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Maryland ..	12,838	Wm. M. Isaac, Baltimore.	Vermont.....	12,332	H. H. Ross, Burlington.
Mass.....	52,260	Thos. W. Davis, Boston.	Virginia.....	18,892	G. W. Carrington, Richm'd.
Michigan....	58,542	L. B. Winsor, Reed City.	Washington .	12,237	Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
Minnesota .	22,987	John Fishel, St. Paul.	W. Virginia..	12,814	H. R. Howard, Pt. Pleasant.
Mississippi .	15,738	F. Speed, Vicksburg.	Wisconsin	23,974	Wm. W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Missouri ...	47,430	J. R. Parson, St. Louis.	Wyoming	2,268	W. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga
Montana ...	4,690	Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Hel.			
Nebraska....	16,393	Francis E. White, Omaha.	Total	1,309,697	

* Total membership not officially reported.

The returns of the Grand Lodges of the United States and British America for 1909 were as follows: Whole number of members, 1,313,922. Gain in membership over preceding year, 69,211.

These Grand Lodges are in full affiliation with the English Grand Lodge, of which the Duke of Connaught is Grand Master, and the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland, Cuba, Peru, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and also with the Masons of Germany and Austria. They are not in affiliation and do not correspond with the Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France; they, however, affiliate with and recognize Masons under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council. Freemasonry is under the ban of the Church in Spain, Italy, and other Catholic countries, and the membership is small and scattered.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree.

The officers of the Northern Jurisdiction are: *M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander*, Samuel C. Lawrence, Mass. *P. G. Lieutenant-Commander*, Barton Smith, Ohio. *Grand Treasurer-General* Newton D. Arnold, R. I. *Grand Minister of State*, John C. Smith, Ill. *Grand Secretary-General*, James H. Codding; office, 299 Broadway, New York.

The officers of the Southern Jurisdiction are: *M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander*, James D. Richardson, Tenn. *Secretary-General*, Dr. A. B. Chamberlin, 433 Third Street N. W., Washington, D. C. These grand bodies are in relations of amity with the Supreme Councils for France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Central America, Greece, Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Egypt, Tunis, and Spain.

Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, as Organized by Joseph Cerneau, Thirty-third Degree, in the Year 1807.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander, Andrew J. Provost, N. Y. *Grand Secretary-General*, Alfred C. Dupont, M. D., N. Y. The Sovereign Grand Consistory has had a continuous existence of one hundred and two years, with its Grand Orient at New York, where, under the egis of the Grand Orient of France, it was organized by M. ∴ I. ∴ Joseph Cerneau, thirty-third degree. The Supreme Council has fraternal relations with the Supreme Councils of Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Italy, Egypt, Cuba, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, Greece, Austria-Hungary, and other Grand Orients. It has jurisdiction over seventy-three subordinate Consistories of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, which are subdivided into Lodges of Perfection, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapters of Rose Croix, and Consistories, with a membership of many thousands. The two Consistories in Manhattan are Cerneau, No. 1, with over a thousand Sublime Princes, and Giordano Bruno, No. 66, working in the Italian language. Official address, No. 320 Temple Court, Beekman Street, New York.

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

The Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General, thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies. Orient of New York. Officers—*Sovereign Grand Commander*, M. W. Bayliss, Washington, D. C. *Lieutenant-Grand Commander*, C. W. Edwards, Albany, N. Y. *Minister of State*, George Gibson, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer-General*, Holden O. Hill, Providence, R. I. *Secretary-General*, M. W. Morton, Providence, R. I. This Supreme Council was organized in the City of New York on October 23, 1807, and exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the United States.

FREEMASONRY—*Continued.*

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

General Grand High Priest—Joseph E. Dyas, Paris, Ill.
Dep. Gen. Grand High Priest—William C. Swain, Milwaukee, Wis.
Gen. Grand King—Nathan Kingsley, Austin, Minn.
Gen. Grand Scribe—Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky.
Gen. Grand Treasurer—John M. Carter, Baltimore, Md.
Gen. Grand Secretary—Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gen. Grand Captain of the Host—George E. Corson, Washington, D. C.
Gen. Grand Principal Sojourner—Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Iowa.
Gen. Grand Royal Arch Captain—William F. Kuhn, Farmington, Mo.
Gen. Grand Master 3d Vail—Bestor G. Brown, Topeka, Kan.
Gen. Grand Master 2d Vail—Charles N. Rix, Hot Springs, Ark.
Gen. Grand Master 1st Vail—J. Albert Blake, Boston, Mass.

The office of the General Grand Secretary is at Buffalo, N. Y.

The number of grand chapters, each representing a State or Territory (except Pennsylvania and Virginia) is 45, and the number of enrolled subordinate chapters is 2,683, exclusive of 28 subordinate chapters in the Territories of the United States, the Sandwich Islands, Porto Rico, Chile, and the Chinese Empire, which are under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter.

The total membership of the enrolled subordinate chapters is 266,919. The degrees conferred in Chapters are Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch Mason.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Grand Master—Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I.
Deputy Grand Master—W. B. Melish, Cincinnati, O.
Grand Generalissimo—A. MacArthur, Troy, N. Y.
Grand Captain-General—W. F. Pierce, San F'n'sco.
Grand Senior Warden—L. S. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Grand Junior Warden—J. K. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.
Grand Treasurer—H. Wales Lines, Ct.
Grand Recorder—John A. Gerow, Detroit, Mich.

The office of the Grand Recorder is at Detroit, Mich.

The number of grand commanderies in the United States and Territories, each representing individual States or Territories (except that Massachusetts and Rhode Island are combined) is 46. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Commanderies, 1,201, with a membership of 171,204. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Encampment, 8; membership, 1,045; total number of commanderies, 1,209; total membership, 172,149. The next triennial conclave will be held in Chicago, Ill., August, 1910. The orders conferred in a Commandery of Knights Templar are Red Cross, Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta. A Mason, to obtain these orders, must be a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason in good standing, and a member of both Lodge and Chapter.

COLORED MASONIC BODIES.

There are thirty-eight grand lodges in as many different States of the United States and one in Canada. The Prince Hall Grand Lodge, of Massachusetts, is the oldest lodge, having been organized in the year 1808. It was the outgrowth of African Lodge, No. 459, the warrant for which was issued by the Grand Master of England to Prince Hall and fifteen other colored Masons September 29, 1784. The number of colored Masons in the United States and Canada is 150,000; Royal Arch, 14,000; Knights Templar, 12,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 2,000; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, 5,712. The Grand Lodge of New York, organized in 1845, has jurisdiction over thirty lodges, located in different parts of the State. The total membership is about 2,000. H. A. Spencer, Grand Master, Rochester, N. Y.; Benj. Myers, Grand Secretary.

SOVEREIGN SANCTUARY OF ANCIENT AND PRIMITIVE FREEMASONRY.

RITE OF MEMPHIS—IN AND FOR THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

M. I. Grand Master-General...H. G. Goodale, 96°
V. I. Grand Administrator-General. W. F. Ford, 95°
V. I. Grand Chancellor-General..J. S. Phillips, 95°
V. I. Grand Secretary-General..E. T. Stewart, 95°

Official address, German Masonic Temple, 220 East Fifteenth Street, New York City. M. I. Sovereign Grand Master Harvey G. Goodale, 96°, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. J. Adelphi Gottlieb, M. D., M. A., LL. D., Legate of the M. I. Sovereign Grand Master and Sovereign Sanctuary Embassy, 225 West 106th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

The Sovereign Sanctuary is composed of Masons who have received the 95th degree of Patriarch Grand Conservator of the Rite and has jurisdiction over the continent of America. It was formally instituted in the United States in the year 1856. The American body is in affiliation with the various Masonic powers of the world and has a regular exchange of Representatives with England, Ireland, New Zealand, Italy, Spain, Roumania, Egypt, etc. The Degrees of the Rite, which are ninety of instruction and seven official, are conferred in the subordinate bodies of the Rite thus: Fourth to 18th degree in a Chapter Rose Croix; 19th to 42d degree in a Senate of Hermetic Philosophers; 43d to 90th degree in a Council of Sublime Masters of the Great Work.

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

THE Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is not a regular Masonic body, but its membership is composed strictly of Masons who have reached the 32d degree, A. A. S. Rite (18th degree in England), or Knights Templar in good standing. There are 121 temples in the United States, and a total membership of about 138,000.

The following are the imperial officers for the United States for 1909-10: *Potentate*, George L. Street, Richmond, Va.; *Imperial Deputy Potentate*, Fred. A. Hines, Los Angeles, Cal.; *Imperial Chief Rabban*, John F. Treat, Fargo, N. Dak.; *Imperial High Priest and Prophet*, William W. Irwin, Wheeling, W. Va.; *Imperial Oriental Guide*, John T. Barron, Columbia, S. C.; *Imperial Treasurer*, William S. Brown, 523 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Imperial Recorder*, Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.; *Imperial First Ceremonial Master*, Frederick R. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; *Imperial Second Ceremonial Master*, John Putnam Stevens, Portland, Me.; *Imperial Marshal*, Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; *Imperial Captain of the Guard*, Charles E. Ovenshire, Minneapolis, Minn.; *Imperial Outer Guard*, Elias J. Jacoby, Indianapolis, Ind.

Odd Fellowship.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

OFFICERS.

Grand Sire—W. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga, Wyo.
D. Grand Sire—John B. Cockrum, Indianapolis, Ind.
Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, Baltimore, Md.
Assistant Grand Secretary—J. Edward Kroh, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer—M. R. Muckle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gd. Chaplain—Rev. W. I. Canter, Fairmont, W. Va.
Grand Marshal—E. L. Pilsbury, Charlestown, Mass.
Grand Guardian—W. O. Carbis, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Grand Messenger—Will A. Steidley, Leesville, La.

GRAND LODGES AND MEMBERSHIP IN SUBORDINATE LODGES.
(Reported to the Annual Communication in 1909.)

Jurisdiction.	No. of Members	Jurisdiction.	No. of Members	Jurisdiction.	No. of Members
Alabama	22,428	Maine	24,839	Oklahoma	28,469
Alberta	3,146	Manitoba	6,478	Ontario	39,468
Arizona	1,947	Maritime Provinces	8,618	Oregon	15,550
Arkansas	29,952	Maryland	10,041	Pennsylvania	143,150
British Columbia	4,616	Massachusetts	58,388	Quebec	4,368
California	42,851	Michigan	49,226	Rhode Island	6,125
Colorado	13,139	Minnesota	19,625	South Carolina	4,602
Connecticut	19,799	Mississippi	4,055	South Dakota	8,941
Delaware	2,774	Missouri	60,721	Tennessee	34,551
District of Columbia	1,895	Montana	5,155	Texas	34,127
Florida	3,867	Nebraska	21,721	Utah	2,947
Georgia	32,115	Nevada	1,601	Vermont	7,176
Idaho	7,300	New Hampshire	15,051	Virginia	29,876
Illinois	85,866	New Jersey	28,486	Washington	21,701
Indiana	76,326	New Mexico	1,928	West Virginia	21,565
Iowa	56,339	New York	115,604	Wisconsin	18,702
Kansas	43,159	North Carolina	15,370	Wyoming	2,789
Kentucky	27,579	North Dakota	6,010		
Louisiana	3,789	Ohio	83,168	Total*	1441,403

The membership of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which includes the Grand Lodges of Australasia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, is 1,492,478, female members not included. The American organization is not in affiliation with an English order entitled the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows. *Including Saskatchewan, 2,324 members.

The Encampment branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows numbers 216,225 members; Rebekah lodges, sisters, 395,898; brothers, 208,033; Chevaliers of the Patriarchs Militant, 22,136. The next meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge will be at Atlanta, Georgia, Sept. 19-24, 1910.

The total relief paid by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, year ending December 31, 1908, was $5,500,825.60; brothers relieved, 135,301; widowed families relieved, 7,064; paid for relief of brothers, $3,490,873.14; for widowed families, $141,004.23; education and relief of orphans, $169,023.44; burying the dead, $1,052,797.01.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

Officers of New York District: D. E. McHenry, Prov. G. M.; J. R. Harley, Deputy Prov. G. M.; Oscar Hodgkinson, Prov. C. S., 112 Riverside Drive, New York City.

This Order was founded in 1800 and is represented throughout the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand by 436 districts, 5,050 lodges, and over 1,000,000 members, with a capital of over $70,000,000.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF AMERICA.

OFFICERS.

Grand Master—W. L. Houston, Washington, D. C.
Deputy Grand Master—L. N. Porter, L. Rock, Ark.
Grand Treasurer—B. J. Davis, Atlanta, Ga.
Grand Secretary—J. F. Needham, 602 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

This organization is composed of colored Odd Fellows, subordinate to G. U. O. O. F. Friendly Society, Manchester, England. The following is the statistical report for the year ending August 31, 1909: Lodges enrolled, 5,303; households, 3,328; P. G. M. Councils, 306; Patriarchies, 156; D. G. Lodges, 39; juvenile societies, 560; district households, 27. Total number of branches, 9,719. The increase in membership during the year ending Aug. 31, 1909, was 67,928, making a total membership of 452,546.

International Order of Good Templars.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUPREME LODGE.

Int. Chief Templar—Edward Wavrinsky, M. P., Stockholm.
Int. P. Chief Templar—Jos. Malins, Birmingham, England.
Int. Vice-Templar—Mrs. G. Buason, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
Int. Secretary—Tom Honeyman, Glasgow, Scotland
Int. Asst. Secretary—Oscar S. Ohlander, Chicago, Ill.
Int. Treasurer—Herman Blume, Hamburg.
Next Session: Hamburg, Germany, June 6, 1911.

THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE.

N. G. C. T.—Hon. Geo. F. Cotterill, Seattle, Wash.
N. G. V. T.—Leah McFarland, Minneapolis, Minn.
N. G. Sec.—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.
N. G. Treas.—M. B. Morgan, Bennington, Vt.
N. G. A. Sec.—Edward S. Dean, Batavia, N. Y.
Next Session: Niagara Falls, N. Y., August, 1910.

The International Order of Good Templars is a world wide brotherhood of over 600,000 total abstainers, banded together for mutual protection and co-operation in temperance work.

The Order of Good Templars first sprang into existence in 1851 in Oneida County, N. Y. State. One of its most radical features was the recognition of women's rights.

The last report of the International Secretary returned the number of grand lodges as seventy and the membership in both adult and juvenile branches, 649,000. Grand lodges exist in nearly all States of the Union, in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, the various provinces of Canada, the West Indies, East, West and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Iceland, and other countries.

Order of the Sons of Temperance.

NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA.

M. W. Patriarch—J. O. McCarthy, Toronto, Ont.
M. W. Associate—Rev. Alfred Noon, Boston, Mass.
M. W. Scribe—Ross Slack, 118 Rose Street, Trenton, N. J.
M. W. Treasurer—M. M. Eavenson, Philadelphia.
M. W. Chaplain—Rev W. J. Kirby, Albert, N. B.
M. W. Conductor—Edward F. Marvin, Bridgeport, Ct.
M. W. Sentinel—Herbert Blessing, Camden, N. J.
M. W. Supt. Y. P. Work—Rev. Robert A. Spence, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the city of New York September 29, 1842. It is composed of subordinate, Grand, and National Divisions. It has five National Divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia, and one for New Zealand. In the course of its existence it has had nearly four million members on its rolls. Its present membership in North America is 34,879, of whom 13,537 are in the United States. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

The 65th annual session of the National Division of North America will be held at St. John, New Brunswick, July, 1910.

The Royal Arcanum.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

Supreme Regent—Clovis H. Bowen, Rhode Island.
Supreme Vice-Regent—F. T. McFaden, Virginia.
Supreme Orator—F. B. Wickersham, Pennsylvania.
Past Supreme Regent—Robert Van Sands, Illinois.
Supreme Secretary—A. T. Turner, Massachusetts.
Supreme Treasurer—E. A. Skinner, New York.
Supreme Auditor—Wm. F. McConnell, New York.
Supreme Chaplain—Frank L. DeWitt, Illinois.
Supreme Warden—D. R. Benedict, Colorado.

The membership of the Order Sept. 30, 1909, was 241,812; the number of grand councils, 30, and subordinate councils, 1,957. The Supreme Council was organized at Boston June 23, 1877, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Number of deaths to Sept. 30, 1909, 47,320. Benefits paid to Sept. 30, 1909, $127,493,455.91. Emergency fund, Sept. 30, 1909, $5,589,936.61.

Knights of Pythias.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Chancellor—Henry P. Brown, Cleburne, Texas.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor—George M. Hansom, Calais, Maine.
Supreme Prelate—DeWitt C. Cobb, Bridgeton, N.J.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Fred. E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thos. D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
Supreme Master at Arms—Samuel H. Davis, Davis, Okla.
Supreme Inner Guard—E. A. Powers, Montreal.
Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
President Board of Control, Insurance Dept.—Union B. Hunt, Chicago, Ill.
Major-General Military Dept.—Arthur J. Stoddard, St. Paul, Minn.

MEMBERSHIP, JANUARY 1, 1909.

Alabama	11,536	Illinois	56,734	Minnesota	8,240	Ohio	81,221	Vermont	2,396
Arizona	1,559	Indiana	62,818	Mississippi	9,584	Oklahoma	9,939	Virginia	6,357
Arkansas	6,975	Iowa	24,561	Missouri	26,777	Ontario	2,599	Washington	8,801
Br. Columbia	3,284	Kansas	12,407	Montana	3,017	Oregon	5,882	W. Virginia	13,322
California	18,583	Kentucky	13,325	Nebraska	6,888	Pennsylv'nia	52,427	Wisconsin	10,838
Colorado	8,168	Louisiana	7,199	Nevada	1,518	Quebec	432	Wyoming	1,234
Connecticut	8,144	Maine	16,675	New Hamp.	7,000	Rhode Island	2,994	Subordinate lodges	1,362
Delaware	1,446	Manitoba	1,388	New Jersey	14,226	S. Carolina	12,269		
Dis. of Col.	1,534	Mar. Prov's	2,040	New Mexico	1,294	S. Dakota	2,974		
Florida	6,396	Maryland	9,871	New York	24,519	Tennessee	12,826	Total	703,804
Georgia	14,205	Massach'tts	23,799	N. Carolina	9,195	Texas	24,992		
Idaho	2,649	Michigan	17,698	N. Dakota	3,172	Utah	1,675		

Membership of the Insurance Department (Life Insurance), 71,457, representing an aggregate insurance of $110,011,500. Membership of the military department, 24,965. The office of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is at Minneapolis, Minn. The next biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., beginning August 2, 1910.

Membership of Fraternal Organizations.

ACCORDING to the last reports of the supreme bodies of these organizations to THE WORLD ALMANAC, the membership of the principal fraternal organizations in the United States and Canada is as follows:

Odd Fellows	1,441,403	Tribe of Ben Hur	107,903
Freemasons	1,309,697	Knights and Ladies of Honor	91,000
Modern Woodmen of America	1,952,673	Improved Order of Heptasophs	76,787
Knights of Pythias	763,804	Knights of the Golden Eagle	86,668
Independent Order of Rechabites	491,000	National Union	62,442
Woodmen of the World	439,285	Brotherhood of American Yeomen	104,175
Improved Order of Red Men	475,450	Protected Home Circle	66,940
Eastern Star, Order of	402,379	Catholic Mutual Benefit Association	60,267
Knights of the Maccabees	283,995	Order of Gleaners	60,686
Royal Arcanum	241,812	Court of Honor	64,224
Ancient Order of United Workmen	210,000	Brith Abraham Order	61,389
Independent Order of Foresters	239,716	New England Order of Protection	57,137
Order of Eagles	312,847	Knights of Honor	41,116
Foresters of America	231,996	Ancient Order of Foresters	41,116
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks	304,899	United Order of American Mechanics	31,850
Ancient Order of Hibernians	250,000	Sons of Temperance	34,879
Knights of Columbus	227,723	Independent Order of B'nai B'rith	35,164
Junior Order of United Amer. Mechanics	201,897	Knights of Malta	0,000
Ladies of the Maccabees	152,909	Smaller organizations	414,058
Knights of the Modern Maccabees	107,737	Total	11,720,215
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association	111,099		

Statistics of Principal Fraternal Organizations.

NOTICE—The following data concerning Fraternal Organizations is based upon the latest information obtainable, but is subject to the frequent changes incidental to the formation of these bodies.

American Guild.—Amalgamated with the Fraternal Mystic Circle.

Ben Hur, Tribe of.—Founded 1894; supreme temple, Crawfordsville, Ind.; grand tribes, 1; subordinate courts, 1,289; members, 107,903; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,782,372; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $941,652; Supreme Chief, D. W. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Scribe, J. C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Keeper of Tribute, S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.

B'nai B'rith, Independent Order of.—Founded 1843; grand lodges, 10; subordinate lodges, 330; members, 35,164; President, Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, J. B. Klein, Bridgeport, Ct.; Treasurer, Jacob Furth, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund, Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Brith Abraham Order.—Founded 1859; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 334; members, 61,389; Grand Master, Samuel Dorf, New York; First Deputy Grand Master, A. Heller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, Leonard Leisersohn, New York; Treasurer, M. S. Shill, New York. Report of January 1, 1909.

Brotherhood of American Yeomen.—Founded 1897; supreme conclave, 1; subordinate homesteads, 1,993; members, 104,175; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,192,359; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $899,316; President, William Koch; Secretary, W. E. Davy; Treasurer, F. S. Dunshee. Address of officers, Des Moines, Iowa.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.—Founded 1881; State councils, 6; subordinate councils, 718; members, 17,479; benefits disbursed since organization, $19,962,530; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $703,502; President, R. B. Tippett, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, J. D. Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, John E. Dunn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catholic Knights of America.—Founded 1877; subordinate councils, 600; members, 19,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $16,500,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $616,125; Supreme President, Felix Gaudin, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Vice-President, Hubert J. Croghan, Providence, R. I.; Supreme Secretary, Anthony Matre, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, Charles E. Hannaller, St. Louis, Mo.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.—Founded 1876; grand State councils, 7; subordinate branches, 758; members, 60,267; benefits disbursed since organization, $20,749,355; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $4,092,449; Supreme President, John J. Hynes, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Joseph Cameron, Hornell, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, William Muench, Syracuse, N. Y.

Court of Honor.—Founded 1895; grand court, 1; district courts, 1,170; members, 64,224; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,113,209; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $452,048; Chancellor, A. L. Hereford, Springfield, Ill.; Recorder, W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, B. F. Workman, Auburn, Ill.

Druids, United Ancient Order of.—Founded 1781 (in England), 1839 (in America); number of grand groves, 18; sub-groves, 540; total number of members (in America), 30,340; benefits disbursed since 1847, $6,483,182; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $215,810; Supreme Arch, Julius S. Godeau, San Francisco, Cal.; Supreme Secretary, H. Freudenthal, Albany, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, Louis Krauss, La Fayette, Ind.

Eagles, Order of.—Founded 1893; grand aerie, 1; subordinate aeries, 1,903; members, 312,847; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,226,942; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,306,409; President, Frank E. Hering; Vice-President, Thomas F. Grady; Secretary, Conrad H. Mann, Kansas City, Mo. General Offices, Kansas City, Mo.

Eastern Star, Order of.—Founded 1774 (in France); grand chapters 50; subordinate chapters, 5,424; members, 402,379; Grand Matron, Mrs. Ella S. Washburn, Racine, Wis.; Grand Secretary, Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, 1066 Berwyn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of.—Founded 1868; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 1,174; members in the United States, 304,899; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,946,137; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $364,404; Grand Exalted Ruler, J. U. Sammis, Le Mars, Ia.; Secretary, Fred. C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa; Treasurer, Edward Leach, N. Y. City.

Foresters, Ancient Order of.—Founded 1745; established in America 1836. The American branch is composed of 3 high courts and 420 subordinate courts, and has 41,116 members. Total membership throughout the world 1,289,904, as stated by the Foresters' Directory December 31, 1908. The surplus funds of the society amounted to $45,770,855, and its assets aggregated $85,000,000. Benefits disbursed since 1836, $142,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, over $5,189,000. Officers of the American branch are as follows: High Chief Ranger, Charles Jacobson, New York; High Sub-Chief Ranger, Donald McKellar, Waterbury, Ct.; High Court Treasurer, Henry Kraft, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, Robert A. Sibbald, Park Ridge, N. J.

Foresters, Independent Order of.—Founded 1874; high courts, 55; subordinate courts, 4,940; members, 239,716; benefits disbursed since organization, $28,722,657; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $2,722,657; Supreme Chief Ranger, E. G. Stevenson, Toronto, Ontario; Supreme Secretary, Robert Mathison, Toronto, Ont.; Supreme Treasurer, Thomas Lawless, Toronto, Ont.

Foresters of America.—Is a distinct organization, not in affiliation with the above. Its present jurisdiction is limited to the United States. Founded 1864, reorganized 1889; grand courts, 18; sub-courts, 1,890; members, 2[illegible]1,996; benefits disbursed since organization, $30,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,449,057; Supreme Chief Ranger, John F. Cosgrave, Hartford, Ct.; Supreme Sub-Chief Ranger, Harry W. Mace, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Edward B. O'Brien, Lynn, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Thomas M. Donnelly, Jersey City, N. J.; Supreme Recording Secretary, John H. Slattery, Westboro, Mass.

Fraternal Brotherhood.—Founded 1895; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 430; members, 42,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,600,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $345,550;

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

President, J. A. Foshay; Vice-President, Emma R. Neidig; Secretary, H. V. Davis; Treasurer, William Mead. All in Los Angeles, Cal.

Fraternal Union of America.—Founded 1896; grand lodge, 1; local lodges, 658; members, 20,080; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,030,100; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $300,-724; President, F. F. Roose; Secretary, Samuel S. Baty. All in Denver, Col.

Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order of.—Founded 1849; grand lodges, 3; subordinate lodges, 100; members, 10,300; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,641,731; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $291,607; Grand Master, M. S. Stern, 2013 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Secretary, Abraham Hafer, 21 West 124th Street, New York City; Treasurer, Louis Frankenthaler, New York City.

Golden Cross, United Order of.—Founded 1876; grand commanderies, 10; subordinate commanderies, 496; members, 18,250; benefits disbursed since organization, $10,191,917; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $418,063; Supreme Commander, J. P. Burlingame, Providence, R. I.; Supreme Keeper of Records, W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.; Supreme Treasurer, J. N. Ehle, Washington, D. C.

Heptasophs, Improved Order.—Founded 1878; conclaves, 837; members, 76,787; benefits disbursed since organization, $15,428,019; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,319,356; Supreme Archon, M. G. Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Supreme Provost, Thos. B. Hicks, Richmond, Va.; Supreme Secretary, Samuel H. Tattersall, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, C. H. Ramsay, Boston.

Hibernians of America, Ancient Order of.—Founded 1836; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 2,460; members, 250,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $8,074,156; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $453,035; National President, Matthew Cummings, Boston, Mass.; National Vice-President, James J. Regan, St. Paul, Minn.; National Secretary, James T. McGinnis; National Treasurer, John F. Quinn, Joliet, Ill.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union.—Founded 1869; subordinate societies, 147; members, 14,785; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,533,547; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $78,305; President, Daniel Duffy, Pottsville, Pa.; First Vice-President, T. J. Gilhool, Carbondale, Pa.; Treasurer, Martin P. Feeney, Providence, R. I.; Secretary, Frank P. McCue, Philadelphia.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.—Founded 1877; grand lodges, 15; sub-lodges, 1,350; members, 91,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $28,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,448,000; Supreme Protector, S. B. Watts, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, George D. Tait, Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, George A. Byrd, Indianapolis, Ind.

Knights of Columbus.—Founded 1882; national council, 1; subordinate councils, 1,394; members, 227,723; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,110,297; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $454,280; Supreme Knight, James A. Flaherty, New Haven, Ct.; Deputy Supreme Knight, Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.; National Secretary, William J. McGinley, New Haven, Ct.

Knights of Honor.—Founded 1873; grand lodges, 4; subordinate lodges, 1,234; members, 21,603; benefits disbursed since organization, $94,945,399; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,763,263; Supreme Dictator, L. E. Bentley, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Reporter and Treasurer, Frank B. Sliger, St. Louis, Mo.

Knights of Malta, Ancient and Illustrious Order.—Founded in Jerusalem, 1048; grand commanderies, 5; sub-commanderies, 263; members, 30,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $103,424; Supreme Commander, Benjamin M. Bartilson, Braddock, Pa.; Supreme Recorder, Frank Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, W. J. Rugh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Knights of St. John and Malta.—Founded 1048; grand encampment, 1; subordinate encampments, 52; members, 3,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $875,087; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $38,000; Grand Commander, Joseph G. Burrows, New York; Grand Chancellor, Henry C. Siegmann, 56 Pine St., N. Y.; Grand Almoner, Jacob T. Ryder, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.—Founded 1873; grand castles, 15; sub-castles, 1,106; members, 86,668; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $281,666; Supreme Chief, Dr. E. F. Lake, Denver, Col.; Master of Records, A. C. Lyttle, Philadelphia, Pa.; Keeper of the Exchequer, William Culbertson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Knights of the Maccabees of the World.—Founded 1883; supreme tent, 1; great camps, 9; subordinate tents, 4,834; members, 283,998; benefits disbursed since organization, $37,380,744; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $3,294,278; Supreme Commander, D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme Record Keeper, L. E. Sisler, Detroit, Mich.

Knights of the Modern Maccabees (original order).—Founded in 1881; grand tent, 1; subordinate tents, 1,282; members, 107,737; total benefits paid, $13,997,334; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,283,962; Great Commander, N. S. Boynton; Great Record Keeper, A. M. Slay, Port Huron, Mich.

Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association.—Founded 1890; subordinate branches, 1,075; members, 111,099; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,874,976; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $761,673; Supreme President, Mrs. E. B. McGowan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Mrs. J. A. Royer, Erie, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Mrs. Felice M. Girardot, Detroit, Mich.

Ladies of the Maccabees of the World.—Founded 1892; great hives, 3; subordinate hives, 2,749; members, 152,909; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,158,172; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $770,691; Supreme Commander, Lillian M. Hollister, Detroit, Mich.; Record Keeper, Bina M. West, Port Huron, Mich.; Finance Keeper, Nellie C. V. Heppert, Akron, Ohio.

Mystic Circle, The Fraternal.—Founded 1884; grand rulings, 17; members, 23,986; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,052,749; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $558,500; Supreme Mystic Ruler, F. H. Duckwitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Recorder, J. D. Myers, 1913 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, John Smiley, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mystic Workers of the World.—Founded 1896; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 855; members, 54,300; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,120,923; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $317,977; Supreme Master, J. Ross Mickey, Macomb, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, John R. Walsh, Fulton, Ill.; Supreme Banker, A. F. Schoch, Ottawa, Ill.

National Provident Union.—Founded 1883; executive councils, 2; sub-councils, 40; members, 2,696; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,555,776; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $98,600;

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

President, James Thoubboron, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-President, Harmon Thatford, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, Frank E. Currier, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, A. C. Jacobson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Union.—Founded 1881; councils, 856; members, 62,442; benefits disbursed since organization, $30,200,135; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $2,209,150; President, H. E. Evans, Trenton, N. J.; Secretary, E. A. Myers, Toledo, O.; Treasurer, Charles O. Evarts, Cleveland, O.

New England Order of Protection.—Founded 1887; grand lodges, 6; sub-lodges, 418; members, 57,137; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,694,614; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $743,914; Supreme Warden, Frank A. Rice, Cambridge, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, D. M. Frye, Somerville, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, John P. Sanborn, Newport, R. I.

Order of Gleaners.—Founded 1894; subordinate lodges, 1,245; members, 60,686; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,442,336; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $255,004; Supreme Chief Gleaner, F. C. Goodyear, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, G. H. Slocum, Detroit, Mich.; Treasurer, J. M. Ealy, Caro, Mich.

Owls, Order of.—Founded 1904; grand nest, 1; subordinate nests, 1,232; members, 136,348; benefits disbursed since organization, $348,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $93,240; Supreme President, John W. Talbot; Supreme Vice-President, C. V. Crumpacker; Supreme Secretary, George D. Beroth; Supreme Treasurer, J. Lott Losey. Headquarters "Home Nest," South Bend, Indiana.

Protected Home Circle.—Founded 1886; grand councils, 10; sub-councils, 637; members, 66,940; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,890,439; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $540,765; President, A. C. McLean; Vice-President, A. W. Williams; Secretary, W. S. Palmer; Treasurer, Alex. McDowell. Offices, Sharon, Pa.

Rechabites, Independent Order of.—Founded 1835 (in England), 1842 (in America); number of tents in America, 3; sub-tents, 1,182; members, 491,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $10,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year in America, $220,000. High Chief Ruler, N. E. Vowles, Washington, D. C.; High Deputy Ruler, John Schombert, Midland, Md.; High Secretary, John C. Moore, Washington, D. C.; High Treasurer, Mrs. M. R. Mahoney, Washington, D. C. (Report of January 1, 1909.)

Red Men, Improved Order of.—Founded 1763 and 1834; great councils, 63; members, 475,450; benefits disbursed since organization, $24,055,509; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,428,789; Great Incohonee, Joseph Farrar, Philadelphia, Pa.; Great Senior Sagamore, Geo. B. Griggs, Houston, Texas; Great Chief of Records, Wilson Brooks, Chicago, Ill.; Great Keeper of Wampum, Wm. Provin, Westfield, Mass.

Royal League.—Founded 1883; advisory councils, 9; subordinate councils, 223; members, 29,369; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,428,573; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $552,325; Supreme Archon, W. E. Hyde, Chicago; Scribe, Charles E. Piper, Chicago; Treasurer, Holmes Hoge, Chicago, Ill.

Scottish Clans, Order of.—Founded 1876; grand clan, 1; subordinate clans, 135; members, 11,399; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,500,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $89,850; Royal Chief, John Hill, St. Louis, Mo.; Royal Secretary, Peter Kerr, Boston, Mass.; Royal Treasurer, David King, New York City.

Shield of Honor.—Founded 1875; grand lodges, 6; sub-lodges, 111; members, 9,466; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,238,207; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $145,250; Supreme Master, Chas. E. Siegmund, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, Wm. T. Henry, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Wm. H. H. Sultzer, Baltimore, Md.

Union Fraternal League.—Founded 1889; grand assemblies, 2; subordinate assemblies, 94; members, 3,121; benefits disbursed since organization, $152,440; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $20,566; President, John Merrill, Boston; Vice-President, P. J. Tetrault, Holyoke, Mass.; Secretary, J. F. Reynolds, Boston; Treasurer, J. C. Barthelmes, Brookline, Mass.

United American Mechanics, Order of.—Founded 1845; national council, 1; State councils, 14; sub-councils, 525; members, 31,850; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $121,979; National Councilor, Samuel A. Charles, Jersey City, N. J.; National Secretary, John Server, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Treasurer, Joseph H. Shinn, Camden, N. J.

United American Mechanics, Junior Order of.—Founded 1853; State councils, 32; sub-councils, 2,061; members, 201,897; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $769,533; National Councilor, H. L. W. Taylor, Newport, Tenn.; Vice-Councilor, John J. Weitzel, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, M. M. Woods, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Charles Reimer, Baltimore, Md.

United Commercial Travellers of America, Order of.—Supreme council, 1; grand councils, 25; membership, 54,300; Supreme Counselor, Walter D. Murphy, Terre Haute, Ind.; Supreme Secretary, Charles C. Daniel, Columbus, O.; Supreme Treasurer, Riley N. Hull, Columbus, O.; Supreme Office, 638 North Park Street, Columbus, O.

United Workmen, Ancient Order of.—Founded 1868; grand lodges, 24; sub-lodges, 4,500; members, 210,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $200,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $5,000,000; Master Workman, Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa; Recorder, M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.; Receiver, Edwin F. Danforth.

Woodmen of America, Fraternity of Modern.—Founded 1883; head camp, 1; local camps, 13,791; members, 1,952,673; benefits disbursed since organization $79,741,753; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $6,351,227; Head Consul, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; Head Clerk, C. W. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill.

Woodmen of the World.—Founded 1890; sovereign camp, 1; subordinate camps, 7,926; members, 439,285; benefits disbursed since organization, $30,890,266; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $4,020,197; Sovereign Commander, Joseph Cullen Root, Omaha, Neb.; Clerk, John T. Yates, Omaha, Neb.; Adviser, W. A. Fraser, Dallas, Tex.

Yeomen of America.—Founded 1898; subordinate councils, 382; members, 19,584; benefits disbursed since organization, $456,602; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $79,060; President, Fred. B. Silsbee, Aurora, Ill.; Vice-President, George Johnson; Secretary, W. O. Guyton; Treasurer, W. F. Thayer. Headquarters, Aurora, Ill.

Aeronautic Records.

AEROSTATION.

FREE SPHERICAL BALLOONS.

World's record distance: Count Henry de la Vaulx and Comte Castillion de Saint Victor, Vincennes, France, to Korostychew, Russia, 1,925 kilometres (1,193 miles) in 35¾ hours, October 9-11, 1900.

United States record distance: Oscar Erbsloh and H. H. Clayton, St. Louis, Mo., to Bradley Beach, N. J., 872¼ miles, October 21-23, 1907, in 41 hours, winning the Gordon Bennett International Aeronautic Cup.

World's record duration, seventy-two hours, made by Colonel Schaeck, a Swiss military officer, from Berlin, Germany, on October 11, 1908, in the Gordon Bennett International Balloon Race, landing in the sea off the coast of Norway. The old record of 52 hours was held by Drs. Kurt and Alfred Wegener.

United States record duration: Clifford B. Harmon and Augustus Post, St. Louis, Mo., to Edina, Mo., 48 hours, 26 minutes, in St. Louis Centennial Balloon Race, October 4, 1909.

World's record altitude: James Glaisher, September 5, 1862, claims to have reached 37,000 feet. This is now doubted. Professors Berson and Suring, of the Berliner Verein fur Luftschiffahrt, have reached an altitude of 34,000 feet.

United States altitude record: 24,200 feet, reached by Clifford B. Harmon and Augustus Post, St. Louis, Mo., to Edina, Mo., October 4, 1909. Not official.

Lahm Cup record (United States): 697 miles, A. Holland Forbes and Col. Max C. Fleischmann, St. Louis, Mo., to near Beach, Va., October 12, 1909.

DIRIGIBLES (STEERABLE BALLOONS).

World's record duration and distance: German military dirigible, "Zeppelin II." covered 900 miles in 37 hours 40 minutes, on May 29-30, 1909. Trip without a landing.

World's height record: French dirigible, "Clement Bayard," bought by Russia, 1,550 metres, August 23, 1909.

AVIATION.

World's record one-man distance and duration, Henry Farman at Mourmelon, France, November 3, 1909, 4 hours 17 minutes 53 seconds, covering 232 kilometres (144 miles) and may be considered to have won the Michelin cash prize and trophy, for 1909, unless this is beaten by December 31.

World's two-man duration and distance record: Orville Wright and passenger, Captain Englehardt, September 18, 1909, at Berlin, Germany, 1 hour 35 minutes 47 seconds.

World's two-man speed record: Henry Farman, with one passenger, Rheims, France, August 28, 1909, 10 kilometres in 9 minutes 52 1-5 seconds.

World's altitude record: Louis Paulhan in a Farman machine at Mourmelon, France, November 25, 1909, reached 1900-2000 feet.

World's three-man duration, distance and speed record: Henry Farman, with two passengers, Rheims, France, August 28, 1909, 10 kilometres in 10 minutes 39 seconds.

World's quick starting: Santos Dumont 70 metres, September 15, 1909, Dr. William Greene, Morris Park, New York, 30 feet, November, 1909. Unofficial as yet.

World's fastest average speed: Leon Delagrange, 49.99 miles per hour, at Doncaster (England) aviation meet, October 26, 1909.

Unverified—Santos Dumont made 59.61 miles per hour at St. Cyr, France, September 13, 1909.

World's longest time cross-country flight: Col. S. F. Cody, at Laffans Plain, England, September 8, 1909, 1 hour 3 minutes, covering about forty miles.

World's most spectacular feats: Count de Lambert in a Wright aeroplane, October 18, 1909, from Juvissy Aerial Race Course (near Paris) over Paris, around the Eiffel Tower and return, thirty miles distance; time, 49 minutes 39 2-5 seconds. Wilbur Wright, from Governor's Island, N. Y., October 4, 1909, up the Hudson to Grant's Tomb and return, twenty miles distance; time 33 minutes 33 seconds. Louis Bleriot's flight across the English Channel from Calais to Dover, July 25, 1909, distance about thirty-one miles, in 37 minutes.

ONE-MAN SPEED RECORDS FOR VARIOUS DISTANCES.

Kiloms.		H.	M.	S.	Kiloms.		H.	M.	S.
10	Bleriot	0	7	47 4-5	70	Latham	1	3	6
20	Curtiss	0	15	50 3-5	80	Latham	1	11	26 3-5
30	Curtiss	0	23	29 1-5	90	Latham	1	19	59 2-5
40	Latham	0	34	55	100	Latham	1	28	17
50	Latham	0	43	56	150	Latham	2	13	9 3-5
60	Latham	0	52	44 2-5					

AERONAUTIC TERMINOLOGY.

Aerostation—Transportation or locomotion through the air by means of using gas as a sustaining force.

Aviation—Transportation or locomotion through the air without gas as a sustaining force. Aviation is the art of mechanical or dynamic flight.

Spherical Balloon—Ordinary round balloon.

Dirigible (or dirigible balloon or steerable balloon)—An elongated gas bag equipped with a power plant and propellers.

Aeroplane—Commonly a machine having large surfaces, held in the air by its planes being forced against air by a power plant and propellers revolving in a vertical plane. Types of aeroplanes: monoplanes, biplanes, triplanes, quadroplanes.

Helicopter—A "direct lift" machine, a machine with but a power plant and horizontal propellers. The propellers "screw" their way up into the air.

Ornithopter—A "flapping wing" machine, a close imitation of a bird.

AERONAUTIC EVENTS IN UNITED STATES IN 1910.

Gordon Bennett Aviation Contest, date not set when ALMANAC was printed.

Gordon Bennett Balloon Contest, date not set when ALMANAC was printed.

Boston's International Aviation Week, Boston, October, 1910.

Aeronautical Exhibition Boston, date not set when ALMANAC was printed.

Compiled by E. L. Jones, editor "Aeronautics," New York.

Sporting Addenda.

PUGILISM.

Jack Johnson and Jim Jeffries signed articles on December 3 agreeing to box 45 rounds or more on July 4, 1910, before a club promoted by G. L. (Tex) Rickard and Jack Gleason in either Nevada, Utah or California. The agreement called for awarding of a purse of $101,000 and two-thirds of the moving picture receipts to the pugilists. It was decided to divide the purse on a basis of 75 and 25 per cent.

CROSS COUNTRY AND MARATHON RACES.

Junior National Cross-Country Run, New York, November 13. Distance, 5¼ miles. Won by W. J. Kramer, Acorn A. A.; second, J. T. Crowley, Irish A. A. A.; third, H. P. Berna, Irish A. A. A.; time, 29m. 28 2-5s. Team score prize won by Irish A. A. A. with 39 points. Senior championship New York, Nov. 20. Distance, 6½ miles. Won by W. J. Kramer, Acorn A. A.; second, J. T. Crowley, Irish A. A. A.; third, J. J. Daly, Irish A. A. A.; time, 31m. 17 1-5s. Team score prize won by Irish A. A. A. with 37 points.

Intercollegiate Championship, Brookline, Mass., November 20. Distance, 6 miles. Won by Cornell with 22 points; second, Massachusetts Institute Technology, 88; third, Michigan, 112. Individual champion, T. S. Berna, Cornell. Time, 33m. 5 1-5s.

Western Conference Championship, Chicago, November 20. Distance, 5 miles. Won by Minnesota with 40 points; second, Nebraska, 50; third, Purdue. Individual champion, Wason, Purdue. Time, 27m. 8s.

American Interscholastic Championship, Philadelphia, Nov. 25, distance 4 miles, won by Philadelphia Central H. S. with 27 points; second, Philadelphia Central Manual H. S., 40; third, Newark H. S., 60. Individual champion, Entwistle, Northwest Manual H. S., time, 24m. 36 4-5s. Yonkers, N. Y., Amateur Marathon Race, November 27, won by Harry Jensen, Pastime A. C.; time, 2h. 46m. 43⅕s. 16 Mile Dual Race, Shrubb vs. Longboat, Winnipeg, November 25, won by Shrubb; time, 1h. 34m. 50s. Public School A. L. H. S. Cross-Country Championship, N. Y., December 4, distance, 3⅓m., won by Manual Training H. S. with 89 points; second DeWitt Clinton H. S., 90; third, Commerce H. S., 110. Individual champion, F. Ruggerio, Morris H. S.; time, 19m. 50s.

TENNIS.

Davis Cup, International Play, Sydney, N. S. W., November 27-30. American challenging team, composed of Maurice E. McLoughlin and Melville H. Long, were defeated by defending team, Norman E. Brooks and Anthony F. Wilding, in straight matches. Summary: Norman E. Brookes defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. Anthony F. Wilding defeated Melville H. Long, 6—2, 7—5, 6—1. Norman E. Brookes and Anthony F. Wilding defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin and Melville H. Long, 12—10, 9—7, 6—3. Norman E. Brookes defeated Melville H. Long, 6—4, 7—5, 8—6. Anthony F. Wilding defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin, 3—6, 8—6, 6—2, 6—3.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

18.2, 500 points per match, World's Championship Tournament, Madison Square Garden, N. Y., November 22-30, ended in a triple tie between Calvin Demarest, George Sutton and H. P. Cline. In the play-off Demarest won, with Sutton second and Cline third. Sutton's 235 was high run. High average also went to Sutton, with 19.57-158 for 7 games.

Pool championship won by Thomas Hueston, challenger, from John Kling, at Kansas City, November 9-12. Score—Hueston, 800; Kling, 653.

TRAP SHOOTING.

George S. McCarthy, Keystone Shooting League, Philadelphia, won National Amateur Trap Shooting Championship Tourney at Travers Island, New York, November 9. Score, 98 ex 100. Second, F. A. Hodgman, New York A. C., 95 ex 100.

CHESS.

F. J. Marshall defeated J. W. Snowalter for U. S. Chess Championship at Lexington, Ky. November 26. Score, Marshall, 7 games; Snowalter, 2; drawn, 3. Dr. Emanuel Lasker defeated D. Janowski, French champion, at Paris in November. Score, Lasker, 7; Janowski, 1; drawn, 2.

PACING.

Minor Heir paced a mile at Phoenix, Arizona, November 13, in 1m. 59¼s. This was only credited mile under 2m. of the 1909 season.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Six-Day Bicycle Race, New York, December 6-11, 1909. Rutt-Clarke, 2,660 1-10 miles; Root-Fogler, Walthour-Collins, Hill-Stein, 2,669 miles; Halstead-Hehir, Mitten-West, 2,659 9-10 miles; Lawson-DeMara, 2,659 8-10 miles; Georget-Georget, 2,659 6-10 miles; Anderson-Vanoni, 2,631 5-10 miles. In the one-mile sprints to decide ties, Root-Fogler won second place; Walthour-Collins, third; Hill-Stein, fourth; Halstead-Hehir, fifth; Mitten-West, sixth. The record is 2,737 1-10 miles, made by McFarland-Moran in 1908.

TYPEWRITING RECORDS.

At St. Joseph, Mo., November 27, 1909, H. Otis Blaisdell, of New York, made a world's record by writing 6,184 words in an hour on a typewriter, or an average of 103 words a minute. The record was made before the Missouri Valley Commercial Teachers' Convention.

The previous record was made September 30 in New York by Miss Rose L. Fritz, whose average was 95 words.

Religious Statistics.

NUMBERS IN THE WORLD ACCORDING TO CREED.

ᴇᴇ following estimates, by M. Fournier de Flaix, are the latest that have been made by a compe- uthority:

CREEDS.	No. of Followers.	CREEDS.	No. of Followers.
istianity	477,080,158	5 Buddhism	147,900,000
rship of Ancestors and		6 Taoism	43,600,000
nfucianism	256,000,000	7 Shintoism	14,000,000
dooism	190,000,000	8 Judaism	7,186,000
4 Mohammedanism	176,834,372	9 Polytheism	117,681,669

CHRISTIANITY.

CHURCHES.	Total Followers.	CHURCHES.	Total Followers.
Catholic Church	230,866,533	Armenian Church	1,600,000
Protestant Churches	143,237,625	Nestorians	80,000
Orthodox Greek Church	98,016,000	Jacobites	70,000
Church of Abyssinia	3,000,000		
Coptic Church	120,000	Total	477,080,158

DISTRIBUTION OF SEMITIC ARYAN RACES.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	CHRISTIANITY.			Moham-medanism.	Judaism.
	Catholic Church.	Protestant Churches.	Orthodox Church.		
Europe	160,165,000	80,812,000	89,196,000	6,629,000	6,456,000
America	58,393,882	57,294,014	.....	.....	1,100,000
Oceanica	6,574,481	2,724,781	.....	24,699,787	.....
Africa	2,655,820	1,744,080	.....	36,000,000	400,000
Asia	3,007,250	662,750	8,820,000	109,535,585	200,000
Total Followers	230,866,533	143,237,625	98,016,000	176,834,372	*8,156,000

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	Catholic Church.	Protestant Churches.	Orthodox Churches.	Jews.	Moham-medans.	Unclassified
Russia	9,600,000	3,400,000	73,310,000	3,400,000	3,000,000	290,000
Germany	17,100,000	29,478,000	.....	590,000	.....	32,000
Austria-Hungary	31,100,000	3,900,000	3,100,000	1,700,000	.....	100,000
France	35,387,000	580,000	.....	49,000	.....	84,000
United Kingdom	6,500,000	30,100,000	.....	100,000	.....	500,000
Italy	29,850,000	62,000	.....	38,000	.....	50,000
Spain	16,850,000	29,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Belgium	5,880,000	15,000	.....	3,000	.....	2,000
Roumania	100,000	15,000	4,800,000	400,000	30,000	55,000
Ottoman Empire	320,000	11,000	1,700,000	60,000	2,708,000	70,000
Netherlands	1,545,000	2,756,000	.....	83,000	.....	16,000
Portugal	4,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Sweden	1,000	4,698,000	.....	2,000	.....	1,000
Switzerland	1,172,000	1,710,000	.....	8,000	.....	10,000
Denmark	3,000	2,089,000	.....	4,000	.....	4,000
Greece	10,000	10,000	1,930,000	5,000	45,000	.....
Servia	6,000	1,000	1,973,000	5,000	15,000	.....
Bulgaria	29,000	.....	1,393,000	.....	571,000	.....
Norway	1,000	1,958,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Roumelia	30,000	.....	700,000	4,000	240,000	2,000
Montenegro	5,000	.....	290,000	.....	.....	1,000
Luxemburg	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	160,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Followers	160,165,000	80,812,000	89,196,000	6,456,000	6,629,000	1,299,000

The distinction between followers and actual communicants should be observed.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF THE WORLD.

Episcopalians	29,200,000	Free Thinkers	5,250,000
Methodists of all descriptions	18,650,000	Lutherans, etc.	2,800,000
Roman Catholics	15,500,000	Unitarians	2,600,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	12,250,000	Minor religious sects	5,500,000
Baptists of all descriptions	9,230,000	Of no particular religion	17,000,000
Congregationalists of all descriptions	6,150,000	English-speaking population	124,130,000

A very large number—more than 15,000,000—of Hindoos, Mohammedans, Buddhists, and others in the East also speak and read English.

The estimates in the last table were from Whitaker's (London) Almanack.

The "Encyclopedia Britannica," last edition, makes a rough estimate of numbers of Protestants in the world speaking all civilized languages, and places the Lutherans at the head, with over 42,000,000 members (mostly in Germany and Scandinavia), and the Anglican Church second, with about 20,000,000 members. * The American Jewish Year Book for 1908 estimated the number of Jews in the United States at 1,777,185 and in the world at 11,585,202 in 1908.

Religious Denominations in the United States.

Statistics of Ministers, Churches, and Communicants or Members, prepared by Dr. H. K. Carroll, late Special Agent of the United States Census Office, for *The Christian Advocate*, and published in 1909.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists:			
Evangelical	8	18	481
Advent Christians	528	550	26,799
Seventh-Day	486	1,807	58,557
Church of God	32	20	611
Life and Advent Union	12	12	509
Churches of God in Jesus Christ	56	62	2,124
Total Adventists	1,122	2,469	89,081
Baptists:			
Regular, North	8,035	9,228	1,159,246
Regular, South	13,640	21,778	2,082,974
Regular, Colored	12,602	17,429	1,874,261
Six Principle	10	16	731
Seventh-Day	94	81	8,366
Free	1,294	1,703	73,536
Freewill	604	623	40,578
General	525	581	30,097
Separate	100	76	5,180
United	260	196	13,698
Baptist Church of Christ	99	93	6,416
Primitive	1,500	2,922	102,311
Primitive Colored	1,480	797	35,076
Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predestinarian	35	55	781
Church of God and Saints of Christ	75	48	1,823
Total Baptists	40,253	55,226	5,435,074
Brethren (Dunkards):			
Conservatives	1,784	822	76,547
Old Order	195	68	3,388
Progressive	260	260	18,092
Seventh Day (German)	7	5	167
Total Dunkard Brethren	2,246	1,155	98,194
Brethren (Plymouth):			
Brethren (I.)	....	134	2,933
Brethren (II.)	....	128	4,752
Brethren (III.)	....	81	1,724
Brethren (IV.)	....	60	1,157
Total Plymouth Brethren	....	403	10,566
Brethren (River):			
Brethren in Christ	174	65	3,675
Old Order, or Yorker	24	9	423
United Zion's Children	22	28	749
Total River Brethren	220	102	4,847
Buddhists:			
Chinese Temples	1	52	....
Japanese Temples	14	12	3,165
Total Buddhists	15	74	3,165
Catholic Apostolic:			
Catholic Apostolic	14	11	2,907
New Apostolic	19	13	2,020
Total Catholic Apostolic	33	24	4,927
Catholic Eastern:			
Armenian Apostolic	12	73	19,889
Russian Orthodox	55	59	19,111
Greek Orthodox	35	334	90,751
Syrian Orthodox	9	8	4,002
Servian Orthodox	9	10	15,742
Total Eastern Catholics	120	484	149,495
Catholics Western:			
Roman Catholic	16,093	12,923	12,100,123
Polish Catholic	24	24	15,473
Reformed Catholic	6	5	18,000
Total Western Catholics	16,123	12,952	12,117,406
Christadelphians	....	70	1,412
Christians	1,041	1,379	85,717
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	35	17	5,865
Christian Scientists	1,336	668	85,096
Christian Union	295	217	13,905
Church of God (Winnebrennarian)	482	518	24,356
Churches of the Living God (Col.):			
Christian Workers for Friendship	51	44	2,676
Apostolic	30	15	742
Church of Christ in God	20	9	858
Total Churches Living God	101	68	4,286
Churches of New Jerusalem			
General Convention	109	135	6,500
General Church	25	12	709
Total Churches New Jerusalem	134	147	7,209
Communistic Societies:			
Shakers	....	15	516
Amana	....	7	1,756
Total Communistic Societies	....	22	2,272
Congregational	6,026	6,012	721,553
Disciples of Christ:			
Disciples of Christ	6,434	11,023	1,274,725
Disciples of Christ (Conservative)	2,100	2,649	156,658
Total Disciples of Christ	8,534	13,672	1,431,383
Evangelical Bodies:			
Evangelical Association	971	1,658	105,733
United Evangelical Church	525	1,000	71,683
Total Evangelical Bodies	1,496	2,658	177,416
Faith Associations:			
Apostolic Faith Movement	....	6	538
Beniel Missions	30	11	703
Metropolitan Church Association	29	6	466
Hepziba Faith Association	36	10	293
Missionary Church Association	35	32	1,236
Heavenly Recruit Church	55	27	938
Apostolic Christian Church	19	42	4,558
Christian Congregation	26	9	395
Voluntary Missionary Society (Colored)	11	3	425
Total Faith Associations	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church	20	15	1,835
Friends:			
Orthodox	1,242	830	94,931
"Hicksite"	96	211	19,545
"Wilburite"	47	48	3,880
Primitive	10	8	171
Total Friends	1,395	1,097	118,527
Friends of the Temple	3	3	276
German Evangelical Protestant	59	66	34,704
German Evangelical Synod	985	1,269	238,805
Jewish Congregations	1,084	1,769	143,000
Latter-Day Saints:			
Utah Branch	824	683	215,796
Reorganized	950	501	49,500
Total Latter-Day Saints	1,774	1,184	265,296
Lutherans:			
General Synod	1,315	1,744	280,978
United Synod, South	226	450	48,569
General Council	1,482	2,219	447,118
Synodical Conference	2,517	3,174	672,049
United Norwegian	500	1,373	156,936
(Independent Synod):			
Ohio	556	733	110,877
Buffalo	30	44	5,168
Hauge's	124	318	35,493
Elelsen's	5	26	1,200
Texas	15	24	2,300
Iowa	498	930	119,500
Norwegian	363	1,050	84,431
Michigan	37	55	7,800
Danish in America	66	110	11,726
Icelandic	11	43	4,602
Immanuel	14	8	3,100
Suomal (Finnish)	96	114	10,999
Norwegian Free	145	325	40,000
Danish United	112	160	10,490
Slovakian	15	20	8,730

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Lutherans—Continued:			
Finnish National	21	44	6,700
Finnish Apostolic	19	67	5,400
Church of the Lutheran Brethren	10	14	1,600
Jehovah	9	11	1,100
Independent Congregations	83	200	25,000
Total Lutherans	8,199	13,256	2,082,766
Swedish Evangelical Bodies:			
Swedish Evan. Miss. Covenant	347	281	20,760
Swedish Evan. Free Mission	148	127	6,952
Total Swedish Evangelical	495	408	27,712
Mennonites:			
Mennonite	346	220	18,674
Bruederhoef	9	8	275
Amish	131	57	7,640
Old Amish	141	46	5,043
Reformed	34	34	2,079
General Conference	143	90	11,661
Church of God in Christ	17	18	562
Old (Wisler)	18	9	655
Bundes Conference	36	19	2,532
Defenceless	26	14	967
Brethren in Christ	70	68	2,801
Separate Conferences (2)	35	21	1,908
Total Mennonites	1,006	604	54,798
Methodists:			
Methodist Episcopal	18,082	28,109	3,112,448
Union American M. E.	138	255	18,500
African Methodist Episcopal	6,170	6,920	858,323
African Union Meth. Protestant	200	125	4,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	3,986	3,280	583,106
Methodist Protestant	1,852	2,390	190,708
Wesleyan Methodist	553	600	19,180
Methodist Episcopal (South)	7,197	15,727	1,739,614
Congregational Methodist	324	325	14,729
New Congregational Methodist	59	35	1,782
Congregational Meth. (North)	13	8	800
Zion Union Apostolic	33	45	3,059
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2,863	2,809	223,911
Primitive	77	97	7,175
Free Methodist	1,164	1,143	31,670
Reformed Meth. Union Episcopal	72	58	4,397
Independent Methodist	8	14	2,569
Total Methodists	42,791	61,940	6,825,971
Moravian Bodies:			
Moravian	133	119	17,443
Union Bohemian and Moravian	3	15	771
Total Moravian Bodies	136	134	18,214
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	50	204	6,214

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Pentecostal Bodies:			
Pentecostal Church	575	230	12,000
Other Pentecostal Associations	115	30	1,420
Total Pentecostal Bodies	690	260	13,420
Presbyterians:			
Northern	8,823	8,852	1,278,259
Cumberland	657	1,465	71,918
Cumberland (Colored)	375	196	18,066
Welsh Calvinistic	80	150	13,020
United	983	973	129,554
Southern	1,625	3,217	269,733
Associate	12	22	786
Associate Reformed, South	108	143	13,567
Reformed (Synod)	118	108	8,760
Reformed (General Synod)	19	19	3,406
Reformed (Covenanted)	....	1	40
Reformed in the U. S. & Canada	....	1	450
Total Presbyterians	12,800	16,147	1,807,564
Protestant Episcopal:			
Protestant Episcopal	5,205	7,654	886,403
Reformed Episcopal	82	74	9,419
Total Protestant Episcopal	5,287	7,728	895,822
Reformed:			
Reformed (Dutch)	727	683	117,139
Reformed (German)	1,179	1,753	389,328
Christian Reformed	123	174	25,781
Hungarian Reformed	18	16	5,253
Total Reformed	2,047	2,626	437,501
Salvationists:			
Salvation Army	3,326	889	26,850
American Salvation Army	59	20	436
Total Salvationists	3,385	909	27,286
Schwenkfeldians	6	8	827
Social Brethren	15	17	1,262
Society for Ethical Culture	10	5	2,228
Spiritualists	185	455	35,056
Theosophical Society	....	85	2,600
Unitarians	541	461	70,542
United Brethren:			
United Brethren	1,924	3,833	279,846
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	316	864	20,853
Total United Brethren	2,240	4,697	300,699
Universalists	724	486	53,012
Independent Congregations	267	879	48,673
Grand Total for 1908	156,107	215,185	33,897,507

The aggregate of 33,897,507 represents actual church membership, and includes all Catholics, but not all persons affiliated by family ties to Protestant bodies. The larger of the Protestant bodies may claim twice the number of their communicants as nominal adherents.—Editor of The Almanac.

Note.—(a) The American Jewish Year Book for 1908 estimates the number of the Jewish race in the United States in 1908 as 1,777,185. (b) The Lutheran Church Almanac gives the number of ministers as 7,483, churches or congregations 13,106, communicant members 1,785,799. (c) The official Directory of the Catholic Church in America, printed in Milwaukee, makes the following statement: Ministers 14,484, churches 11,814, population 12,651,944.—Editor of The Almanac.

Reformed Church in America.*

Officers of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America: *President*, Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D.D.; *Vice-President*, Rev. A. L. Warnshuis; *Stated Clerk*, Rev. William H. De Hart, D.D., Raritan, N. J.; *Permanent Clerk*, Rev. Henry Lockwood, E. Millstone, N. J.

The Treasurers are: Board of Direction, F. R. Van Nest; Foreign Missions, U. H. Steenberg and Rev. J. L. Amerman, D.D.; Domestic Missions, James Wiggins; Education, John Berry; Publication, J. F. Chambers. The Corresponding Secretaries are: Foreign Missions, Rev. Henry N. Cobb, D.D., and Wm. I. Chamberlain; Domestic Missions, Rev. J. Brownlee Voorhees; Education, Rev. John G. Gebhard, D.D.; Publication, Rev. Isaac W. Gowen, D.D.; Business Manager Board of Publication, Louis E. Turk. Denominational headquarters, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

* Known formerly as the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

United States Census of Religious Bodies.

ABSTRACT OF THE FIRST REPORT OF THE 1906 STATISTICS.

THE Bureau of the Census issued August 29, 1909, the following abstract of the first report of the statistics of religious bodies in the United States in 1906.

There were in the United States in 1906, the period of the fifth United States Census of the Religious Bodies in this country, 186 religious denominations, 212,230 local religious organizations, 32,936,445 church members, and $1,257,575,867 invested in church edifices.

The bulletin is in the nature of an abstract of the comprehensive report, in press, prepared under the supervision of Chief Statistician William C. Hunt, of the population division of the Census Bureau, and contains the results of the last census, which was preceded by those of 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1890.

A glance at the proof sheets shows that males formed but 43.1 per cent. of the total church membership; that eight new churches were erected every day during the sixteen years from 1890 to 1906; that in sixteen States the Roman Catholics formed a majority of the church membership; that the percentage which church members formed of the population was larger by 6.4 per cent. in 1906 than in 1890; and that of the total number of church members reported, 61.6 per cent. were returned by the Protestant bodies and 36.7 per cent. by the Roman Catholic Church.

THE INCREASE IN DENOMINATIONS.

The bulletin enters upon an analysis of the 186 denominations making up the grand total for 1906, as against 145 in 1890, an increase of forty-one. Between 1890 and 1906, twelve denominations ceased to exist, four were consolidated with others, and four disappeared through changes in classification, leaving 125 denominations reported both in 1890 and 1906.

The denominations added by division of denominations numbered thirteen, and forty-eight other new denominations brought the total new ones up to sixty-one, making 186 the grand total of all denominations reported in 1906. Of the forty-eight new denominations, eleven are the result of immigration, and most of the remainder, the result of the organization of entirely new cults. The 186 denominations are subdivided into families, 154 being grouped into twenty-seven families and thirty-two being classed as unrelated. Another classification of the 186 bodies embraces the distinctively Protestant, numbering 164; the Roman Catholic Church, one; the Jewish congregations, one; the Latter-Day Saints, two; the Eastern Orthodox churches, four; and fourteen others, including the Armenian Church, the Bahais, the Buddhists, the Shakers, the Amana Society, the Polish National Church, the Society for Ethical Culture, the Spiritualists, the Theosophical societies, and the Vedanta Society.

THE NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS.

It is pointed out in the bulletin that the statistical unit employed in the presentation of religious bodies is the organization, meaning a church, a congregation, a society, or a meeting, and embraces not only a church proper, but also each mission, station, or chapel, when separately organized.

The total number of organizations covered by the 1906 census was 212,230. This is an increase since 1890 of 47,079, or 28.5 per cent. The Protestant bodies increased 42,564, or 27.8 per cent.; the Roman Catholic Church, 2,243, or 21.9 per cent.; the Jewish congregations, 1,236, or 231.9 per cent.; and the Latter-Day Saints, 326, or 38.3 per cent. The Eastern Orthodox churches increased from two organizations in 1890 to 41 in 1906. "All other" bodies increased 299, or sixty-four per cent. Of the 212,230 organizations in 1906, the 164 Protestant bodies reported 195,618, or 92.2 per cent.; the Roman Catholic Church, 12,482, or 5.9 per cent.; and the remaining bodies, 4,130, or about two per cent. In 1890 there were 165,151 organizations, the Protestant bodies controlling 153,054, or 92.7 per cent.; the Roman Catholic Church, 10,239, or 6.2 per cent.; and the remaining bodies, 1,858, or a little over one per cent.

RANK OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The general order or rank of the principal religious bodies in 1906 with respect to organizations was: Methodists, 64,701 organizations; Baptists, 54,889; Presbyterians, 15,506; Lutherans, 12,703; Roman Catholics, 12,482; Disciples or Christians, 10,242; Protestant Episcopalians, 6,845; Congregationalists, 5,713; United Brethren, 4,304; Evangelical Association, 2,738; Reformed, 2,585; Adventists, 2,551; Jewish congregations, 1,759; Christians (Christian connection), 1,379; German Evangelical Synod, 1,205; Latter-Day Saints, 1,154; Friends, 1,147 and Dunkers, 1,097.

The Methodist bodies reported 30.5 per cent. of the entire number of organizations, and the Baptist bodies, 25.9 per cent. Thus these two families together embraced considerably more than one-half of the organizations in the United States.

The number of members reported by the various bodies for 1906 and 1890, together with the actual and relative increase, are shown in a table in the bulletin. It is stated that in all Protestant bodies the membership is practically adult membership. In the Roman Catholic Church all baptized persons, including infants, are returned as members. In order to render the figures more nearly comparable, fifteen per cent. has been deducted from the membership returned for the Roman Catholic Church to cover those under nine years of age. Among the Jewish congregations only heads of families are reported as members, so that the strength of this religious body was greatly understated in the report.

CHURCH MEMBERS NUMBERED 32,936,445.

All denominations reported a grand total numbering 32,936,445 communicants or members in 1906 and 20,597,954 in 1890, an increase of 12,367,520, or 60.4 per cent. The Protestant bodies reported 20,287,742 in 1906 and 14,007,187 in 1890, an increase of 6,280,555 or 44.8 per cent.; the Adventist bodies reported 92,735 in 1906, 60,491 in 1890, an increase of 32,244 or 53.3 per cent.; the Baptist bodies reported 5,662,231 in 1906, 3,712,465 in 1890, an increase of 1,949,766 or 52.5 per cent.; the Christians (Christian connection) reported 110,117 in 1906, 103,722 in 1890, an increase of 6,395 or 6.2 per cent.; the Church of Christ, Scientist, reported 85,717 in 1906, 8,724 in 1890, an increase of 76,993 or 882.5 per cent.; the Congregationalists reported 700,480 in 1906, 512,771 in 1890, an increase of 187,709 or 36.6 per cent.; the Disciples or Christians reported 1,142,359 in 1906, 641,051 in 1890, an increase of 501,308 or 78.2 per cent.; the Dunkers reported 97,144 in 1906, 73,735 in 1890, an increase of 23,340 or 31.6 per cent.; the Evangelical bodies reported 174,780 in 1906, 132,313 in 1890, an increase of 41,467 or 31.1 per cent.; the Friends reported 113,772 in 1906, 107,208 in 1890, an increase of 6,564 or 6.1 per cent.; the German Evangelical Synod reported 293,147 in 1906, 187,442 in 1890, an increase of 105,705 or 56.4 per cent.; the Independent churches reported 73,673 in

1906, 13,360 in 1890, an increase of 60,313 or 451.4 per cent.; the Lutheran bodies reported 2,112,494 in 1906, 1,231,072 in 1890, an increase of 881,422 or 71.6 per cent.; the Mennonite bodies reported 54,798 in 1906, 41,541 in 1890, an increase of 13,257 or 31.9 per cent.; the Methodist bodies reported 5,749,868 in 1906, 4,589,284 in 1890, an increase of 1,160,554 or 25.3 per cent.; the Presbyterian bodies reported 1,830,555 in 1906, 1,277,851 in 1890, an increase of 552,704 or 43.3 per cent.; the Protestant Episcopal Church reported 886,942 in 1906, 532,048 in 1890, an increase of 354,894 or 66.7 per cent.; the Reformed bodies reported 449,514 in 1906, 309,458 in 1890, an increase of 140,056 or 45.3 per cent.; the Unitarians reported 70,542 in 1906, 67,749 in 1890, an increase of 2,793 or 4.1 per cent.; the United Brethren bodies reported 296,050 in 1906, 225,281 in 1890, an increase of 70,769 or 31.4 per cent.; the Universalists reported 64,158 in 1906, 49,194 in 1890, an increase of 14,964 or 30.4 per cent.; other Protestant bodies reported 226,703 in 1906, 129,374 in 1890, an increase of 97,329 or 75.2 per cent.; the Roman Catholic Church reported 12,079,142 in 1906, 6,241,708 in 1890, an increase of 5,837,434 or 93.5 per cent.; the Jewish congregations reported 101,457 in 1906, 130,496 in 1890; the Latter-Day Saints reported 256,647 in 1906, 166,125 in 1890, an increase of 90,552 or 54.5 per cent.; and the Eastern Orthodox churches reported 129,606 in 1906, 600 in 1890, an increase of 129,006 or 21,501 per cent.; all other bodies together reported 81,851 in 1906, 51,838 in 1890, an increase of 30,013 or 57.9 per cent.

The total increase noted, 12,367,530, is exclusive of Jewish congregations. As to the latter, it is shown that the 1906 total represents heads of families only, while the 1890 total includes all members. As the figures for the two censuses are not comparable, neither increase nor percentage can be shown.

PROTESTANTS OUTNUMBERED ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Of the total number of members reported, 61.6 per cent. were returned by the Protestant bodies; 36.7 per cent. by the Roman Catholic Church; and 1.7 per cent. by all other bodies together. In 1890 the Protestant bodies reported sixty-eight per cent. of the total membership; the Roman Catholic Church, 30.3 per cent.; and "all other" bodies together, 1.7 per cent. The rate of increase shown for the Roman Catholic Church was 93.5 per cent., more than twice that for all Protestant bodies taken together, 44.8 per cent.

Among the Protestants, the Methodist bodies ranked first in number of members, with 17.5 per cent. of the total for all religious denominations, and the Baptist bodies came next, with 17.2 per cent. These two families together constituted somewhat more than one-third of the entire Protestant membership of the country. If to these be added the Lutheran bodies, Presbyterian bodies, and the Disciples, the five denominational families combined included 16,497,480 members, a little more than one-half of the total membership of the country, and more than four-fifths of all the Protestant membership.

The rank of the five Protestant families named, in respect to relative increase in membership, was as follows: (1) Disciples, 78.2 per cent.; (2) Lutheran bodies, 71.6 per cent.; (3) Baptist bodies, 52.5 per cent.; (4) Presbyterian bodies, 43.3 per cent.; and (5) Methodist bodies, 25.3 per cent. Noteworthy increases reported are those of the Lutheran bodies, 71.6 per cent.; the Protestant Episcopal Church, 66.7 per cent.; and the Christian Scientists, 882.5 per cent. The actual increase for this latter body, however, was probably much smaller, for the reason that, in accordance with the practice of this body, many are counted as members of the "Mother Church" in Boston who are also members of branch churches. It is probable, as learned from an authoritative source, that the duplication thus resulting amounted to nearly, if not quite, one-half of the membership (41,634) of the Mother Church.

In the increase of some of the religious bodies, immigration has had a large share, especially in the case of the Lutheran bodies, German Evangelical Synod, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Eastern Orthodox churches.

The Roman Catholic Church reported the highest number of members per organization, 969. For the Protestant bodies as a whole, the average number of members per organization was only 104.

MALES CONSTITUTED ONLY 43.1 PER CENT.

The census of 1906 collected for the first time statistics of the membership of sex. Of the total number of members returned by sex, 43.1 per cent. were male and 56.9 per cent. female.

For the Protestant bodies as a whole the difference was greater, 39.3 per cent. being male and 60.7 per cent. female. For the Roman Catholic Church the membership was nearly equally divided between the sexes, 49.3 per cent. being male and 50.7 per cent. female. This is true also for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which reports 48.6 per cent. male. The largest percentage of males shown for any denomination was that for the Greek Orthodox Church, 93.9, which is due to the fact that practically all the Greek immigrants have been males. The Lutheran bodies showed 46.1 per cent. males; Disciples, 40 per cent.; Methodist and Baptist bodies, 38.5 per cent. each; Presbyterian bodies, 37.9 per cent.; and Protestant Episcopal Church, 35.5 per cent. The denominations showing the smallest percentage of males were the Christian Scientists, 27.6, and the Shakers, 21.3.

EIGHT NEW CHURCHES EACH DAY.

The number of church edifices reported was 192,795, an increase since 1890 of 50,308, or 35.3 per cent. This represents approximately sixty new church edifices each week, or eight each day, for the sixteen-year period.

SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCHES.

The total seating capacity of church edifices reported in 1906 was 58,536,830, an increase over 1890 of 14,976,767, or 34.4 per cent. The seating capacity reported for the Protestant bodies was 53,282,445; for the Roman Catholic Church, 4,494,377; and for the remaining bodies, 760,008. The rate of increase was practically the same for both the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, being 33.6 per cent. for the former, and 33.3 per cent. for the latter. The increase in the seating capacity of churches has kept pace with the increase in population, the seating capacity being 69.2 per cent. of the population in 1890, compared with 69.5 per cent. in 1906.

The average seating capacity per organization for the Protestant bodies taken together was 317, and for the Roman Catholic Church, 433. With the single exception of the Roman Catholic Church, all the denominations showed an average seating capacity considerably in excess of the average membership. For the Protestant bodies the average seating capacity was three times the average membership per organization, while for the Roman Catholic Church the average membership was almost two and one-fourth times the average seating capacity.

$1,257,575,867 INVESTED IN CHURCH EDIFICES.

The value of church property reported includes only that of the buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of their sites, and

of their furniture, organs, bells, etc. The total value of such church property reported in 1906 was $1,257,565,861, of which $935,942,578 was reported for Protestant bodies, $292,638,787 for the Roman Catholic Church, and $28,994,502 for all the remaining bodies. The total increase from 1890 to 1906 was $578,149,378, of which $386,216,871 represents the increase in the value of Protestant churches and $174,515,441 the increase in the value of Roman Catholic churches.

The total amount of debt on church property reported in 1906 was $108,050,946, or 8.6 per cent. of the value of the church property reported. Of the total amount of debt, $53,301,-254 was reported by Protestant bodies, $49,488,055 by the Roman Catholic Church, $4,556,-571 by the Jewish congregations, and $705,066 by the remaining bodies. For the Protestant bodies, the debt represents 5.7 per cent. of the total value of church property, and for the Roman Catholic Church, 16.9 per cent.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MAJORITY IN SIXTEEN STATES.

The figures show that in twenty-nine States a majority of the members belonged to Protestant bodies; in sixteen States, to the Roman Catholic Church, and in one State, Utah, to the Latter-Day Saints. The States and Territories for which a majority of Roman Catholic members were reported, with their respective percentages, are: New Mexico, 88.7; Rhode Island, 74; Montana, 73.1; Massachusetts, 69.2; Nevada, 66.7; Arizona, 66.2; New York, 63.6; New Hampshire, 63; Louisiana, 61.3; Connecticut, 59.6; California, 58; Vermont, 55.9; Maine, 53.3; New Jersey, 51.5; Wisconsin, 50.5; and Michigan, 50.1. In two States, Wyoming and Colorado, the largest proportion, although not a majority, of the members, were Roman Catholics, and in one State, Idaho, the largest proportion were Latter-Day Saints.

In only five States did a majority of the members belong to one of the subclasses of Protestants. In Georgia 57.9 per cent. belonged to Baptist bodies; in Mississippi, 56.5; in Alabama, 54.9; in Virginia, 52.4; and in South Carolina, 51.3. The highest percentage shown for Methodist bodies is for Delaware, 45.5; for Lutheran bodies, North Dakota, 37.7; for Presbyterian bodies, Tennessee, 11.4; for the Disciples, Kentucky, 15.9; for the Protestant Episcopal Church, the District of Columbia, 10; and for the Congregationalists, Vermont, 15.

In connection with the statistics for membership, it should be explained that the rules of the Protestant bodies are such that a considerable number of persons who regard themselves as affiliated with these bodies were not included because they have not seen fit to fulfil the requirements of membership, whereas the figures for the Roman Catholic Church include practically all adherents over nine years of age. Thus in comparison with the Roman Catholic Church, the strength of the Protestant bodies was considerably understated.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP HAS INCREASED MORE RAPIDLY THAN THE POPULATION.

Of the total estimated population of continental United States in 1906, 39.1 per cent. were reported as church members. The corresponding percentage for 1890 was 32.7, so that the percentage of the population who were church members was larger by 6.4 in 1906 than in 1890. The relative gain as represented by this difference was divided among the three main classes of members as follows: Protestant bodies, 1.8; Roman Catholic Church, 4.4; and all other bodies together, one-tenth of one per cent.

The membership of Protestant bodies was least important relatively in Utah, where it represented only 2.6 per cent. of the total population, and most important in South Carolina, where it represented forty-five per cent. of the total population. The corresponding percentages for the Roman Catholic Church varied from two-tenths of one per cent. in North Carolina to 56.2 per cent. in New Mexico. The Baptist bodies showed the highest percentage of the population in Georgia, 24.4; the Methodist bodies, in South Carolina, 17.1; and the Lutheran bodies, in Minnesota, 13.2. No other of the subclasses of Protestants showed a strength of as much as ten per cent. of the population of any State. The membership of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints represented 47.9 per cent. of the population of Utah.

Universalist General Convention.

THE Universalist General Convention has jurisdiction over the ecclesiastical organizations of the Universalist Church in the United States and Canadian provinces. It meets biennially, the next meeting being ordered for October, 1909, at Detroit, Mich. The Convention is composed of the presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of the State conventions, and of clerical and lay delegates from the State conventions. All laws relating to fellowship, ordination, and discipline originate in the General Convention, and it is the final court of appeal in all cases of dispute or difficulty between State conventions. It has funds to the amount of over $380,000, the income of which, with the contributions of its constituency, is used for missionary and educational objects. The officers of the Convention are: *President*, C. L. Hutchinson, Chicago; *Vice-President*, George B. Wells, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Secretary*, Rev. I. M. Atwood, D.D., Rochester, N. Y.; *Treasurer*, Eugene F. Endicott, Boston, Mass.

The Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church was organized October 22, 1889, "to foster the religious life among the young people, to stimulate to all worthy endeavor, to train the young in the work of the Universalist Church, in the promulgation of its truth, and the increase of its power and influence." It has about 8,000 members, and its general officers and executive board are: *President*, Harry Russel Childs, New York City; *Secretary*, Robert W. Hill, 361 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; *Treasurer*, Arthur J. Edwards, Minneapolis, Minn.; Rev. O. Howard Perkins, Brockton, Mass.; Miss Florence M. French, Portland, Me.; Rev. John Van Schaik, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Miss Genevieve Bishop, Chicago, Ill.

The National Council of Congregational Churches

Is composed of delegates from Congregational conferences and associations, and was organized November 17, 1871. It meets once in three years, and the next triennial meeting will be held in Boston, Mass., October, 1910. The officers are: *Moderator*, T. C. MacMillan, Chicago, Ill.; *Secretary*, Rev. Asher Anderson, D. D., 614 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; *Treasurer and Registrar*, Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford, Ct.

Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate, Washington, D. C.
Very Rev. Bonaventure Cerretti, Auditor, Washington, D. C. | Secretary, ———

ARCHBISHOPS.

Baltimore, Maryland	James Gibbons, Cardinal. Cons.	1868	
Boston, Massachusetts	W. H. O'Connell	1901	
Chicago, Illinois	James E. Quigley	1899	
Cincinnati, Ohio	Henry Moeller	1904	
Dubuque, Iowa	John J. Keane	1878	
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Sebastian G. Messmer	1892	
New Orleans, Louisiana	James Blenk	1899	
New York, New York	John M. Farley	Cons.	1895
Portland, Oregon	Alexander Christie		1898
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Patrick J. Ryan		1872
St. Louis, Missouri	John Joseph Glennon		1896
St. Paul, Minnesota	John Ireland		1875
San Francisco, California	Patrick W. Riordan		1883
Santa Fe, New Mexico	J. B. Pitaval		1902

BISHOPS.

Albany, New York	Thos. M. Burke	Cons.	1894
Alton, Illinois	James Ryan		1888
Altoona, Pennsylvania	Eugene A. Garvey		1901
Baker City, Oregon	Charles O'Reilly		1903
Baltimore, Maryland	O. B. Corrigan, (Auxiliary).		
Belmont, North Carolina	Leo Haid, V. A.		1886
Belleville, Illinois	J. Janssen		1888
Boise, Idaho	A. J. Glorieux		1885
Boston, Massachusetts	Joseph G. nderson (Auxil'ry)		1909
Boston, Massachusetts	John Brady		1891
Brooklyn, New York	C. E. McDonnell		1892
Brooklyn, New York	George Mundelein Auxiliary)		1909
Brownsville, Texas	P. Verdagner, V. A.		1890
Buffalo, New York	Charles H. Colton		1903
Burlington, Vermont	Vacant		..
Charleston, South Carolina	H. P. Northrop		1882
Cheyenne, Wyoming	John J. Keane		1902
Chicago, Illinois	A. J. McGavick		1899
Chicago, Illinois	P. Rode (Auxiliary)		1908
Cleveland, Ohio	T. Farrelly		1909
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Hartley		1904
Concordia, Kansas	J. F. Cunningham		1898
Covington, Kentucky	C. P. Maes		1885
Dallas, Texas	Edward J. Dunne		1893
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis		1904
Denver, Colorado	N. C. Matz		1896
Detroit, Michigan	John S. Foley		1888
Duluth, Minnesota	James McGoldrick		1889
Erie, Pennsylvania	John F. Fitzmaurice		1897
Fall River, Masssachusetts	Daniel F. Feehan		1907
Fargo, North Dakota	Vacant		..
Fort Wayne, Indiana	Herman Alerding		1900
Galveston, Texas	N. A. Gallagher		1882
Grand Rapids, Michigan	H. J. Richter		1883
Great Falls, Montana	M. Lenihan		1904
Green Bay, Wisconsin	Joseph J. Fox		1904
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	John W. Shanahan		1899
Hartford, Connecticut			..
Helena, Montana	John P. Carroll		1904
Indianapolis, Indiana	F. S. Chatard		1878
Indianapolis, Indiana	D. O'Donaghue (Auxiliary).		1900
Kansas City, Missouri	John J. Hogan		1868
La Crosse, Wisconsin	James Schwebach		1893
Lead City, South Dakota	Vacant		..
Leavenworth, Kansas	Thomas Lillis		1904
Lincoln, Nebraska	Thomas Bonacum	Cons.	1887
Little Rock, Arkansas	John B. Morris		1906
Los Angeles, California	Thomas Conaty		1901
Louisville, Kentucky	Vacant		..
Manchester, New Hampshire	G. A. Guertin		1907
Marquette, Michigan	Frederick Eis		1899
Mobile, Alabama	Edward P. Allen		1897
Nashville, Tennessee	Thomas S. Byrne		1894
Natchez, Mississippi	Thomas Heslin		1889
Natchitoches, Louisiana	Cornelius Van-de-Ven		1904
Newark, New Jersey	John J. O'Connor		1901
New York	Thomas F. Cusack (Auxil'y)		1904
Ogdensburg, New York	Henry Gabriels		1892
Oklahoma, Oklahoma	Theodore Meerschaert		1891
Omaha, Nebraska	Richard Scannell		1887
Peoria, Illinois	J. L. Spalding (Retired)		1877
Peoria, Illinois	Edmund J. Dunn		1909
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	E. F. Prendergast (Auxiliary)		1897
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Regis Canevin		1903
Portland, Maine	Louis S. Walsh		1906
Providence, Rhode Island	M. Harkins		1887
Richmond, Virginia	A. Van de Vyver		1889
Rochester, New York	Thos. F. Hickey		1905
Rockford, Illinois	Peter J. Muldoon		1901
St. Augustine, Florida	William J. Kenny		1902
St. Cloud, Minnesota	James Trobec		1897
St. Joseph, Missouri	M. F. Burke		1893
Sacramento, California	Thomas Grace		1896
Salt Lake City, Utah	Lawrence Scanlan		1887
San Antonio, Texas	J. A. Forest		1895
San Francisco, California	D. J. O'Connell (Auxiliary).		..
Savannah, Georgia	Benj. J. Keiley		1900
Seattle, Washington	Edward J. O'Dea		1896
Scranton, Pennsylvania	M. J. Hoban		1896
Sioux City, Iowa	Philip J. Garrigan		1902
Sioux Falls, South Dakota	Thomas O'Gorman		1896
Springfield, Massachusetts	Thomas D. Beaven		1892
Superior, Wisconsin	A. F. Schinner		1905
Syracuse, New York	P. A. Ludden		1887
Trenton, New Jersey	James A. McFaul		1894
Tucson, Arizona	Henry Granjon		1900
Wheeling, West Virginia	P. J. Donahue		1894
Wichita, Kansas	J. J. Hennessy		1888
Wilmington, Delaware	John J. Monaghan		1897
Winona, Minnesota	Vacant		..

College of Cardinals.

Pope Pius X., born 1835; year of accession 1903.

CARDINAL BISHOPS.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Agliardi, Antonio	Vice-Chancellor	Italian	78	1896
Oreglia, D. S. S.	Dean Sac. Coll.	Italian	82	1873
Satolli, Francesco	Pref. Cong. Studies	Italian	71	1895
Vannutelli, S.	Sub-Dean S. Coll.	Italian	76	1887
Vannutelli, V.	Pref. Cong. Council	Italian	74	1889

CARDINAL PRIESTS.

Aguirre, G.	Abp. Burgos	Spaniard	75	1907
Andrieu, P.	Bp. Marseilles	French	60	1907
Bacilieri, B.	Bp. Verona	Italian	68	1901
Boschi, Giulio	Abp. Ferrara	Italian	72	1901
Capecelatro, A.	Abp. Capua	Italian	86	1885
Cassetta, Francesco		Italian	69	1899
Cavallari, A.	Patriarch Venice	Italian	61	1907
Cavicchioni, B.	Resident in Curia	Italian	74	1903
Coullie, Pierre	Abp. Lyons	French	81	1897
Di Pietro, Angelo	Pro-Pref. Datary	Italian	82	1893
Ferrari, Andrea	Abp. Milan	Italian	60	1894
Ferrata, D.	Pref. Cong. Bishops	Italian	63	1896
Fischer, Anthony	Abp. Cologne	German	70	1903
Francica-Nava, G.	Abp. Catania	Italian	64	1899
Gasparri, P.	Tit. Abp. Cesarea	Italian	58	1907
Gennari, C.	Resident in Curia	Italian	71	1901
Gibbons, James	Abp. Baltimore	American	76	1886
Gotti, Gerolamo	Pref. Propaganda	Italian	76	1895
Gruscha, A. J.	Abp. Vienna	Austrian	90	1891
Herrera, Martin de	Abp. Compostella	Spanish	75	1897
Katschthaler, J.	Abp. Salzburg	Austrian	78	1903
Kopp, George	Abp. Breslau	German	73	1893
Lecot, Victor L.	Abp. Bordeaux	French	79	1893
Logue, Michael	Abp. Armagh	Irish	70	1893
Lorenzelli, B.	Abp. Lucca	Italian	57	1907
Lualdi, A.	Abp. Palermo	Italian	52	1907
Lucon, L.	Abp. Rheims	French	67	1907
Maffi, P.	Abp. Pisa	Italian	52	1907
Martinelli, S.	Resident in Curia	Italian	62	1901
Mercier, D.	Abp. Mechlin	Belgian	59	1907
Merry del Val, R.	Secretary of State	Spanish	45	1903
Moran, Patrick	Abp. Sydney	Irish	80	1885
Neto, G. Seb.	Patriarch Lisbon	Portuguese	68	1884
Prisco, Giuseppe	Abp. Naples	Italian	74	1896
Puzyna, K.	Bp. Cracow	Austrian	68	1901
Rampolla, M.	Apr. Vat. Basil	Italian	67	1887
Respighi, Pietro	Pope's Vicar-Gen.	Italian	67	1899
Richelmy, Agostino	Abp. Turin	Italian	60	1899
Rinaldini, A.	Nuncio Madrid	Italian	66	1907
Samass, J.	Abp. Agria (Eger)	Hungarian	82	1905
Sanminiatelli, A.	Resident in Curia	Italian	70	1899
Skrbensky, Leo	Abp. Prague	Bohemian	47	1901
Vaszary, Claude	Abp. Strigonig	Hungarian	73	1893

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS—*Continued.*

CARDINAL DEACONS.

Cagiano de Azevedo, Bisleti Major-Domo, ...67....1905
De Lai, G ....Sec. Sac. Cong.....Italian.....60 ...1907
Della Volpe, F. .....Abg. Bologna.....Italian.....66....1899
Segna, F.....Pf. Vatican Archives, Italian.....74... 1894
Vives y Tuto, C. C....Inquisitor.....Spanish....56....1899

Bishops of Protestant Churches in the United States.

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Diocese. *Cons.*

Alabama—Charles Minnegerode Beckwith, Selma. 1902
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (missionary), Sitka.... 1895
Arizona and New Mexico—J. M. Kendrick (miss.), Phœnix. 1889
Arkansas—William M. Brown, Little Rock..... 1891
California—William Ford Nichols, San Francisco 1890
" Sacramento: W. H. Moreland (missionary)..... 1899
" Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson, Pasadena.... 1896
Colorado—Charles Sanford Olmsted, Denver..... 1902
" Western: Benjamin Brewster (missionary), Glenwood Springs..... 1909
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford..... 1897
Dakota, N.—Cameron Mann (missionary), Fargo..... 1901
" S.—Frederick F. Johnson, (missionary), Sioux Falls 1905
Delaware—Frederick J. Kinsman, Wilmington..... 1903
District of Columbia—Washington: Alfred Harding..... 1909
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville. 1886
" Southern: William Crane Gray (miss.), Orlando.. 1892
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese, Savannah..... 1908
" Atlanta: C. Kinloch Nelson..... 1892
Idaho—James B. Funsten (missionary). 1899
Illinois—Chicago: Charles Palmerston Anderson..... 1900
" Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett..... 1904
" Springfield: Edward W. Osborne..... 1904
Indiana—Indianapolis: Joseph M. Francis 1899
" Michigan City: John H. White. 1895
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport 1889
Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh, Topeka.... 1895
" Salina: Sheldon Munson Griswold..... 1903
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville 1905
" Lexington: Lewis W. Burton..... 1896
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans..... 1891
Maine—Robert Codman, Portland..... 1900
Maryland—William Paret, Baltimore..... 1885
" John G. Murray, Coadjutor, Baltimore..... 1909
" Easton: William Forbes Adams..... 1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence, Cambridge..... 1893
" Western: Alex. H. Vinton, Springfield... 1902
Michigan—Charles David Williams, Detroit..... 1906
" Marquette: Gershom M. Williams..... 1896
" Western: John N. McCormick, Grand Rapids. 1906
Minnesota—Samuel C. Edsall, Minneapolis..... 1899
" Duluth: James D. Morrison..... 1897
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson..... 1903
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, St. Louis..... 1867
" Kansas City: Edward Robert Atwill 1890
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer, Helena..... 1880
Nebraska—A. L. Williams, Omaha..... 1899
" Kearney: Anson R. Graves (miss.)..... 1890
Nevada—Henry D. Robinson (miss.), Reno..... 1908
New Hampshire—William Woodruff Niles, Concord..... 1870
" Edward M. Parker, Coadjutor, Concord. 1906
New Jersey—John Scarborough, Trenton..... 1875
" Newark: Edwin S. Lines..... 1903
New York—David H. Greer, New York City..... 1904
" Central: Charles Tyler Olmsted, Utica..... 1902
New York—Western: William D. Walker, Buffalo..... 1883
" Albany: William Croswell Doane. 1869
" " Richard H. Nelson, Coadjutor..... 1904
" Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City 1902
North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh..... 1893
" E. Carolina: Robert Strange, Wilmington.. 1904
" Asheville: J. M. Horner (missionary)..... 1893
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland..... 1889
" Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati..... 1889
Oklahoma and Indian Ter.—F. K. Brooke (miss.), Guthrie. 1893
Oregon—Charles Scalding, Portland..... 1906
" Eastern—Robert L. Paddock (miss.), Baker City 1907
Pennsylvania—Ozi William Whitaker, Philadelphia..... 1869
" A. Mackay-Smith, Coadjutor, Philadelphia 1902
" Pittsburgh: Cortlandt Whitehead..... 1892
" Bethlehem: Ethelbert Talbot, So. Bethlehem. 1887
" Harrisburg: James H. Darlington..... 1905
Rhode Island—W. N. McVickar, Providence..... 1897
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Columbia 1907
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis..... 1893
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin..... 1892
" Dallas: Alex. C. Garrett..... 1874
" West: James S. Johnston, San Antonio..... 1888
Utah—Franklin S. Spalding (missionary), Salt Lake..... 1904
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington..... 1894
Virginia—Robert A. Gibson, Richmond..... 1897
" Arthur S. Lloyd, Coadjutor..... 1909
" Southern: Alfred M. Randolph, Norfolk..... 1883
" " B. D. Tucker, Coadjutor, Lynchburg. 1906
West Virginia—George William Peterkin, Parkersburg..... 1878
" W. L. Gravatt, Coadjutor, Charlestown.... 1899
Wisconsin—Milwaukee: William Walter Webb..... 1906
" Fond du Lac: Charles C. Grafton 1889
" " " Reginald H. Weller, Coadjutor.... 1900
Washington—Olympia: Fred. W. Keator, Tacoma (miss.).. 1902
" Spokane: Lemuel H. Wells (missionary).... 1892
Wyoming—Nathaniel S. Thomas (missionary), Cheyenne.. 1909
Africa—Cape Palmas: S. D. Ferguson (miss.), Monrovia, Lib. 1885
Brazil—Lucien L. L. Kinsolving (missionary)..... 1899
China—Shanghai: Frederick R. Graves (missionary)..... 1893
" Hankow: Logan H. Roots (missionary)..... 1904
Cuba—Albion W. Knight (missionary)..... 1904
Japan—Tokio: John McKim (missionary)..... 1893
" Kyoto: S. C. Partridge (missionary)..... 1900
Hawaiian Islands—Honolulu: Henry B. Restarick (miss.) 1902
Mexico: Henry D. Aves (missionary)..... 1904
Philippine Islands—Charles H. Brent, Manila (miss.).... 1901
Porto Rico—James H. Van Buren (missionary)..... 1902
Channing Moore Williams, late Bishop of China and Japan (retired), Richmond, Va..... 1866
Thomas Augustus Jaggar, late Bishop of Southern Ohio, in charge of European Churches, Philadelphia, Pa 1875
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa (retired), Richmond, Va..... 1877

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Residence. *Elected.*

Thomas Bowman.....East Orange, N. J..... 1872
Henry W. Warren.. .....Denver, Col..... 1880
Cyrus D. Foss.....Philadelphia, Pa... 1880
John M. Walden.....Cincinnati, Ohio 1884
Willard F. Mallalieu.....Auburndale, Mass..... 1884
John H. Vincent.....Indianapolis, Ind..... 1888
Daniel A. Goodsell.....New York City..... 1888
James M. Thoburn.....Miss. Bis. S. Asia (Meadville, Pa.) 1888
Earl Cranston.....Washington, D. C..... 1888
Joseph C. Hartzell .....Miss. Bis. Africa (Madeira).... 1896
David H. Moore.....Cincinnati, Ohio..... 1900
John W. Hamilton.....Boston, Mass 1900
Frank W. Warne.....Mis. Bis., Lucknow, India.... ..
Joseph F. Berry.....Buffalo, N. Y..... 1904
Henry Spellmeyer .....St. Louis, Mo..... 1904
William F. McDowell.....Chicago, Ill..... 1904
James W. Bashford.....Pekin, China..... 1904
William Burt.....Zurich, Switzerland..... 1904
Luther B. Wilson.....Philadelphia, Pa..... 1904
Thomas B. Neely.....New Orleans, La..... 1904
Isaiah B. Scott.....Miss. Bis. Afr. (Monrovia) 1904
William F. Oldham.....Missionary Bishop, South Asia (Singapore)..... 1904
John E. Robinson.....Missionary Bishop, Asia (Bombay)..... 1904
Merriman C. Harris.....Mis. Bis. Seoul, Korea..... 1904
William F. Anderson.....Chattanooga, Tenn..... 1908
John L. Nuelsen.....Omaha, Neb..... 1908
William A. Quayle.....Oklahoma City, Okla..... 1908
Charles W. Smith.....Portland, Ore 1908
Wilson S. Lewis.....Foochow, China..... 1908
Edwin H. Hughes.....San Francisco, Cal..... 1908
Robert McIntyre.....St. Paul, Minn..... 1908
Frank M. Bristol.....Argentina, S. America.... 1908

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Alpheus W. Wilson.....Baltimore, Md..... 1882
W. W. Duncan.....Spartanburg, S. C..... 1883
E. R. Hendrix.....Kansas City, Mo..... 1885
J. S. Key.....Sherman, Tex..... 1886
O. P. Fitzgerald.....Nashville, Tenn..... 1890
W. A. Candler.....Atlanta, Ga..... 1898
H. C. Morrison.....New Orleans, La..... 1898
E. E. Hoss.....Montgomery, Tenn..... 1902
Seth Ward .....Nashville, Tenn..... 1906
James Atkins.....Waynesville, N. C..... 1906

(Continued on next page.)

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

BISHOPS OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

H. M. Turner, Atlanta, Ga.	1880	Moses B. Salter, Charleston, S. C.	1892
Wesley J. Gaines, Atlanta, Ga.	1888	Wm. B. Derrick, Flushing, N. Y.	1896
B. T. Tanner, Philadelphia, Pa.	18 8	Evans Tyree, Nashville, Tenn.	1900
Abraham Grant, Indianapolis, Ind.	1888	C. T. Shaffer, Chicago, Ill.	1900
B. F. Lee, Wilberforce, Ohio	1892	C. S. Smith, Cape Town, S. A.	1900
James A. Handy, Baltimore, Md.	1892	L. J. Coppin, Philadelphia, Pa.	1900

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Charles Edward Cheney	Chicago, Ill.	Robert L. Rudolph	New York City.
Edward Cridge	Victoria, B. C.	William T. Sabine	New York City.
Samuel Fallows	Chicago, Ill.	Herman S. Huffman	Philadelphia, Pa.
P. F. Stevens	Orangeburg, S. C.		

A. Kozlowski, Chicago, is Bishop of the Old Catholic Church, and S. Kaminski, Buffalo, of the Polish Catholic Church.

Bishops Sergius, of North America, and Innocent, of Alaska, represent the Greek Orthodox Church, and Archimandrite Raphael, New York, the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church.

The next triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1910.

The next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be held May 5, 1910, at a place not yet determined.

United Christian Church.

INCORPORATED at Baltimore, Md., 1894, for industrial and religious training. Rt. Rev. Samuel G. Kreamer, Senior Bishop, 929 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rt. Rev. Janifer D. Mead, D. D., Bisnop, Newark, N. J.; Rt. Rev. Philip A. Hubert, D. D., Bishop, Brooklyn, N. Y.; *Secretary*, Rev. Robert Hammond, 760 Sarahann Street, Baltimore, Md.; *Treasurer*, A. J. Haynes, Newark, N. J. General offices, 1513 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Catholic Church Extension Society.

OFFICERS.—*President*, Rev. Francis C. Kelly, D. D., LL. D.; *General Secretary*, Rev. E. B. Ledvina; *Treasurer*, William P. Breen, LL. D. Headquarters, The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

The objects of this society are to develop the missionary spirit in the clergy and people of the Catholic Church in the United States. To assist in the erection of parish buildings for poor and needy places. To support priests for neglected and poverty-stricken districts. To send the comfort of religion to pioneer localities. In a word, to preserve the faith of Jesus Christ to thousands of scattered Catholics in every portion of our own land, especially in the country districts and among immigrants.

American Unitarian Association.

THIS Association was organized in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1825, and incorporated in 1847. Its objects, as defined in the report of the Committee on Organization, are as follows:

1. To collect and diffuse information respecting the state of Unitarian Christianity in our country.
2. To produce union, sympathy, and co-operation among liberal Christians.
3. To publish and distribute books and tracts, inculcating correct views of religion, in such form and at such price as shall afford all an opportunity of being acquainted with Christian truth.
4. To supply missionaries, especially in such parts of our country as are destitute of a stated ministry.
5. To adopt whatever other measures may hereafter seem expedient—such as contributions in behalf of clergymen with insufficient salaries, or in aid of building churches.

President—Rev. Sam'l A. Eliot, D.D., Boston, Mass.
Vice-Presidents—Wallace Hackett, Portsmouth, N. H.; Eben S. Draper, Hopedale, Mass.; Emma C. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla.; Chas. W. Ames, St. Paul, Minn.; Horace Davis, LL.D., San Francisco, Cal.

Secretary—Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, Boston, Mass
Assistant Secretary—George W. Fox, Boston, Mass.
Treasurer—Francis H. Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

The annual meeting will be held in Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 24-25, 1910.

Catholic Summer School of America.

A ROMAN Catholic Chautauqua or Summer School was opened at New London, Ct., in the Summer of 1892 under the auspices of distinguished clergymen and laymen, and the first meetings were held from July 30 to August 14. The association has since acquired a site at Cliff Haven, near Plattsburg, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, upon which the necessary buildings have been erected, and here the Summer School is held annually from July to September. The work of the institution is continued throughout the year by means of reading circles and study clubs on the University Extension plan. The President is the Rt. Rev. Mgr. D. J. McMahon, D. D., New York, and the Secretary, Charles Murray, 7 East Forty-second Street, New York.

American Federation of Catholic Societies.

THE American Federation of Catholic Societies was founded in 1901. It is composed of nineteen national organizations, many State and county federations and parishes. Total membership about 3,000,000. Its objects are the cementing of the bonds of fraternal union among the Catholic laity, and the fostering and protection of Catholic interests. The Federation has the approval and blessing of eighty archbishops and bishops, and of Pope Pius X. National headquarters are at 3871 Utah Place, St. Louis, Mo. The officers are as follows: *President*—Edward Feeney, Brooklyn, N. Y. *First Vice-President*—J. B. Oelkers, Newark, N. J. *Secretary*—Anthony Matre, St. Louis, Mo. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Elizabeth Rodgers, Chicago, Ill.

Presbyterian Assemblies.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Moderator—Rev. James M. Barkley, D. D., Detroit, Mich.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL.D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSTEES.

President—John H. Converse, LL.D., Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Philadelphia Trust Co.

AGENCIES OF THE CHURCH.

The following may be addressed at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, viz.: The Board of Home Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Church Erection, and the College Board.

The following are located at 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., viz.: The Trustees of the General Assembly, the Board of Education, the Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work, and the Board of Ministerial Relief.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen is located at Bessemer Building, Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Church magazine, *The Assembly Herald*, has its office at 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.*

Moderator—Rev. W. E. Boggs, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. A. Alexander, D. D., 501 College St., Clarksville, Tenn.

TRUSTEES.

President—George E. Wilson, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

Secretary and Treasurer—John R. Pharr, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

SECRETARIES.

Foreign Missions—Rev. S. H. Chester, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Home Missions—Rev. S. L. Morris, D.D., Atlanta, Ga.

Publication—R. E. Magill, Esq., Richmond, Va.

Ministerial Education and Relief—Rev. H. H. Sweets, 122 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Colored Evangelization—Rev. James G. Snedecor, LL. D., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

* Commonly known as the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Alliance of the Reformed Churches

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HOLDING THE PRESBYTERIAN SYSTEM.

THIS organization represents nine Reformed and Presbyterian Churches in the United States, with a constituency of 6,500,000; the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with a constituency of 600,000, and more than 80 different denominations on the five continents other than North America, with a constituency of at least 25,000,000 persons. The American Secretary is the Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa. The following are the organizations in the United States, Canada, and Mexico which are members of the Alliance:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NORTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., LL. D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Atlantic City, N. J., May 19, 1910. (Communicants, 1,321,386.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. A. Alexander, D.D., 501 College Street, Clarksville, Tenn.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Lewisburg, W. Va., May 19, 1910. (Communicants, 223,868.)

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. D. F. McGill, D.D., 1508 Chartiers Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Philadelphia, Pa., May 25, 1910. (Communicants, 160,803.)

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Wm. H. De Hart, D.D., Raritan, N. J.
Next meeting of General Synod, Asbury Park, June 1, 1910. (Communicants, 116,174.)

REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Stated Clerk—Rev. J. Rauch Stein, Harrisburg, Pa.
Next meeting of the General Synod, Canton, Ohio, May 16, 1911. (Communicants, 258,271.)

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. James Y. Boice, D. D., 4020 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Next meeting of the General Synod, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 10, 1910. (Communicants, 3,500.)

ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD OF THE SOUTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. James Boyce, Due West, S. C. (Communicants, 14,036.)
Synod meets in November of each year.

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. J. W. Sproull, D.D., 2325 Perrysville Avenue, Allegheny, Pa.
Next meeting of the Synod, Winona Lake, Ind., May 24, 1910. (Communicants, 9,503.)

WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. William E. Evans, Mankato, Minn.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Cotter, Ia., September 18, 1910. (Communicants, 14,560.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Frederick Duval, D. D., Winnipeg, Canada.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Hamilton, June 1, 1910. (Communicants, 269,688.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MEXICO, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. William Wallace, Saltillo, Mexico.
Next meeting of the Synod, July, 1910. (Communicants, 9,600.)

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Christian Science.

THE Christian Science Publication Committee, for the State of New York, contributes the following statement:

There are many institutes for teaching Christian Science, and upward of 4,000 practitioners of Christian Science mind-healing. Organizations can now be found in almost every city in the United States, and there are branches in Canada, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Mexico, the Bahamas, British West Indies, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba, Philippine Islands, Sandwich Islands, British Isles, France, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Australia, New South Wales, India, China, South Africa, South America and many other countries.

All Christian Science churches, other than the Mother Church in Boston, are branches of that church. In all of these the Sunday services are uniform, and consist of correlative passages read from the Bible and the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. On Wednesday evening a meeting is held in every church of this denomination.

Mrs. Eddy says in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection:" "I claim for healing scientifically the following advantages: 1. It does away with all material medicines and recognizes the antidote for all sickness, as well as sin, in the immortal mind; and mortal Mind as the source of all the ills which befall mortals. 2. It is more effectual than drugs, and cures when they fail, or only relieve, thus proving the superiority of metaphysics over physics. 3. A person healed by Christian Science is not only healed of his disease, but he is advanced morally and spiritually. The mortal body being but the objective state of the mortal mind, this mind must be renovated to improve the body." The absence of creed and dogma in the Christian Science Church, its freedom from materialism, mysticism, and superstition, also the simplicity, uniformity, and impersonality of its form of worship and organization, are among the distinguishing features which characterize this modern religious movement. Hypnotism, mesmerism, spiritualism, theosophy, faith-cure, and kindred systems are foreign to true Christian Science. Those practising these beliefs are denied admission to the Christian Science Church.

The Theosophical Society.

MR. WELLER VAN HOOK, General Secretary of the American section, contributes the following statement:

The Theosophical Society was founded in New York City on November 17, 1875, by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky and Col. Henry S. Olcott, but its headquarters were removed in 1879 to Adyar, Madras, India. Its objects are three: (*a*) To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or color; (*b*) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; (*c*) to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. It has now eleven territorial sections, each presided over by a general secretary: America, Great Britain, India, Scandinavia, Holland, Hungary, France, Italy, Germany, Australia, and New Zealand. During the 34 years of its existence it has admitted about 28,000 members and chartered over 750 branches. The membership at present of the American section is about 2,800; there are 93 branches. Reincarnation and Karma are the basic stones of the Theosophical system. The president, Mrs. Annie Besant, resides at the Adyar headquarters; the general secretary of the American section is Weller Van Hook, 103 State Street, Chicago, Ill. Some organizations using the name "Theosophical" have been formed since 1875, but they are distinct from and unaffiliated with the original Theosophical Society.

The National Spiritualists' Association

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESIDENT WARNE makes the following statement regarding this Association:

Organized September 28, 1893; incorporated November 1, 1893, at Washington, D. C. Objects: The objects of said Association shall be the organization of the various Spiritualist Societies of the United States into one general association for the purpose of mutual aid and co-operation in benevolent, charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, religious, and missionary purposes and enterprises germane to the phenomena, science, philosophy, and religion of spiritualism.

Active working local societies, 437; State associations, 22; Other local societies meeting at irregular intervals, 216; public meetings not organized as societies, 225; camp meeting associations, 32; academy for liberal education, 1; churches and temples, 120; membership of avowed spiritualists, 75,000; unidentified with organized societies, but believers in the philosophy and phenomena, and frequent attendants upon public services, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. A host of people from every walk in life, impossible of exact enumeration, are investigating psychic truths through mediums. Number of public mediums, 1,500; private mediums, many thousands; ordained ministers, 370; total valuation of church, temple, and camp meeting property, $2,000,000.

Officers for the year ending in October, 1909: Dr. George B. Warne, 4203 Evans Ave., Chicago, President; Charles Schirm, Baltimore, Vice-President; George W. Kates, Washington, D. C., Secretary; Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa., Treasurer.

Headquarters of National Spiritualists' Association, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. The next annual convention will be held in San Francisco, Cal., October 18, 1910.

The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society.

MR. J. H. FUSSELL, Secretary of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Point Loma, Cal., contributes the following statement:

The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, founded by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky in New York, 1875, continued after her death under the leadership of the co-founder, William Q. Judge, and now under the leadership of their successor, Katherine Tingley, has its international headquarters at the World's theosophical centre, Point Loma, Cal.

This organization declares that brotherhood is a fact in nature. The principal purpose of the organization is to teach brotherhood, demonstrate that it is a fact in nature, and make it a living power in the life of humanity, establishing Raja Yoga schools throughout the world, and creating a new literature. Its subsidiary purpose is to study ancient and modern religion, science, philosophy, and art, to investigate the laws of nature and the latent divine powers in man. It declares in its constitution that every member has a right to believe or disbelieve in any religious system or philosophy, each being required to show that tolerance for the opinions of others which he expects for his own. The head of this organization is Katherine Tingley, and the secretary-general is Frank M. Pierce.

Young Men's Christian Associations.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Office, No. 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York. *Chairman*, Lucien C. Warner; *Treasurer*, Frederick B. Schenck; *General Secretary*, Richard C. Morse. *Board of Trustees—Treasurer*; Jas. G. Cannon, New York City. The International Committee is the general executive of the Associations of North America. It consists of 64 representative Christian laymen, and employs a force of 82 secretaries in the home and 86 in the foreign fields.

OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 Général Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. *Chairman*; R. Sarasin Warnery; *Secretary*, Louis Perrot; *Treasurer*, Paul Des Gouttes; *General Secretaries*, Charles Fermaud and Christian Phildius. The committee is composed of members representing America, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, China, Korea, Ceylon, Japan, and India.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—General office, No. 215 West 23d Street, New York. *Chairman*, William M. Kingsley; *Treasurer*, Samuel Woolverton; *State Secretary*, John W. Cook. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York April 14, 1886, having for its object "the establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations, and generally to provide for the spiritual, intellectual, physical, and social well-being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York." The membership in the State is 54,511, divided as follows: General, 30,639; Railroad, 9,756; Student, 3,313; Boys' Departments, 9,065; County and Small Town, 729. A biennial meeting of the State Association, comprising the 187 Associations in the State, is held in February, the even years.

OFFICERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—General office, No. 215 West Twenty-third Street, New York. *President*, W. Fellowes Morgan; *Treasurer*, Samuel Sloan, Jr.; *General Secretary*, Henry M. Orne.

There are 7,942 associations in the world, of which 1,939 are in North America. The total membership of these American associations is 456,927; they occupy 681 buildings of their own, valued at $46,872,630, and have 784 libraries, containing 519,772 volumes. They have 44,831 young men as students in evening educational classes, and 199,366 in their physical departments, and 52,852 different students in Bible classes. They employ 2,687 general secretaries and other paid officials, and expended last year for current expenses—local, State, and international—$7,610,553.

The World's Young Women's Christian Association.

THE World's Young Women's Christian Association was formed in 1894. Seventeen National Associations are now affiliated: Great Britain, United States, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Australasia, Finland, Holland, Japan, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, India, Denmark, and Hungary. The headquarters are in London. Office, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, West. The Executive Committee is composed of a resident membership in London and two representatives from America and other countries. Miss Morley is President; Miss Clarissa Spencer, General Secretary. The Third World's Conference was held in Paris, France, 1906, and the fourth will be held in Berlin, Germany, 1910.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America was formed in December, 1906, the object being stated thus: "To unite in one body the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States; to establish, develop and unify such associations; to advance the physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of young women; to participate in the work of the World's Young Women's Christian Association." 189 city associations and 601 student associations are members of the national organization. There are 21 territorial and State organizations. Each year nine summer conferences are held to train volunteer workers in Bible study and Association work. The National Training School to prepare young women for executive positions is located at 3 Gramercy Park, New York. The official organ is *The Association Monthly*. The national organization is a member of the World's Association; the Student Committee of the Home Department is a member of the World's Student Christian Federation, and is connected with the Student Volunteer Movement. National headquarters, 125 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York. *President of National Board*, Grace H. Dodge; *General Secretary*, Mabel Cratty.

American Tract Society.

THE Society was founded in 1825. Its work is interdenominational and international in scope, and is commended by all the evangelical churches. It has published the Gospel message in 174 languages, dialects and characters. Its total issues of books, tracts, and periodicals at the Home Office amount to 767,844,584 copies. It has made foreign cash appropriations to the value of $768,713.25, by means of which millions of books and tracts have been published at mission stations abroad. Its colporters have made 16,875,841 family visits, largely among the immigrants, and have circulated 16,951,050 volumes. The grand total of its gratuitous distribution has been to the value of $2,472,126.05. The society depends upon donations and legacies for the support of its work. Offices, 150 Nassau Street, New York. *President*, William Phillips Hall; *General Secretary*, Judson Swift, D.D.

American Bible Society.

THE American Bible Society was founded in 1816. It is a charitable institution, whose sole object is to encourage a wider circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment. It invites the contribution and co-operation of all. The officers are a president, Theophilus A. Bronwer, and twenty-seven vice-presidents, headed by J. L. Chamberlain, Maine. There are thirty-six managers, divided into four classes as to terms of office. The Corresponding Secretaries are: Rev. John Fox, D. D., and Rev. W. I. Haven, D. D.; Recording Secretary, Rev. H. O. Dwight, LL. D. The Treasurer is William Foulke. The issues for the year ending March 31, 1909, were 2,173,028 volumes, and for the ninety-three years of the existence of the Society, 84,139,631 volumes. This includes Bibles in many foreign tongues, and the languages of several American Indian tribes. (The British and Foreign Bible Society, established in 1804, has distributed to March 31, 1909, 215,535,000 volumes.) The offices of the Society are at the Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

LIBRARY

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ IN AMERICA.

Five hundred officially appointed delegates of thirty denominations at Carnegie Hall, New York City, met in November, 1905, and recommended a Plan of Federation, which has since been adopted by the official action of National Assemblies of Churches, representing an aggregate membership of about fifteen millions:

"II. The following Christian bodies are represented in this Federal Council: Baptist Churches (North), Free Baptist Churches, Negro Baptist Churches, Christian Connection, Congregational Churches, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical Association, Evangelical Synod, Friends, Evangelical Lutheran Church, General Synod, Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church (South), Primitive Methodist Church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, Methodist Protestant Church, African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Mennonite Church, Moravian Church, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Welsh Presbyterian Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church, United Presbyterian Church, Protestant Episcopal Church, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the U. S. A., Reformed Episcopal Church, Seventh Day Baptist Churches, United Brethren in Christ, United Evangelical Church.

"III. The object of this Federal Council is: (1) To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church. (2) To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world. (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches. (4) To secure a larger combined influence for the Churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. (5) To assist in the organization of local branches of the Federal Council to promote its aims in their communities.

"IV. This Federal Council has no authority over the constituent bodies adhering to it; but its province is limited to the expression of its counsel and the recommending of a course of action in matters of common interest to the churches, local councils and individual Christians. It has no authority to draw up a common creed, or form of government or of worship, or in any way to limit the full autonomy of the Christian bodies adhering to it."

The first meeting of the Federal Council was held in Philadelphia, Dec. 2-8, 1908.

The officers of the Council are: *President*, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, D.D., LL. D.; *Secretary*, E. B. Sanford, D. D. Office, 81 Bible House, New York

Religious Education Association.

The Religious Education Association was organized on February 12, 1903, at the close of a three days' convention held in Chicago, called to consider the improvement of moral and religious education. Its object is the promotion of moral and religious training in existing educational agencies, in homes and through the press. It has no theological platform. It now enrolls over 2,300 members, including laymen, college presidents and professors, pastors, teachers and parents, interested in the problem of reverent, scientific, effective character training.

The officers are: *President*, George Albert Coe, LL. D., New York; *Secretary*, Henry Frederick Cope, 72 E. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Brotherhood of the Red Diamond.

Brotherhood of the Red Diamond (organized 1898). Organizations for boys in churches, twelve to fifteen years; inter-denominational. National headquarters, No. 150 E. 23d Street, New York City. William Alberti Whiting, General Superintendent.

The Anti-Saloon League of America.

President—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa. *Recording Secretary*—Rev. S. E. Nicholson, Harrisburg, Pa. *Corresponding Secretary*—James L. Ewin, 900 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Foster Copeland, Columbus, Ohio.

The Anti-Saloon League of America was organized at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1895, and is installed in practically every State of the Union.

The League throughout the nation employs about 500 persons, who give their entire time to the work of this institution, and it has over 120 offices from which were distributed during the year 1909 more than 100,000,000 pages of anti-saloon literature. The annual income is about $600,000.

National Purity Federation.

The following statement is contributed to The World Almanac by B. S. Steadwell, president of the Federation:

The object of this Federation is to unite in national co-operation all those forces in America that are striving to promote purity in the life of the individual and in social relations through preventive, educational, reformatory, rescue, law enforcement, legislative and sanitary lines of effort. It is in every sense non-sectarian, and is open to all who are sincerely and seriously striving to promote its object. Many of the leaders in religious, philanthropic and reform movements in the United States are officially connected with this Federation. Each year a largely attended national purity congress is held under the auspices of the Federation.

The officers are: *President*, B. S. Steadwell, La Crosse, Wis.; *First Vice-President*, Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore, Md.; *Second Vice-President*, Judge B. B. Lindsey, Denver, Col.; *Secretary*, Miss Julia E. Morrow, Cincinnati, Ohio; *Treasurer*, Charles A. Mitchell, Cherokee, Okla.

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip.

THIS organization, founded in 1888, held its first federal convention in the City of New York in 1893. It is composed of members of twenty-four evangelical denominations—the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, the Congregational, Presbyterian (North, South, Canadian, and United), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Baptist, United Brethren, Lutheran, Reformed Episcopal, Church of Christ, Progressive Brethren, Friends, United Evangelical, Free Baptist, Federal, African Methodist Episcopal, and Evangelical Association. It has chapters in Australia and Japan, China and England. Its objects are embodied in the statement that "Any man can belong to the Brotherhood who will promise to pray daily for the spread of the kingdom of Christ among men, and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one man within the hearing of the Gospel." The number of chapters of the Brotherhood in the United States is 1,267, and the membership 44,780; 102 boys' chapters enrolling 1,972 members. The Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Miller, the founder, Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., is President of the Federal Council, and Rev. Wm. H. Pheley, Ph. D., Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., General Secretary.

International Order of The King's Daughters and Sons.

HEADQUARTERS, 156 5th Ave., New York City. Officers: President, Miss Kate Bond; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson.

The Order is an interdenominational, religious and philanthropic society, working locally in Circles, County and City Unions, Chapters, State and National organizations. Branches are established in twenty-nine States and in nine Canadian provinces.

The objects of the Order are "the development of spiritual life and the stimulation of Christian activities." Its membership is very large and extends all over the world. The Order has established or supported several hundred institutions of different kinds in different localities. The badge is a small silver cross, which is also the corporate seal of the society. A monthly magazine, "The Silver Cross," is the official organ of the Order.

Luther League of America.

President—William C. Stoever, Philadelphia, Pa. *General Secretary*—Luther M. Kuhns, Omaha, Neb. *Chairman National Executive Committee*, Mr. E. F. Eilert, New York.

The first National Convention of the Luther League of America was held at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30 and 31, 1895. The League is a Lutheran organization, linking together the Lutheran young people who are laboring for the good of the Church by means of many individual societies of various names and styles of organization, each within its own immediate church. The constitution declares that its objects shall be "to encourage the formation of the young people's societies in all Lutheran congregations in America, to urge their affiliation with their respective State or Territorial leagues, and with this league to stimulate the various young people's societies to greater Christian activity and to foster the spirit of loyalty to the Church." The fundamental principles are federation and co-operation. The aggregate enrolled membership of the various local organizations represented in the national organization is over 100,000. These are comprised in twenty-five States, fourteen of which already have permanent State organizations. The first local organization adopting the title of "The Luther League" was organized by delegates of six Lutheran Church societies in the City of New York, April 19, 1888. The next convention will be held October, 1910, in Pittsburgh.

The Daughters of the King.

THE Order of the Daughters of the King was organized on Easter evening, 1885. It is desired by its promoters that a careful distinction shall be made between the Daughters of the King and the King's Daughters. This is the older society, and differs from the King's Daughters in many important particulars. In the first place, it is more of an order than a society, and is distinctively Episcopal. Its work is definite, and is "for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young women," and the "active support of the rector's plans in the parish in which the particular chapter may be located." Its badge is a cross of silver, a Greek cross fleury, and its mottoes are "Magnanimeter Crucem Sustine" and "For His Sake." Its colors are white and blue—white, the old royal color of Israel, and blue, the color of the Virgin Mary, the "blessed daughter of Israel's King, the Mother of the King of Kings." Its constitution is framed, as far as is possible, in the terms of that of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the work of the two organizations being similar. The officers of the Council are: *President*, Mrs. Adam Denmead, Baltimore, Md.; *General Secretary*, Miss Sara D. Bluxome, New York. Office of the Council, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Epworth League.

OFFICERS OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—*President*—Bishop W. A. Quayle, Oklahoma City, Okla., *General Secretary*—Edwin M. Randall, D.D., 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—Rev. Paul C. Curnick, D.D., South Bend, Ind. The Central Office of the Epworth League is located at 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Epworth League was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1889, by the union of five societies then existing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. These several societies held under their jurisdiction 1,500 local societies, with a membership of about 6,000. It spread rapidly throughout the denomination, until it is now organized in nearly every church, and has become the largest denominational society of young people in the world. Its official organ, the *Epworth Herald*, has a circulation of 100,000.

OFFICERS OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.—*President*—Bishop W. A. Candler, D.D., LL.D. *General Secretary*—Rev. H. M. Du Bose, D.D. *Assistant Secretary and Treasurer*—Rev. F. S. Parker, D.D., Nashville, Tenn. The general organ of the League is the *Epworth Era*, published weekly by the publishing agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Nashville, Tenn., and Dallas, Tex.; H. M. Du Bose, Editor; F. S. Parker, Assistant Editor. The League in the Methodist Episcopal Church South was provided for by the General Conference of 1890, and in January of the following year its organization was effected. It came under the supervision of the Sunday-School Board. The General Conference of 1894 created it a separate connectional board and elected a General Secretary. It has now 3,951 chapters, with a total membership of 138,542.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Vedanta Society.

THE following statement of the purposes of this Society has been prepared by the Secretary, Mrs. C. G. Kelley:

The Vedanta Society of New York was established in 1884 by Swami Vivekananda of India, delegate to the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, and was regularly incorporated in 1898 by Swami Abhedananda, now at its head. The object of the Society is to explain through logic and reason the spiritual laws that govern our lives; to show that the True Religion of the Soul is not antagonistic to, but in harmony with, philosophy and science; to establish that Universal Religion which underlies all the various sects and creeds of special religions; to propagate the principles taught by great seers of Truth and religious leaders of different countries and illustrated by their lives; and to help mankind in the practical application of those principles in their spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical needs.

The present headquarters of the Society with its Circulating Library, Reading Room and Chapel, are at 135 West Eightieth Street, New York City. Here throughout the Winter season a service with lecture by Swami Abhedananda is held every Sunday morning at 11, and a class lecture on Tuesday evening at 8. There are Yoga classes for practical training in the Science of Breathing, in Concentration, Meditation and Self-Control every Thursday evening at 8, and on Saturday morning at 10.30. Among the honorary members are Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D.; Charles R. Lanman, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Sanskrit at Harvard University; Hiram Corson, A. M., LL. D., Litt. D., Professor of English Literature Emeritus at Cornell University; Professor Franklin W. Hooper, M. A., Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The officers of the Society are: *President*—Professor Herschel C. Parker. *Vice-President*——————*Secretary*—Mrs. Christina G. Kelley. *Treasurer*—Charles Baumann.

The Society has a large publishing department and issues a catalogue containing nearly forty titles of works on the Philosophy and Religion of Vedanta. Within the last five years it has sent out from its headquarters 39,876 books and pamphlets written by Swamis of India. It also issues a monthly Bulletin. The Vedanta Society of New York has a Summer school called the "Vedanta Ashrama" It is situated in West Cornwall, Ct., on a farm of 250 acres. There are also centres in Pittsburgh, San Francisco and Los Angeles, besides a Peace Retreat in the mountains of Santa Clara County, Cal. These organizations in America are affiliated with hundreds of Vedanta Societies throughout India and Ceylon.

The Latter-Day Saints.

THE Mormons, or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, were organized April 6, 1830, with six members, by Joseph Smith, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y. After being driven by mobs from various places in Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois, they settled at Great Salt Lake, Utah, under the leadership of Brigham Young, in 1847. The total church membership is 450,000, and the number of missionaries, 2,000. The present President of the Church is Joseph Fielding Smith.

The following are their articles of faith as formulated by their prophet Joseph Smith:

1. We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in his Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.
2. We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression.
3. We believe that through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.
4. We believe that these ordinances are: First, Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; second, Repentance; third, Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; fourth, Laying on of hands for the Gift of the Holy Ghost.
5. We believe that a man must be called of God, by "Prophecy, and by the laying on of hands," by those who are in authority to preach the Gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.
6. We believe in the same organization that existed in the Primitive Church, viz.: Apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc.
7. We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.
8. We believe the Bible to be the word of God, as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.
9. We believe all that God has revealed, all that He does now reveal, and we believe that He will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the Kingdom of God.
10. We believe in the literal gathering of Israel and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes; that Zion will be built upon this continent; that Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisic glory.
11. We claim the privilege of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where or what they may.
12. We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law.
13. We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed, we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul. "We believe all things, we hope all things," we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report, or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is a separate body, having its headquarters at Lamoni, Iowa. It claims to be the church in true succession to the one founded by Joseph Smith, a claim which, it is said, has been sustained by the courts. The reorganization was effected in 1851, and is presided over by Joseph Smith, Independence, Mo., son of the Prophet. Membership 60,000. It has 1,600 active ministers and a Sunday-school membership of 25,000. The Brooklyn, N. Y., branch is at Park Place and Schenectady Avenue. B. R. McGuire, Pastor.

American Sunday-School Union.

THE American Sunday-School Union is the offspring of the old First Day Society, which was founded in Philadelphia in 1791. In 1817 this organization became the Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union, and in 1824 it assumed its present title. Its objects are to "concentrate the efforts of Sabbath-school societies in different portions of our country to disseminate useful information; to circulate moral and religious publications in every part of the land, and endeavor to plant a Sunday-school wherever there is a population."

Some idea of the Society's work and growth may be obtained from the following facts: The Philadelphia Union began with one juvenile book in 1817, and with one missionary in 1821. Now the American Sunday-school Union's publications are numbered by the thousands, and it has distributed over $10,000,000 worth of religious literature; it maintains more than 180 permanent missionaries and it has organized an average of more than 1,300 new Sabbath-schools a year—nearly four a day for every day of the last eighty years. Its present officers are: *President*——————*Vice-Presidents*—John H. Converse, William N. Ashman, Richard Ashhurst and Isaac Sharpless. *Recording Secretary*—J. M. Andrews. The headquarters of the Society are at No. 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.—Office, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. *President*, Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., LL.D.; *Treasurer*, Hiram N. Lathrop; *General Secretary*, William Shaw.

Each society is in some local church, and in no sense outside. It exists simply to make the young people loyal and efficient members of the Church of Christ. It is the Church training the young. Its motto is, "For Christ and the Church." In September, 1909, there were 71,789 societies, with a membership of 3,551,100, chiefly in the United States and Canada, and in Australia, Great Britain, China, India, Japan, and in all missionary lands. It is found in about the same proportions in all the great evangelical denominations and in all their subdivisions.

The United Society is simply the bureau of information for all the societies. It prints the literature, supports one general secretary, and is the general headquarters of the work. It levies no taxes, however, and assumes no authority, but every society manages its own affairs in its own way. It is supported by the sales of its literature, badges, etc. It is managed by a board of trustees, representing the great evangelical denominations. The executive committee of the board of trustees meets quarterly to consult concerning the best interests of the society.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THE head office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is at the Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. There are three district offices: (1) at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City; (2) 153 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Ph. D., District Secretary; (3) Berkeley, California, Barker Block, Rev. H. M. Tenney, District Secretary. Its officers are: *President*, Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., Boston, Mass.; *Vice-President*, Henry C. King, D. D., Oberlin, O.; *Corresponding Secretaries*, James L. Barton, D. D., Cornelius H. Patton, D. D.; *Treasurer*, Frank H. Wiggin; *Recording Secretary*, Henry A. Stimson, D. D.

The American Board, which is the oldest foreign missionary society in the United States, was organized June 29, 1810. During the past ninety-nine years of its history it has sent out over 2,600 missionaries, of whom 581 are now in service. Into the 609 churches which have been organized by these missionaries there have been received from the first nearly 200,000 members. The total receipts from the beginning have been over $30,500,000.

The mission fields now occupied by the Board are: Mexico; Micronesian Islands; Philippine Islands; Japan; North China; Shansi, in Northwestern China; Foochow and Hong Kong, in Southern China; Ceylon; Madura, in Southern India; the Marathi field of Western India; East Central Africa; Southern Africa; West Central Africa; European and Asiatic Turkey; Austria, and Spain.

United Society of Free Baptist Young People.

A GENERAL society representing the local societies of young people of the Free Baptist Denomination. The officers are as follows: *President*, ——————; *Vice-President*, Rev. J. H. Wolfe, Tecumseh, Neb.; *Recording Secretary*, Miss Agnes Collins, South Danville, N. H.; *General Secretary*, Harry S. Myers, 156 Fifth Ave.; *Treasurer*, Rev. Arthur Given, D.D., Providence, R. I. There are 400 societies, with a membership of 15,000.

Baptist Young People's Union of America.

THE Union is a federation of young people's societies connected with Baptist churches in all the States and Canada. The following are the International officers: *President*, E. Y. Mullins, D.D., Louisville, Ky.; *Vice-Presidents*, C. M. Carter, D. D., Muncie, Ind.; Charles Senior, Toronto, Ont.; W. J. Williamson, D.D., St. Louis, Mo.; *General Secretary*, George T. Webb, 1701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Recording Secretary*, Rev. H. W. Reed, Ph. D., Rock Island, Ill.; *Treasurer*, H. B. Osgood, Chicago, Ill. The Union was organized July 7 and 8, 1891. It holds annual meetings. Next meeting will be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July, 1910.

Silver Bay Association.

President—William D. Murray. *Vice-President*—J. S. Cushman. *Treasurer*—D. H. McAlpin. *General Secretary*—E. M. Willis. *Recording Secretary*—R. L. Wensley, 125 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

The Silver Bay Association is incorporated under the New York Legislature, and holds the property on Lake George for the use of Summer Christian conferences. The property consists of 1,400 acres, including a large main building, fifteen cottages, auditorium and athletic field.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

THE following was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the General Secretary:

"The Brotherhood of St. Andrew is an organization of men in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its sole object is the spread of Christ's kingdom among men. It works under two rules, known as (1) The Rule of Prayer: To pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among men, especially young men, and for God's blessing upon the labors of the Brotherhood, and (2) The Rule of Service: To make at least one earnest effort each week to lead some man nearer to Christ through His church." There are now 1,300 active chapters with a membership of about fifteen thousand men.

The Brotherhood idea has also taken root in Canada, and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada has been formed, with five hundred chapters and forty-five hundred men. A similar organization has been formed in the Scottish Episcopal Church. In the West Indies there is a membership of 1,000 men, and there is also a national organization in Japan. June 12, 1896, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England was formed, and now has a membership of 1,200.

The Brotherhood in the United States includes a Junior Department to train young men and elder boys for Christian work. It has 500 chapters in the United States, with about six thousand members.

The officers are: *President*, Robert H. Gardiner; *Editor of St. Andrew's Cross* and *General Secretary* Hubert Carleton, Broad Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

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National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE following statement of the purposes of the society was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by an officer of the Union:

The National W. C. T. U. was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and is the sober second thought of the great woman's crusade. It is now regularly organized in every state of the Union.

There are about 10,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of about half a million. The W. C. T. U. has forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts, in the National Society, and in nearly every State. All the States in the Republic have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the W. C. T. U.; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and most industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of this society, as were the refuges for erring women. Laws raising the age of consent and providing for better protection for women and girls have been enacted by many Legislatures through the influence of the Union.

The World's W. C. T. U. was founded through the influence of Frances E. Willard in 1883, and already has auxiliaries in more than fifty countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members, and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country.

The headquarters of the National organization is The Willard Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill. The following are the officers: *President*, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; *Vice-President-at-Large*, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Valley City, N. D.; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill.

Church Temperance Society.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—*President*, Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D.D., New York; *Treasurer*, Irving Grinnell; *General Secretary*, Robert Graham. The Society was organized within the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1881. Its adult membership combines those who temperately use and those who totally abstain from intoxicating liquors as beverages. It works on the lines of moral as well as of legal suasion, and its practical objects are: 1. Training the young in habits of temperance. 2. Rescue of the drunkard. 3. Restriction of the saloon by legislation. 4. Counteractive agencies, such as iced water fountains, lunch wagons, coachmen's and firemen's coffee vans, coffee-houses, workingmen's clubs, reading-rooms, and other attractive wholesome resorts. The Church Temperance Legion (comprising the Knights of Temperance, Young Crusaders, and Veteran Knights) deals with boys, seeking to induce them to keep sober, pure, and reverent from the earliest years of manhood, and it endeavors to perpetuate those habits in men. Headquarters, the Church Mission House, New York.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THIS great Roman Catholic organization, founded in Paris, France, in which its head office is located, has branches in every part of the civilized world. Its principal mission is the care of the poor in their homes to the end that the unity of the family may be preserved, but it conducts many other works of charity, such as free employment bureaus, Summer homes, boys' clubs, hospital and prison visitation committees, etc.

The local or parish branches of the Society are known as conferences; these conferences are grouped in sections under the jurisdiction of Particular and Central Councils, and the latter, in the United States, are under the jurisdiction of three Superior Councils. The office of the Superior Council of New York is located at No. 375 Lafayette Street, New York City. New Orleans, La., and St. Louis, Mo., also have Superior Councils.

The officers of the Superior Council are as follows: *Spiritual Director*, The Rt. Rev. Denis J. McMahon, D. D.; *President*, Thomas M. Muiry; *Secretary*, Edmond J. Butler; *Treasurer*, Michael J. Scanlan.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

OFFICERS.—*President and General Superintendent*, Rev. A. B. Simpson, 692 Eighth Avenue, New York City; *Secretary*, A. E. Funk; *Treasurer*, David Crear.

The Christian Alliance was founded in 1887. It combined with the International Missionary Alliance in 1897, and the present title was adopted. Membership consists of all professing Christians who shall subscribe to the principles of the order and enroll their names. The objects of the Alliance are stated to be "Wide diffusion of the Gospel in its fulness, the promotion of a deeper and higher Christian life, and the work of evangelization, especially among the neglected classes in distant and especially in heathen countries." Its income in 1906-7 was over a quarter of a million dollars. State auxiliary and local branches are being rapidly formed. Connected with the Alliance are the Missionary Training Institute, Institute for the Training of Home Workers, Berachah Home. The headquarters of the Alliance are at 690 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

United Brethren Christian Endeavor Union.

THE Union was organized June 5, 1890. It is a union of all forms of young people's societies within the Church, of the United Brethren in Christ. There are now 2,151 societies, of which 573 are junior societies. The total membership is 86,930. Each conference is called a Branch and holds its annual conventions, when a review of the year's work is made and new plans are laid. At present there are about forty Branches or Districts, and nearly every one is doing something special in missions, either at home or abroad. *The Watchword* is the organ of the Union. Single subscription, $1.00; club rates, 75 cents. Its circulation is nearly 46,000. H. F. Shupe, D. D., Dayton, Ohio, is editor. Last year, 1909, $1,600 were raised for frontier work in America. The Junior work is one of the strong departments, superintended by Mrs. G. W. Kitzmiller, New Madison, Ohio. The principal officers are: *President*, Rev. J. G. Huber, D. D., Dayton, Ohio; *Corresponding Secretary*, H. F. Shupe, Dayton, Ohio; *General Secretary*, Col. R. Cowden, Dayton, Ohio.

The Salvation Army.

THE following statement is contributed to THE WORLD ALMANAC by direction of the Commander:

The Salvation Army is a religious body organized on military principles, with a view of reaching the non-churchgoers of the world. It was first started in July, 1865, in the East End of London as a Christian mission. Thirteen years later, on Christmas, 1878, it received the name of the Salvation Army. Since then its growth throughout the world has been remarkable.

The father and founder, Gen. William Booth, was born in Nottingham, England, on April 10, 1829. In 1852 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, and became a powerful evangelist, attracting immense crowds and witnessing thousands of conversions. Finding, however, that the churchless masses could not be reached by ordinary methods, he resigned his pastorate and established the Army.

As a temperance movement it is stated that the Salvation Army has been the means of converting hundreds of thousands of confirmed drunkards. Total abstinence is a condition of membership. The International headquarters are at 101 Victoria Street, London, England. Its world-wide operations are carried on in 54 countries and colonies, embracing 8,455 posts, under the direction of 20,722 officers and employés, with 55,930 local officers, 21,441 bandsmen. 73 periodicals are published with a weekly circulation of about 1,083,966. There are 891 Social Relief Institutions in the world, under the charge of 2,334 officers and employés. About 6,292 fallen women annually pass through the 115 rescue homes, and 80 per cent. of these are permanently restored to lives of virtue. Slum settlements and posts are established in the slum districts of great cities, the worst dives, saloons, and tenements being regularly visited.

The real estate owned by the Army in the United States amounts to about $4,000,000, its personal property over $800,000, and its annual trade turnover in the United States close upon $400,000. The Salvation Army is incorporated in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

The following statistics refer to the United States and are for one year's work: Corps and outposts 889, indoor services conducted 235,123, attendance 10,105,122; open air services conducted, 190,361; local officers and bandsmen 5,825, company attendance 795,283; junior meetings 50,373, attendance 1,591,076; War Crys published 4,516,370; 79 workingmen's hotels supplied 2,240,251 beds and 431,584 meals; 89 industrial homes supplied 1,781,331 meals and 664,148 beds.

In 24 slum posts 3,284 sick cases were visited, 27,089 families visited, 69,458 persons temporarily assisted, and 53,361 meals supplied.

24 rescue homes for fallen women admitted 1,678 girls, supplied 413,894 meals and 118,594 beds, 55,564 prisoners were prayed with and advised, 5,183 assisted on discharge, and 1,555 situations found.

In a children's homes, 96,240 beds and 271,985 meals were supplied. 383,500 Christmas and 12,985 Thanksgiving dinners were given free to the poor. Outside of industrial homes and hotels 266,760 persons were afforded temporary relief, 2,392 mothers and 19,276 children were given Summeroutings; 66,942 men, and 3,045 women found employment outside our institutions.

The headquarters of the Salvation Army in America are at 120 West Fourteenth Street, New York City, where information may be obtained.

The Volunteers of America.

THIS statement of the inauguration, purposes and advance of the Volunteers of America has been prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the office of Gen. Ballington Booth, its President.

The Volunteers of America is a philanthropic, social and christian movement. It was inaugurated in March, 1896, in response to a number of requests on the part of American citizens. It was subsequently incorporated on November 6, 1896, under the membership act of New York. It is organized in military style, having as its model the United States army, but in conjunction with military discipline and methods of work it possesses a thoroughly democratic form of government. Its constitution and by-laws are framed by a Grand Field Council, who represent the minor councils of officers throughout the country annually. Though only thirteen years old, the Volunteers have representatives and branches of their benevolent cause in almost all the principal centres of the United States.

The Volunteers have some 35 principal homes and institutions of benevolence, most of which are Volunteer property, and are open for poor and deserving people in different sections of the country.

During the past year no less than 44,771 beds have been provided for all classes of women in the Volunteer women's homes, and 6,396 have been received under the care of, and permanently aided by the Volunteers.

The Volunteer commissioned workers in their visitation called upon and aided, in one form or another, no less than 33,338 families. This was primarily in the poorer sections of the large cities.

In the different permanent philanthropic homes and institutions no less than 435,908 lodgings have been given, while 350,719 free meals were given, and 148,112 meals were distributed to persons who paid for them, many doing so by work.

In their latest undertaking, which has proved a large responsibility, i. e., the Volunteer hospital work, which hospital is located at No. 93 Gold Street, New York City, in the shadow of the Brooklyn Bridge, there have been 640 separate admissions to wards, 1,143 ambulance calls; 81 X ray examinations; 82 major operations; 7,844 patients admitted to surgical and medical wards; 13,000 new cases treated; 22,843 old cases treated; and a total during the year of not less than 47,679 cases of all kinds, surgically and medically, treated in the institution.

The Volunteer Prison League has embraced some 60,000 members since its inauguration. It has leagues in nearly twenty (20) State prisons, and over seventy per cent. of those having left the prisons through our hope halls or halls of hope institutions are living reformed and honest lives.

Through the fresh air branch of work 32,063 mothers and children alone have been taken from crowded cities for a change in the open air amid the scenes of hills and lakes, rivers and dales.

Through the regimental reports from Volunteer centres, it is carefully calculated that 1,008,690 persons were gathered from Volunteer fields to our indoor services, while 2,695,367 persons were listeners in God's natural cathedral, our open air stands. Through these services nearly 6,000 persons were led to testify that they would lead a new life.

In addition to the Volunteer reading rooms, thousands of copies of Christian literature are circulated in State prisons, jails, hospitals, soldiers' homes and children's homes. In connection with the Volunteers there are also sewing classes, hospital nursing, temporary financial relief departments, fresh air camps, Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, and many other worthy undertakings. The headquarters of the Volunteers of America are at No. 34 West 28th Street, New York City.

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The Emmanuel Movement.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL M'COMB, D.D.
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE EMMANUEL MOVEMENT.

THE second century of our era witnessed a remarkable outburst of spiritual and intellectual life. The old gods and cults lost their attractions and new divinities claimed the homage of the Roman world. Theosophic speculation imported from the East revealed to the prosaic Roman unsuspected psychical energies, and out of this revelation new worships arose.

Our own time is witnessing also a spiritual revival. The materialism which threatened belief in the soul thirty years ago is now dead. The spirit is coming to its rights, and the philosophy that is attracting the best minds is idealistic. Psychology is revealing to us the wonders of personality, is showing us a self within a self, is giving us a vision of potentialities which we may hope, under the new environment that awaits us beyond the grave, will develop into abiding actualities. It has also demonstrated the profound unity of soul and body, the solidarity of brain and mind; so that every process of consciousness, whether it be a sensation, a feeling, or an idea, has its counterpart in the physical organism.

In the sphere of religion, too, men are conscious of a new atmosphere. The tide of faith is returning. The great critical movement of the nineteenth century ha done its work, and Christianity is being reduced to its simplest and most intelligible form, and everywhere there is the feeling that in the religion of Christ, thus freed from all the accretions that have gathered round it through its history, there are healing and reconciling forces. Many are convinced that religion is something grander and simpler and more vital than had been suspected. There is a return to the great idea of Christ and of the Apostolic Age, that the whole kingdom of evil, of which disease forms a part, is opposed to the Divine Will, and that God is on the side of health, mental, moral and physical.

One of the most notable manifestations of the new spirit is to be seen in the extraordinary growth of mental healing cults. These cults for the most part rest on a very precarious metaphysic, know little or nothing of the Bible as the trained scholar knows it, and regard medical science as little better than an elaborate illusion. Their essence is a kind of crazy idealism, which defies the obvious facts of experience and conceives of the body as lying plastic at the will of the spirit. In spite, however, of their theological and metaphysical sins, these movements have done great service in recalling both physicians and sufferers to such facts as these: that many persons are sick because they and their friends think that they are sick; that many others are sick because they violate law moral and law physiological; that the idea of sickness has a tendency to realize itself and to create an atmosphere in which the sickness is perpetuated. Nor can any one doubt that these healing cults effect many cures; do, as a matter of fact, dissipate fear, worry, anger; uplift the soul above the things that harass it; and put upon their feet, morally and physically, many who have been a burden to themselves and to their families.

Now, the Emmanuel Movement, while having a point of contact with these systems in that it utilizes consciously what they utilize unconsciously, yet in all essential features stands over against them by way of contrast. The fundamental idea underlying it may be expressed thus: It is an effort to unite in friendly alliance a simple New Testament Christianity as modern Biblical scholarship corroborates it and the proved conclusions of modern medicine, and more especially of modern psychological medicine, in the interests of suffering humanity. It imposes no new dogma, philosophical or theological. It claims to be the possessor of no new revelation except that which is the product on the one hand of the growing Christian consciousness, and that which on the other hand comes through the revelation God makes of Himself in the discoveries of science. Its great aim is to give to faith the things of faith and to science the things of science. Because scientific, it distinguishes between those forms or types of nervous suffering which are functional in character and those which are organic. This distinction, it is true, cannot be in the ultimate resort defended, but for all practical purposes it is valid and well recognized. Hence, one of the fundamental principles of the Emmanuel plan, and one which distinguishes it sharply from all systems of metaphysical healing—Christian Science, Mental Science, Faith Healing, etc.—is that there is first of all a thorough medical examination of the patient before any psychic treatment is entered upon. This examination is necessary not only in order to rule out any organic disease or distinctly organic complications of a seemingly pure functional disorder, but also in order to obtain an intelligent comprehension of the functional disorder itself, if functional disorder it be. From another point of view, the same necessity becomes obvious. Patients, for example, have come to us who have been treated by physicians for organic diseases by means of drugs and special diet, and upon examination it has been found that the disorders were purely functional in character. Now, of these functional disorders the nomenclature is constantly changing, but, roughly speaking, we may say that they fall under the following five great groups:

1. Neurasthenia, or, as it is popularly called, nervous prostration, which has an infinite number of shades from a slight sense of depression or fatigue to the profoundest exhaustion of the nervous system.
2. Hysteria. This is an abnormal disposition of the nervous system, in which the sufferer is peculiarly amenable to suggestion and self-suggestion.
3. Hypochrondia. The main feature of this disorder is fear of disease.
4. Psychasthenia. This word is only two years old and is used to cover the large group of nervous troubles in which the psychical element is predominant.
5. Drug addictions. Here we have those moral slaveries, such as alcoholism, cocainism, morphinism, which, while they affect profoundly physiological processes, are now recognized as rooted in psychical and moral tendencies.

The Emmanuel Movement believes that minister and doctor should unite their forces, should come to a common understanding and should thus solve the difficulty presented by so many semi-moral and semi-nervous disorders by attacking them simultaneously from the spiritual as well as from the physical side. Hence, the remedies applied in the Emmanuel clinic are mainly psychological, moral and religious, but not without regard to any physical needs that may be evident. The psychic remedies are those which have been used for some time past with singular success in the great psycho-therapeutic clinics of Europe and to a much less extent in some of the hospitals of this country. We have taken advantage of the fruitful union which has been consummated between medicine and psychology.

The Harmony Club of America.

The following statement has been prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D., of Chicago, Ill.

THE Harmony Club of America is a philanthropic, educational and social institution, composed of men and women everywhere who want to make the most of life and to attain happiness through personal growth and service.

It is thoroughly non-sectarian, non-political and non-partisan. It aims to serve as a clearing house through which members may learn to extract all the good possible from the lives of each other and to give as much as they can in return.

The central teaching is a rational optimism based on a scientific knowledge of human nature, and an intuitive perception of human needs, physical, mental, emotional, psychic and spiritual. It is not a cult imposing rules and obligations. Simple loyalty to its fundamental principles is all that is required. The utmost freedom is allowed for individual thought and expression. Its members can come together along the lines of a common interest peculiar to themselves in their professions, pursuits or aims. It adapts itself to the circumstances and places and conditions where its members may reside.

The origin of the club has a peculiar interest for those who like to watch the progress of humanitarian movements. Two years ago, after twelve years of instruction on mental physiology and psychotherapeutics, in one of the prominent Chicago Medical Colleges, Bishop Fallows began to apply the teachings he had given to hundreds of graduate physicians, to the needs of ailing people as they came to the parlors of St. Paul's Church for help. The announcement of his purpose brought an overwhelming number of letters from all parts of the country and from other lands. As the church clinics were continued with the aid of neurologists, psychologists, and physicians, the applications for relief and instruction continually increased. It was simply impossible to respond to the urgent requests which were pouring in upon him.

This renewed and wide-spread demand for more knowledge, practical help and greater efficiency in life, prompted the son of Bishop Fallows, Mr. Edward H. Fallows, of New York, of his own accord, to found the Harmony Club, to undertake this work in the most inexpensive manner and on the broadest possible scale. He has done it in a purely philanthropic spirit, as no financial recompense will ever come to him in return.

In April, 1909, the club was established in New York City, and, as will be seen, its scope is far more comprehensive than the original idea Bishop Fallows was endeavoring to carry out. It is nothing less than to promote the all round development of human nature and the full enjoyment of all the good things of life provided by the God and Father of us all. The club has already enrolled members from every State of the Union and from Canada, South America, Europe, Asia and Australia. There is no bar to its membership on account of age, sex, position, creed or color. Over two hundred occupations are represented, from that of a bricklayer to the position of a corporation president.

The management of the Club is co-operative. Teachers, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, business men, and housewives are working together for the expansion of the organization. Suggestions will be heartily welcomed by those in charge of its affairs.

The officers for the current year are as follows: *President*—Edward H. Fallows; *Secretary*—Helen M. Fogler; *Editor*—Edward Earle Purinton; *Treasurer*—Charles E. Scloyer. Information about meetings, dues, local centres, and related matters, may be had on request. The club manual, "How to Be Happy," prepared by Edward Earle Purinton, is a crystallization of the teachings of the world's greatest philosophers. A copy of this book is given to each member. The club monthly, The Center, amplifies the principles on which the club rests, and by means of a question box adapts the truths of self-harmonization to the individual problems of members. The club literature is all made pocket size, for everyday convenience. Other publications will follow at intervals.

A comprehensive idea of the platform may be gained from the following statement which appears in the club monthly:

"The aim and object of the Harmony Club is: To harmonize people with themselves, their surroundings, and each other: to prove the efficient value of a smile and song in everyday life; to establish the perfect unity of body, mind, heart and spirit; to investigate, formulate and demonstrate the scientific laws of happiness; to enunciate the principles of wholesome, triumphant, sincere living, to present the discoveries of modern psychology in simple, attractive guise; to put those who want vital knowledge in touch with those who have it; to maintain a brotherhood of individuals, where sympathy is the only bond; to impart the secrets of self-help, as the highest form of altruism; to promote free discussion of every subject that makes for clear understanding of life." Literature will be mailed on receipt of postage at the headquarters, 30 Church Street, New York City.

Supplementing this general statement, the expression of individual purpose is voiced in the club resolve: "To create happiness in myself and others I will keep a strong body for the work I have to do; a loving heart for those about me; a clear mind for all truth, whose recognition brings freedom; a poised, unconquerable soul for the ideal whose champion I declare myself, and I will possess a faith mighty enough to rout anxiety, ride over difficulty, challenge hardship, smile through grief, deny failure, see only victory, looking to the end; by which hopeful assurance now attuned, I am at peace with myself, the world, and the Infinite."

The American Peace and Arbitration League.

THE corporate purposes of the organization favor "adequate armament and effective arbitration are correlative agencies for national security and for international peace and justice." *Honorary Presidents*—William H. Taft, Theodore Roosevelt and George Dewey. *President*—James B. McCreary, Kentucky. *Vice-Presidents*—William A. Clark, Richmond P. Hobson and Gen. James Grant Wilson. *Treasurer*—Henry Clews. *Recording Secretary*—Alfred L. M. Bullowa. *General Secretary*—Andrew B. Humphrey. Headquarters, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

International Polar Commission.

ORGANIZED at Brussels, Belgium, May 29, 1908. *President*—Capt. Umberto Cagni, R. N., Italy. *Vice-President*—Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, Sweden. *Secretary*—Prof. Georges Lecointe, Uccle, Belgium.

MEMBERS—Capt. M. Gratzl, Austria; Capt. A. de Geleche de Gomery, Brussels, and Prof. Georges Lecointe, Uccle, Belgium; Rear Admiral Louis A. Goul, Chile; Capt. Holm, Capt. Koch and Capt. Amdrup, Denmark; Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., United States; Dr. Kepes and Prof. De Kovesligethy, Hungary; Capt. Cagni, R. N., Prof. G. Cora, Capt. Romegli Giovanni and Cavalier Molinelli Pietro, Italy; Dr. Van der Stok, Capt. Phaff, Dr. Van Everdingen and Baron Van Asbeck, Netherlands; Prof. Meldahl, Prof. Cuculesco and Prof. Stefan Popescu, Roumania; Dr. Baron de Geer, Dr. De Nordenskjold, Dr. Hamberg and Dr. Anderson, Sweden; Prof. Von Drygalsky, Prof. Albrecht, Dr. Supan and Dr. Wiechert, Germany.

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Wars of the United States.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ENGAGED.

Wars.	From—	To—	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total*
War of the Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,089	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	†4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	†3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance	1836	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo, and Utah War	1849	1855	1,500	1,001	2,501
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	.....	3,687	3,687
Civil War‡	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408
Spanish-American War	April 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	.....	.....	§274,717
Philippine Insurrection	1899	1900	.....	.....	60,000

* Including all branches of the service. † Naval forces engaged. ‡ The number of troops on the Confederate side was about 750,000. § Troops actually engaged, about 60,000.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.)

As to the loss in the Union armies, the greatest battles in the war were:

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded *	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,336
May 5-7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862	Antietam †	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862	Manassas ‡	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862	Stone River §	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

* Wounded in these and the following returns includes mortally wounded.

† Not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap.

‡ Including Chantilly, Rappahannock, Bristol Station, and Bull Run Bridge.

§ Including Knob Gap and losses on January 1 and 2, 1863.

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas) July 21, 1861, were: Killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,013; captured and missing, 1,690; aggregate, 16,971.

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war. Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the seven days' fight; by the Unionists at the Wilderness.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

American Institute of Social Service.

ORGANIZED 1898 for social and industrial improvement. *President*—Josiah Strong. *Vice-President*—Warner Van Norden. *Director*—James Dangerfield. *Treasurer*—John T. Perkins. *Lecturer*—James H. Ecob. The Institute acts as a clearing house for social information. Its functions are: I. To gather from all sources facts bearing on the solution of social problems. II. To interpret these by ascertaining causes and effects. III. To disseminate the resulting knowledge to practical workers, and for the education of public opinion. In this country it has some 500 classes in churches and towns for the study of social problems, with 6,000 students. It disseminates information to colleges, organizations and individuals. It publishes a monthly magazine, *The Gospel of the Kingdom*. The Institute received the highest award (Grand Prix) in Social Economy at the Paris Exposition, 1900; the St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Liege, 1905; Milan, 1906, and Paris, 1907. The headquarters of the Institute are at Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

American Civic Alliance.

President—N. Lafayette-Savay. *Secretary-General*—Dr. James B. Wasson. *Executive Secretary*—Henry Frank. *Treasurer*—Henry Clews. Office of the President, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The purpose of the American Civic Alliance shall be to form a non-partisan body representative of the best intellect and conscience of the Nation, which shall provide for the study and practical working out by scientific methods of political problems through obtaining, classifying and utilizing accurate information thereon, and for the establishment and maintenance of one or more institutions, bureaus or commissions which shall be non-partisan in character, composed of or employing trained experts, and for effecting an alliance among and securing the co-operation of all organizations working for civic betterment; by these means assisting in the formation and direction of sound public opinion upon local, State and national political questions, thereby reinforcing our system of government through political parties. The annual meeting is held on the last Monday of each year.

The Alliance Francaise.

THE Federation of French Alliances in the United States and Canada number 150 groups. The officers of the Federation are: *Honorary President*—J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador. *President*—J. Le Roy White, Baltimore. *Vice-Presidents*—M. Alexander, T. Mason, New York; Z. P. Brosseau, Chicago, Ill.; L. R. Gregor, Montreal; A. Legallet, San Francisco, Cal. *Secretary*—M. Georges Lamouret, 1402 Broadway, New York. *Treasurer*—M. T. Tileston Wells. *Board of Directors*—Frederic R. Coudert, New York; James H. Hyde, New York; Henry Bargy, Henry E. Gourd, H. McDougall Hawkes, Chas. A. L. Reed, R. L. Sanderson, Paul Fuller, Louis Delamarre, Frank D. Pavey, Camille Thurwanger, and Samuel Boyle. Office, 1402 Broadway, New York City.

Actors' Fund of America.

President—Daniel Frohman. *Vice-President*—Joseph R. Grismer. *Treasurer*—Henry B. Harris. *Secretary*—Frank McKee. *Assistant Secretary*—Theodore Bromley.

The Actors' Fund was established in 1882 to provide assistance for disabled and needy members of the theatrical profession, and burial for such as leave no means therefor. The Actors' Fund Home, West New Brighton, Staten Island, under the direction of the Actors' Fund of America, was opened May 10, 1902. This is a home for aged and needy actors and actresses. There are 16 honorary members and 237 life members. Office, Gaiety Theatre Building, 46th Street and Broadway.

Actors' Church Alliance of America.

NATIONAL COUNCIL.

President—Mrs. Mary Gibbs Spooner. *Vice-President*—Rev. Thomas H. Sill. *Secretary*—Mrs. May Kidder Peirce. *Treasurer*—Miss Eliza B. Harris.

The purpose of the Alliance is to establish closer relations between church and theatre, and ministering to members of the dramatic profession. It is established in 400 cities, and has on its rolls 1,252 chaplains. The calendars of church services of all denominations are posted in 600 theatres. The office of the General Secretary and headquarters is 550 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

President—Alfred Wagstaff. *Vice-President*—James Grant Wilson. *Secretary*—Richard Welling. *Treasurer*—Henry Bergh. *Board of Managers*—Henry Bergh, Horace W. Carpentier, George A. Plimpton, Charles S. Roe, Thomas Sturgis, Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Francis E. Ward, Gordon Knox Bell, John D. Crimmins, John H. Iselin, F. Aug. Schermerhorn, Evert Jansen Wendell, G. Howard Davison, Rush C. Hawkins, Archer M. Huntington, Jefferson Seligman, Alfred Wagstaff, Richard Welling, James Grant Wilson, Thomas F. McCarthy. *General Manager*, William K. Horton; *Superintendent*, Thomas F. Freel. Headquarters, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

THE Society was founded by Andrew H. Green, incorporated in 1895, and is a national society for the protection of natural scenery, the preservation of historic landmarks and the improvement of cities. *President*—George F. Kunz, Ph. D.; *Secretary*—Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building; *Treasurer*—N. Taylor Phillips.

American Humane Association.

A FEDERATION of societies and individuals "for the prevention of cruelty, especially cruelty to children and animals." The officers are: *President*—Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y. *Secretary*—N. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Edgar McDonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Soldiers' Homes.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

President of the Board of Managers...Maj. James W. Wadsworth, 346 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.
Secretary.....Col. W. P. Brownlow, Jonesboro, Tenn.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind., Danville, Ill., Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 35,000.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. An honorable discharge from the United States service during a war in which it was engaged.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor.
3. Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. Attention is called to the fact that by the law establishing the Home the members are made subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States.
4. A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his Discharge Paper, and when he is a pensioner, his Pension Certificate, which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it. If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the War or Navy Department, or by the Adjutant-General of the State, must accompany the application.

There are State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers provided by the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

States.	Location.	States.	Location.	States.	Location.
California.....	Yountville.	Minnesota	Minnehaha.	North Dakota..	Lisbon.
Colorado.....	Monte Vista.	Missouri	St. James.	Ohio.....	Sandusky.
Connecticut	Noroton Heights	Montana.....	Columbus Falls	Oregon	Roseburg.
Idaho	Boisé.	Nebraska	Grand Island.	Pennsylvania..	Erie.
Illinois	Quincy.	Nebraska	Milford.	Rhode Island..	Bristol.
Indiana	Lafayette.	N. Hampshire.	Tilton.	South Dakota..	Hot Springs.
Iowa.....	Marshalltown.	New Jersey....	Kearny.	Vermont	Bennington.
Kansas	Fort Dodge.	New Jersey....	Vineland.	Washington ...	Orting.
Massachusetts..	Chelsea.	New York	Bath.	Wisconsin	Waupaca.
Michigan.	Grand Rapids.	New York	Oxford.	Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia receives and maintains discharged soldiers of the *regular* army. All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army (including volunteer service, if any), or who have served in any war, and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease, or injuries *in the line of duty while in the regular army*, as unfits them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home.

A pensioner who enters the Home may assign his pension, or any part of it, to his child, wife, or parent, by filing written notice with the agent who pays him. If not so assigned, it is drawn by the treasurer of the Home and held in trust for the pensioner, to whom it is paid in such sums as the governor of the Home deems proper while he is an inmate of the Home, the balance being paid in full when he takes his discharge and leaves the Home.

Inmates are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, the same as soldiers in the army. They are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed, and receive medical attendance and medicine, all without cost to them. There are 1,313 men now receiving the benefits of the Home.

Applications for admission to the Home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, Soldiers' Home, War Department, Washington City, D. C.," and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists.

National Cemeteries.

NATIONAL Cemeteries in which the soldiers of the civil and Spanish wars are interred are located at the following places:

Alexandria, La.; Alexandria, Va.; Andersonville, Ga.; Annapolis, Md.; Antietam, Md.; Arlington, Va.; Balls Bluff, Va.; Barrancas, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; Battle-Ground, D. C.; Beaufort, S. C.; Beverly, N. J.; Brownsville, Tex.; Camp Butler, Ill., Camp Nelson, Ky.; Cave Hill, Ky.; Chalmette, La.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; City Point, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Corinth, Miss.; Crown Hill, Ind.; Culpeper, Va.; Custer Battlefield, Mont.; Cypress Hills, N. Y.; Danville, Ky.; Danville, Va.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Finns Point, N. J.; Florence, S. C.; Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Fort Gibson, Okla.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Glendale, Va.; Grafton, W. Va.; Hampton, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Keokuk, Ia.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lebanon, Ky.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Loudon Park, Md.; Marietta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mexico City, Mex.; Mill Springs, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Mound City, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn.; Natchez, Miss.; New Albany, Ind.; New Berne, N. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Poplar Grove, Va.; Port Hudson, La.; Quincey, Ill.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond Va.; Rock Island, Ill.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Salisbury, N. C.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal., Santa Fé, N. M.; Seven Pines, Va.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Soldiers' Home, D. C.; Springfield, Mo.; Staunton, Va.; Stone River, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wilmington, N. C.; Winchester, Va.; Woodlawn, N. Y.; Yorktown, Va.

Society of the Cincinnati.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President-General.....Hon. Winslow Warren, Mass.
Vice-President-General.....Hon. James Simons, LL.D., S. C.
Secretary-General.....Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., R.I.
Assistant Secretary-General.....Mr. John Collins Daves, N. C.
Treasurer-General.....Vacant.
Assistant Treasurer-General.....Mr. Charles Isham, New York.

The historic and patriotic Order of the Cincinnati was founded by the American and French officers at the cantonments of the Continental army on the Hudson at the close of hostilities in the War of the Revolution for American Independence, May 10, 1783.

In forming the society it was declared that, "To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

For convenience, thirteen State societies were formed, and one in France, under the direct patronage of Louis XVI., which was dispersed at the Reign of Terror in 1793. Upon the roll of original members appeared the names of all the great historic military and naval characters of the Revolution, and upon the roll of honorary members, elected for their own lives only, appeared many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

THE RIGHT TO MEMBERSHIP.

All Continental officers who had served with honor and resigned after three years' service as officers, or who had been rendered supernumerary and honorably discharged, in one of the several reductions of the American army, or who had continued to the end of the war, and all French officers who had served in the co-operating army under Count d'Estaing, or auxiliary army under Count de Rochambeau, and held or attained the rank of colonel for such services, or who had commanded a French fleet or ship of war on the American coast, were entitled to become original members, and upon doing so were required to contribute a month's pay.

STATE SOCIETIES.

The Cincinnati is organically *one* society in membership, but for convenience in admission of members and in its charitable and patriotic objects is subdivided into State societies, there being thirteen. Four dormant societies were restored to membership at the triennial meeting of 1902.

Membership descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, if judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male descent, to male descendants through intervening female descendants.

The general society when legislating for the good of the Order is composed of the general officers and five delegates from each State society, and meets triennially. In 1854 it ruled that proper descendants of Revolutionary officers who were entitled to original membership, but who never could avail themselves of it, are qualified for hereditary membership, if found worthy, on due application.

GENERAL OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION.

The following have been the principal general officers:

PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1783..Gen. George Washington, LL.D., Va.
1800..Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL.D., N. Y.
1805..Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL.D., S. C.
1825..Major-Gen. Thomas Pinckney, A.M., S. C.
1829..Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL.D., N. J.
1839..Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A.M., N. Y.
1844..Brevet Major William Popham, N. Y.
1848..Brig.-Gen. H. A. Scammell Dearborn, A.M., Mass.
1854..Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., N. Y.
1896..Hon. William Wayne, A.M., Pa.
1902..Hon. Winslow Warren, A.M., Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1784..Major-Gen. Horatio Gates, LL.D., Va.
1787..Major-Gen. Thomas Mifflin, A.M., Pa.
1799..Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL.D., N. Y.
1800..Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL.D., S. C.
1805..Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A.M., Mass.
1811..Brig.-Gen. John Brooks, M.D., LL.D., Mass.
1825..Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL.D., N. J.
1829..Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A.M., N. Y.
1839..Major the Hon. William Shute, N. J.
1844..Hon. Horace Binney, LL.D., Pa.
1848..Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., N. Y.
1854..Hon. Charles Stewart Davies, LL.D., Mass.
1866..Mr. James Warren Sever, A.M., Mass.
1872..Hon. James Simons, A.M., S. C.
1881..William Armstrong Irvine, M.D., Pa.
1887..Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, Md.
1896..Hon. Winslow Warren, A.M., Mass.
1902..Hon. James Simons, Jr., LL.D., S. C.

SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

1783..Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A.M., Mass.
1799..Major the Hon. William Jackson, Pa.
1829..Mr. Alexander W. Johnston, Pa.
1857..Mr. Thomas McEwen, A.M., M.D., Pa.
1875..Mr. George Washington Harris, Pa.
1884..Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., R.I.

The last triennial meeting of the general society was held at Charleston, S. C., in April, 1908. The next triennial meeting will be held at Newport, R. I., in May, 1911.

The office of the Secretary-General is at 24 Stone Street, New York City.

The number of living hereditary members of the Society of the Cincinnati, as reported at the triennial meeting April, 1908, was 812. The limited list of honorary members of the Order includes President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, Lieut.-Generals Miles and Chaffee, and ex-President Loubet, of France. Presidents Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland, and William McKinley were also honorary members.

President James Monroe was an original member like Washington, and President Pierce was an hereditary member.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—*Continued.*

The following are the presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of the several State societies:

States.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
New Hampshire	Vacant	William Davis Sawyer	Francis Collin Martin.
Massachusetts	Winslow Warren	Thornton K. Lothrop	David Greene Haskins.
Rhode Island	Asa Bird Gardiner	Charles Warren Lippitt	George W. Olney.
Connecticut	Henry Larcom Abbott	Morris Woodruff Seymour	Bryce Metcalf.
New York	Talbot Olyphant	Francis Key Pendleton	Francis Burrall Hoffman.
New Jersey	James W. S. Campbell	William Pennington	Wessel T. B. S. Imlay.
Pennsylvania	Richard Dale	Harris Elric Sproat	Wm. Macpherson Hornor.
Delaware	John Patten Wales	Philip Howell White	Edwin J. Sellers.
Maryland	Oswald Tilghman	Henry Randall Webb	Thomas E. Sears.
Virginia	Windham R. Meredith	William Gordon McCabe	Levin Joynes.
North Carolina	Wilson Gray Lamb	John Collins Daves	M. De Lancey Haywood.
South Carolina	James Simons	Daniel E. Huger Smith	Henry M. Tucker, Jr.
Georgia	Walter Glasco Charlton	William Hall Milton	George Francis Tennile.

Sons of the Revolution.

General President—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Md.
General Vice-President—Edmund Wetmore, N. Y.
Second General Vice-President—W. G. Harvey, S. C.
General Treasurer—R. M. Cadwalader, Pa.
Assistant General Treasurer—Henry Cadle Mo.
General Secretary—J. M. Montgomery, N. Y.
Assistant General Secretary—Wm. Libbey, N. J.
General Registrar—Walter Gilman Page, Mass.
General Historian—Capt. William G. McCabe, Va.

The society of the "Sons of the Revolution" was originated in New York in 1875 by John Austin Stevens, in conjunction with other patriotic gentlemen of Revolutionary ancestry. The New York Society was instituted February 22, 1876; reorganized December 3, 1883, and incorporated May 3, 1884, to "keep alive among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval, or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records, and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution, and to promote intercourse and good feeling among its members now and hereafter." Eligibility to membership is confined to male descendants, above the age of twenty-one years, from an ancestor who as either a military, naval, or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the National Government, representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. The next triennial meeting of the general society will be held in the city of Washington, April 19, 1911.

The officers of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution are as follows: *President*—Edmund Wetmore. *Vice-Presidents*—John Hone, William W. Ladd. *Secretary*—Henry Russell Drowne, Frances' Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York. *Treasurer*—Arthur Melvin Hatch. *Registrar*—Prof. Henry Phelps Johnston.

There are thirty State societies and a society in the District of Columbia. The aggregate membership is 7,560, that of the New York Society being over 2,000, and the Pennsylvania Society over 1,000.

Sons of the American Revolution.

President-General—Morris B. Beardsley, Ct.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Clarkson N. Guyer, Col.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Peter F. Pescud, La.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Willard Secor, Iowa.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—George C. Sargent, Cal.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Moses Veale, Pa.
Treasurer-General—John H. Burroughs, N. Y.
Registrar-General and Secretary-General—A. Howard Clark, D. C.
Historian-General—Walter K. Watkins, Mass.
Chaplain-General—Dr. Frank O. Hall, N. Y.

The National Society of "Sons of the American Revolution" was organized in New York April 30, 1889, and was incorporated by act of Congress, June 9, 1906. State societies exist in forty-two States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and France. A California society of descendants of Revolutionary patriots, entitled "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," organized July 4, 1875, became a part of the National Society in 1889. The total membership of the organization is about 12,000.

The New York or Empire State Society was organized February 11, 1890. The following are the officers: *President*—C. A. Pugsley. *Secretary*—Louis Annin Ames, 220 Broadway, New York. *Registrar*—Tennis D. Huntting. *Historian*—Josiah C. Pumpelly.

Aztec Club of 1847.

President—Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Munfordville, Ky. *Vice-President*—Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. Navy, Newport, R. I. *Secretary*—William M. Sweeny, Astoria, N. Y. *Treasurer*—William Turnbull, New York City. *Vice-Treasurer*—Edward H. Floyd-Jones, New York City.

This society, originally composed of officers of the United States Army who served in the war with Mexico, was formed in the City of Mexico in 1847, and has been continued, "with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican War." Membership is confined to officers of the army, navy, and marine corps who served in the war, or their male blood relatives. Each primary member may nominate as his successor his son or a male blood relative, who during the life of the primary member is known as associate-member, and on the death of the former is entitled, as his representative, to full membership. There are 228 members.

Societies of the War of 1812.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, CONSTITUTING THE MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

INSTITUTED as a military society by the officers of the War of 1812 on January 3, 1826, in the City of New York, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York by the surviving veteran members, January 8, 1892. Consolidated January 8, 1848, with the Veteran Corps of Artillery (instituted by officers of the Revolutionary War November 25, 1790). Hiram Cronk, last surviving Veteran member War of 1812, born April 29, 1800, died May 13, 1905.

The officers are: *Commandant*—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D. *Adjutant*—Charles E. Warren, 32 East 42d Street, New York. *Paymaster*—Charles Isham. *Quartermaster*—Chas. Augustus Schermerhorn. *Commissary*—Clarence H. Eagle. *Chaplain*—F. Landon Humphreys, S. T. D.

The original members comprise those who actually served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the War of 1812, or on vessels other than merchant ships which sailed under commissions of letters of marque and reprisal from the United States in that war.

Eligibility to hereditary membership is confined by law to descendants of those who actually served in the War of 1812, and to descendants of former members.

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Composed of federated State societies, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, the members of each of which State Societies are borne upon the membership roll of the General Society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812-14 in the army, navy, revenue marine, or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof to the State Society to which he makes application, and is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. In case of failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in said war, one collateral representative who is deemed worthy may be admitted to membership. *President-General*—John Cadwalader, Pennsylvania. *Secretary-General*—Calvin Lord, 141 Purchase Street, Boston, Mass. *Registrar-General*—Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y. *Treasurer-General*—George H. Richards, Orange, N. J. *Assistant Treasurer-General*—James Malcolm Henry, Washington, D. C. *Surgeon-General*—George Horace Burgin, M. D., Pennsylvania. *Judge-Advocate-General*—John Biddle Porter, Pennsylvania. *Chaplain-General*—Rev. Henry Branch, Maryland.

The American Flag Association.

President—Col. Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y. *Secretary*—Theodore Fitch, 120 Broadway, New York; *Treasurer*, A. Noel Blakeman, 140 Nassau Street, New York. The American Flag Association was organized February 17, 1898, its motto being, "One Flag, One Country, God over all." Its object is to secure National and State legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day," because on that day in 1777 Congress adopted the United States flag. The Association is composed of individual members and also the members of the Flag Committees of patriotic societies for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration. It aims to co-ordinate the efforts of all flag committees.

Women's Patriotic Societies.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Edward King. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Paul Dana. *Second Vice-President*—Miss J. J. Boudinot. *Treasurer*—Mrs. George Augustus Lung. *Secretary*—Mrs. Timothy Matlack Cheesman, 109 University Place, New York City. *Historian*—Miss Julia Livingston Delafield. *Advisory Council*—Joseph H. Choate, Louis V. Bright.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in the City of New York May 23, 1890, and was the first society of women for this patriotic purpose founded in this country. It was incorporated April 23, 1891. The Society is purely patriotic and educational in its objects, which are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions, and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. This Society has already a large membership and chapters in many States. It is a distinct organization from that which follows.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Honorary President—Mrs. Howard Townsend. *President*—Mrs. William Rufin Cox, Virginia. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, New Jersey; Mrs. Henry F. Le Hunte Lyster, Michigan; Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Massachusetts. *Secretary*—Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, Augusta, Georgia. *Assistant Secretary*—Mrs. John Y. Taylor, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Haverford, Pa. *Registrar*—Mrs. Nathaniel Terry Bacon, Peace Dale, R. I. *Historian*—Miss Alice French, Davenport, Iowa.

This society is a distinct organization from the one described in the first paragraph.

The National Society is composed of State societies. These exist in the thirteen original States and in twenty-two other States and the District of Columbia, and are all incorporated. The aggregate membership is over 6,000.

Under the constitution of the National Society it is prescribed that the members shall be women "who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American Colony prior to 1750, which ancestor, or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the Colonial Government, and who, by distinguished services, shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation." Services rendered after 1776 do not entitle to membership, but are accepted for supplemental applications. There is no admission except through Colonial ancestry.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

President-General—Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. *Vice-President-General* (of organization of chapters)—Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Washington, D. C. *Chaplain-General*—Mrs. Esther Frothingham Noble, D. C. *Recording Secretary-General*—Miss Mary R. Wilcox, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. *Registrar-General*—Miss Grace M. Pierce, Washington, D. C. *Historian-General*—Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. Mabel G. Swormstedt, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. Lula R. Hoover. *Assistant Historian-General*—Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, D. C. *Librarian-General*—Mrs. Short A. Willis.

The Society was organized in the city of Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890. The headquarters are in Washington. Its present membership is reported by the Secretary-General to be 60,256, 1,000 State chapters exist in forty-five States and Territories and the District of Columbia, presided over by regents. Chapter regents have been appointed for Cuba, China, Mexico and the Philippines.

Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from an ancestor who, "with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States," provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society. Every application for membership must be indorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and is then submitted to the Registrars-General, who report on the question of eligibility to the Board of Management, and upon its approval the applicant is enrolled as a member. Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

President-General—Mrs. Frank E. Fitz, Mass. *Recording Secretary-General*—Mrs. John A. Heath, Mass. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. Carlton M. Moody, Hamilton Court, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. Peter T. Austen, N. Y. *Registrar-General*—Mrs. J. J. Casey, N. Y. *Historian-General*—Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, N. Y. *Librarian-General*—Mrs. John C. Montgomery, Col.

The General Society was organized in the City of New York August 20, 1891. Eligibility to membership is restricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States." State societies exist in a large number of States. The office of the General Society is 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DAMES OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE Society of Dames of the Revolution was organized in 1896. The regulation as to membership is that the Society shall be composed entirely of women above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character, who are descended in their own right from an ancestor who, either as a military, naval, or marine officer, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the National Government representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and April 19, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. Local chapters may be organized when authorized by the Board of Managers of the Society. The president is Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, 250 Wingah Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. Secretary, Miss K. J. C. Carville, 257 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

President-National—Mrs. William Gerry Slade, New York. *Vice-Presidents-National*—Miss M. Louise Edge, New Jersey; Mrs. Robert Hall Niles, Illinois; Mrs. George H. Wilson, Kentucky. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Chas. Fisher King, Delaware. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Frank Wheaton. The office of the National Society is at 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York.

Membership Qualifications—Any woman over eighteen years of age of good character and a lineal descendant of an ancestor who rendered civil, military, or naval service during the War of 1812, or the period of the causes which led to that war (subsequent to the War of the Revolution), may be eligible to membership, provided the applicant be acceptable to the Society. In all the States the initiation fee is $1. The President of the New York State Society is Mrs. William Gerry Slade; the Corresponding Secretary is Mrs. Washington L. Mann.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Oviedo M. Bostwick. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. William Arrowsmith, 208 West 71st Street, New York City. The purpose of the Association is to preserve the old mansion on 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, which was at one time, in the War of the Revolution, the headquarters of Washington. The property is owned by the city and is under the care and direction of the Washington Heights, Knickerbocker, Mary Washington, Colonial and Manhattan Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is open daily to the public.

Daughters of Veterans.

President—Minnie T. Guittard, Alliance, O. *Secretary*—Bessie Scott, 141 W. Wayne Street, Alliance, O. *Treasurer*—Agnes I. McCoy, Somerville, Mass. *Chaplain*—Lizzie Belle Cross, Los Angeles, Cal.

Woman's Relief Corps.

AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

National President—Mrs. Jennie I. Berry, Cedar Rapids, Ia. *National Secretary*—Georgia Wade McLellan, Cedar Rapids, Ia. This organization was created by the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of Union soldiers of the civil war of 1861-65, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the Grand Army of the Republic, and to "perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead," to "extend needful aid to the widows and orphans," to "cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses," and to "inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and in the communities in which we live." The organization is composed of 35 departments, which are subdivided into corps, as well as detached corps in several States where no departments exist. The year ending June, 1908, there were 2,866 corps and 161,646 members.

Sons of Veterans, U. S.

Commander-in-Chief—George W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—A. J. Boutwell, Concord, N. H. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Francis E. Cross, Washington, D. C. *Chief of Staff*—Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Pa. *National Secretary*—Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Pa. *National Treasurer*—James Lewis Rake, Reading, Pa.

Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was organized in the City of Philadelphia September 29, 1879. The organization is composed of lineal descendants, over eighteen years of age, of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the late civil war. There are now about one thousand Camps, with a membership of fifty thousand, distributed among twenty-five Divisions, corresponding to States, the general society or national body constituting the Commandery-in-Chief. Each Camp has its own officers, the head officer being the Commander. The principal officer of the Division is the Division Commander.

The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary is an association of women auxiliary to the above organization. Miss Molly Donaldson, 148 Madison St., Paterson, N. J., is National President, and Miss Mary L. Tredo, Paterson, N. J., National Secretary.

Societies of Spanish War Veterans.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.—Instituted February 2, 1899, Headquarters, 78 Broad St., New York City. Officers of the National Commandery.—*Commander-in-Chief*—Rear Admiral Oscar W. Farenholt, San Francisco, Cal. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Capt. Wm. E. English, Indianapolis, Ind. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Lieut. John H. Mittendorff, Washington, D. C. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Major Frank Keck, 78 Broad Street, New York. *Registrar-in-Chief*—Major Samuel T. Armstrong, New York. *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Major George F. Shiels, New York. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Capt. Henry A. F. Hoyt, Claywyd, Pa. The Commander of the New York Commandery is Col. Edward E. Hardin, W. New Brighton, S. I. Membership is composed of persons who served on the active list or performed active duty as commissioned officers, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as naval or military cadets. Membership descends to the eldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture.

Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba.—Organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago de Cuba July 31, 1898. *President*—Major-Gen. J. F. Weston. *First Vice-President*—Lieut.-Col. Charles Dick. *Second Vice-President*—Major-Gen. S. S. Sumner. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Col. Alfred C. Sharpe. *Asst. Secretary*—Col. S. E. Smiley, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. *Historian*—Major G. Creighton Webb. *Registrar-General*—Gen. Philip Reade. Annual dues $1. life membership $25. No initiation fee. There are branch societies in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, California, and the District of Columbia.

United Spanish War Veterans.—National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans—Organized April 18, 1904, by the consolidation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War. *Commander-in-Chief*—Edward J. Gibon, Wakefield, Mass. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Emry F. Marshall, Chicago, Ill. *Junior Vice-Commander*—J. I. McLaughlin, Los Angeles, Cal. *Judge-Advocate General*—J. H. Upton, Portland, Ore. *Surgeon-General*—E. M. Brown, Tacoma, Wash. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Rev. T. A. Myers, Oklahoma City, Okla. *Commissary-General*—Morris L. Tuttons, Old Forge, Pa. *Chief of Engineers*—George R. Moore, Gardiner, Me. *Chief of Ordnance*—Harry R. Stevens, Butte, Mont. *National Historian*—Wm. D. Tucker, New York City. Soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer army, navy, and marine corps who served honorably during the war with Spain or the insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership. Headquarters, 850 Main St., Hartford, Ct.

United States Volunteer Association.—All white soldiers and sailors who served honorably in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain or the incident insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership. This society was organized at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 17, 1899, and has a membership of nearly 38,000. It is national in scope and character. Officers: *President*—Col. William J. Fife, California. *First Vice-President*—Capt. G. A. Wheatley, Texas. *Second Vice-President*—Major E. R. DuMont, Mississippi. *Third Vice-President*—Major Clay C. MacDonald, Missouri. *Secretary*—Col. William C. Liller, 23 Irving Place, New York City. *Treasurer*—Joseph H. Stiner, New York City.

Medal of Honor Legion.

THE Legion is composed of officers and enlisted men of the United States army and navy who have been awarded medals of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action during any war in which the United States has been engaged. At the present time it has 458 such members. At the last reunion, held at New York City, September 29, 1909, the following officers were elected: *Commander*—Major Walter Thorn, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Gen. Harrison Clarke, Albany, N. Y. *Junior Vice-Commander*—Robert Blume, Highlands, N. J. *Quartermaster*—Alexander A. Forman, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Chaplain*—Rev. Dr. William Hubbell, New York City. *Adjutant*—Edward P. Grimes, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Judge Advocate*—Samuel B. Horne, Winsted, Ct. *Inspector*—J. Madison Drake, Elizabeth, N. J. *Surgeon-in-Chief*—Gabriel Grant, M. D., New York City. *Historian*—St. Clair A. Mulholland, Philadelphia, Pa.

Naval Order of the United States.

THE Naval Order of the United States is composed of a General Commandery and commanderies in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, California, and Illinois, and in the District of Columbia. The General Commandery meets triennially on October 5, and the State Commanderies meet annually in the month of November. The Massachusetts Commandery is the parent Commandery, and was organized at Boston on July 4, 1890. The General Commandery was established three years later, on June 19, 1893. The Companions of the Order are officers and the descendants of officers who served in the navy and marine corps in any war or in any battle in which the said naval forces of the United States have participated. The membership clause, as adopted at the triennial congress held at Boston, October 5, 1895, provides for two classes of members: First, veteran officers and their male descendants; and, second, enlisted men who have received the United States naval medal of honor for bravery in the face of the enemy.

The officers of the General Commandery elected at the triennial meeting October 5, 1907, are: *General Commander*—Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., Washington, D. C.: Rear-Admiral H. W. Lyon, U. S. N., Massachusetts; Rear-Admiral James H. Dayton, U.S.N., Illinois. *Assistant General Recorder*—William H. Stayton (late U. S. N.), 170 Broadway, New York. *General Registrar*—H. M. M. Richards (late U. S. N.), Pennsylvania. *General Treasurer*—George De Forest Barton (late U. S. N.), New York. *General Historian*—Charles P. Welch, U. S. N., California. *General Chaplain*—George Williamson Smith, D. D. (late U. S. N.), New York. *General Judge Advocate*—M. B. Field (late U. S. N.), New York.

Army and Navy Union.

National Commander—J. Edwin Browne, Baltimore, Md. *Senior Vice-National Commander*—J. E. B. Stuart, Newport News, Va. *Junior Vice-National Commander*—George R. Downs, Erie, Pa. *Adjutant-General*—Thomas H. Avery, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Judge Advocate-General*—R. McKinlay Power, New York. *Surgeon-General*—J. E. Hendricksen, Virginia. *National Chaplain*—Rev. John E. Cox, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Army and Navy Union was organized at Cincinnati and incorporated under the laws of Ohio in March, 1888. The national organization (called the National Corps) was organized in August, 1890. The Union admits to its ranks any man who possesses an honorable discharge from the United States service, either regular or volunteer army and navy or marine corps, whether said service was before, during, or since any war at home or abroad. There are twelve garrisons in Greater New York.

The Navy League of the United States.

THE Navy League of the United States was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on January 2, 1903. Its declared object being "to acquire and spread before the citizens of the United States, through branch organizations and otherwise, information as to the condition of the Naval forces and equipment of the United States, and to awaken public interest and co-operation in all matters tending to aid, improve, and develop their efficiency." It is strictly non-partisan. Men, women and children are eligible to membership. The button of the League is of silver gilt and blue enamel, with letters in white, and anchor of gold, and is worn by members. The membership fee is one dollar annually. The headquarters of the League are at 1808 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The General Officers are: *President*—Gen. Horace Porter; *Vice-President*, Truman H. Newberry; *Secretary*, Henry H. Ward; *Treasurer*, J. P. Morgan, Jr.; *Honorary Members*—President William H. Taft and Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer; *Directors*—W. H. Stayton, A. Noel Blakeman, C. L. Poor, Louis A. Osborne, George C. Sargent, Robert S. Sloan, George De Forest Barton, W. De W. Dimock, J. Frederic Tams, Robert M. Thompson, Francis B. Allen, Clinton E. Braine, Louis C. Hay, John W. Croskey, Truman H. Newberry, General Horace Porter.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.

NATIONAL President, Fred W. Alexander, Oak Grove, Va.; Vice-President, Fred A. Pope, Somerville, N. J.; Secretary, Charles H. Stees, 524 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, O. B. Wetherhold, Reading, Pa. Place of meeting in 1911, Reading, Pa.

National Association of Naval Veterans.

Commodore Commanding—William H. Egbert, 17 Mechanic St., Newark, N. J. *Fleet Captain*—William G. McEwan, Philadelphia, Pa. *Fleet Commander and Chief of Staff*—S. C. Van Tassel, Yonkers, N. Y. *Fleet Lieutenant-Commander*—Alex. B. MacDonald, Woodhaven, L. I. *Fleet Lieutenant*—Isaac D. Baker, Salem, Mass. *Fleet Surgeon*—Henry J. Brewer, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. *Fleet Chaplain*—Isaac K. Archer, Philadelphia, Pa. *Fleet Secretary and Paymaster*—Henry F. McCollum, 40 Shelter St., New Haven, Ct. Organized 1887. 5,000 members. 1,500 contributing members. 25 associations in all the principal cities of the United States.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Commander-in-Chief—Major-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Rear-Admiral John C. Watson. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson. *Registrar-in-Chief*—Major William P. Huxford. *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Paymaster George De F. Barton. *Chancellor-in-Chief*—Brevet Capt. J. O. Foering. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, D. D. *Council-in-Chief*—Brevet Major Henry L. Swords, Brevet Major A. M. Van Dyke Captain John C. Currier, First Lieut. and Adjt. Lewis H. Chamberlain, Brevet Major Charles B. Amory.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy, and marine corps of the United States who took part in the War of 1861-65. Membership descends to the eldest direct male lineal descendant, according to the rules of primogeniture. There are 21 commanderies, each representing a State, and one commandery representing the District of Columbia. The total membership of the Loyal Legion is 8,902.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES.

No.	Commandery of the—	Headquarters.	Instituted.	Recorders.	Address.
1	State of Pa.	Philadelphia.	Apr. 15, 1865	Brev. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Nicholson.	Flander's Bldg., Phila.
2	State of N. Y.	N. Y. City	Jan. 17, 1866	Asst. Paymaster A. N. Blakeman	146 Nassau St., New York
3	State of Maine.	Portland	Apr. 25, 1866	Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage.	Togus, Me.
4	State of Mass.	Boston	Mar. 4, 1868	First Lieut. Charles H. Porter	18 Central St., Boston.
5	State of Cal.	San Francisco	Apr. 12, 1871	Lieut.-Col. W. R. Smedburg	San Francisco, Cal.
6	State of Wis.	Milwaukee	May 15, 1874	First Lieut. A. R. Houston	P. O. Box 28, Milwaukee.
7	State of Illinois	Chicago	May 8, 1879	Capt. Roswell H. Mason	320 Ashland B., Chicago.
8	District of Col.	Washington	Feb. 1, 1882	Major Wm. P. Huxford	Kellogg Bldg., Wash.
9	State of Ohio	Cincinnati	May 3, 1882	Major W. R. Thrall	Cincinnati.
10	State of Mich.	Detroit	Feb. 4, 1885	Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. W. Swift	Detroit.
11	State of Minn.	St. Paul	May 6, 1885	Lieut. David L. Kingsbury	St. Paul.
12	State of Oregon	Portland	May 6, 1885	Capt. Gavin E. Caukin	Portland, Ore.
13	State of Mo.	St. Louis	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt. William R. Hodges	Laclede Bldg., St. Louis.
14	State of Neb.	Omaha	Oct. 21, 1885	First Lieut. F. B. Bryant	Omaha.
15	State of Kansas	Leavenworth	Apr. 22, 1886	Capt. Lewis Mayo	Leavenworth.
16	State of Iowa	Des Moines	Oct. 20, 1886	Brevet-Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley	222 Youngman B., Des Moines.
17	State of Col.	Denver	June 1, 1887	Lieut. Austin W. Hogle	Denver.
18	State of Ind.	Indianapolis	Oct. 17, 1888	Major W. W. Dangherty	Indianapolis.
19	State of Wash.	Seattle	Jan. 14, 1891	Mr. Walter R. Beals	Seattle.
20	State of Vt.	Burlington	Oct. 14, 1891	Brevet Capt. H. O. Wheeler	Burlington.
21	State of Md.	Baltimore	Dec. 8, 1904	Lieut. Joseph J. Janney	Baltimore, Md.

Instituted October 21, 1885. Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, 1535 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, *Recorder-in-Chief.*

Societies of the Union Army of 1861-65.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

President—Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Iowa. *Vice-Presidents*—Rathburt Fuller, Toledo, Ohio; Capt. W. R. Hodges, St. Louis; Capt. Woodson S. Marshall, Marion, Ind.; Col. John F. McClure, Peoria, Ill.; Capt. W. P. Spoor, New York; Col. Oscar L. Jackson, New Castle, Pa., Capt. Joseph Dickerson, Seattle, Washington, Mrs. L. D. Montgomery, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Capt. E. P. Soper, Emmettsburg, Iowa; Capt. J. G. Everest, Chicago; Capt. O. G. Lademan, Milwaukee, Major George Mason, Chicago. *Corresponding Secretary*—Major W. H. Chamberlin, Roxabell, O. *Treasurer* Smith Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, O. *Recording Secretary*—Col. Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati, O. The Society was organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865. The headquarters are at Cincinnati. Meeting for 1910 at Toledo, O.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION.

President—H. L. Deam. *Secretary*—Byron W. Bonney, 624 C Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—James S. Roy. Organized at Washington, D. C., August, 1902. All who served in that army eligible to membership.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

President—Gen. Gates P. Thruston, Nashville, Tenn. *Corresponding Secretary*—Private O. A. Somers, Kokomo, Ind. *Treasurer*—Gen. E. A. Carman, Washington, D. C. *Recording Secretary*—Lieut. John E. Stivers, Chattanooga, Tenn. *Historian*—Col. G. C. Knifflin. *Executive Committee*—Gen. James Barnett, Chairman; Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Gen. Frank G. Smith, Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, Capt. J. W. Foley, Sergt. D. M. Steward, Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Major W. J. Colburn, officers of the Society, *ex-officio.* The Society was organized in February, 1868, and its present membership is 350. The permanent meeting place is Chattanooga, Tenn., and its date, Wednesday and Thursday of the mid-week of October of each year.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

President—Capt. Charles Curie. *Vice-Presidents*—Col. Albert Clark, Major Charles Lyman, Sergeant-Major Wm. H Clontman, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, Lieut. John Tregaskis, Gen. Newton M. Curtis, Gen. Vanhartness Bikey, Sergeant-Major George W. States, Col. George H. Patrick, Capt. George B. Fox, Capt. W. A. Howe, Gen. Howard L. Porter, Gen. Nicholas W. Day, Major James H. Reeve, Gen. William Birney, Gen. Horatio C. Gibson Col. John J. McCook, Gen. George L. Gillespie, Sergeant Charles D. Marcy. *Treasurer*—Charles A. Shaw. *Recording Secretary*—Gen. Horatio C. King. The Society was organized in 1868. The present membership is over 2,000.

ASSOCIATION OF THE THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

President—Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. A., retired. *Treasurer*—Capt. E. C. Dougherty. *Secretary*—Fletcher White, Pension Office, Washington, D. C. The Association was organized at Milwaukee, August, 1889.

Military Order of Foreign Wars.

THE Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was instituted in the City of New York December 27, 1894, by veterans and descendants of veterans of one or more of the five foreign wars which the United States had been engaged in, to wit: The war of the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war with Spain, "to perpetuate the names and memory of brave and loyal men who took part in establishing and maintaining the principles of the Government" in said wars, and "to preserve records and documents relating to said wars, and to celebrate the anniversaries of historic events connected therewith." Since the establishment of the order the United States has fought its fifth foreign war. By an amendment to the constitution all American officers who participated in the war with Spain, or any future foreign campaign recognized by the United States Government as "war," are rendered eligible to membership as veteran companions.

Members are entitled "companions," and are either "veteran companions" or "hereditary companions." The former are commissioned officers of the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States who participated in any of the foreign wars of the United States. The latter are direct lineal descendants, in the male line only, of commissioned officers who served honorably in any of the said wars. Commanderies may be established in each of the States, and State commanderies now exist in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas, Georgia, Colorado, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

The National Commandery was instituted March 11, 1896, by the officers of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut commanderies. The following are the officers of the National Commandery: *Commander-General*—Major-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A. *Secretary-General*—James H. Morgan, Bogota, N. J. *Treasurer-General*—Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell. *Registrar-General*—Rev. Henry N. Wayne. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Col. Henry A. Axline, U. S. V. Present membership, about 1,800 companions. There are Vice-Commanders-General representing each State commandery.

General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

THE Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the city of New York December 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, "to preserve their memory, their records, their history, and all facts relating to them, their ancestors, and their posterity." Every lineal descendant over eighteen years of age, male or female, of any passenger of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership. The initiation fee is $10 and the annual dues are $5. The Triennial Congress is held in September at Plymouth, Mass. Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Colorado, and California. The officers of the General Society are: *Governor-General*, Samuel B. Capen; *Deputy Governors-General*, Richard Henry Greene, Charles E. Gross, Chas. A. Hopkins, J. Granville Leach, Frederick M. Steele, Solomon E. Faunce, Charles D. Standish, William Howard Doane, Archie Lee Talbot, George Corlis Nightingale; *Secretary-General*, Clarence Ettienne Leonard, 443 E. 23d St., New York; *Treasurer-General*, James M. Rhodes; *Historian-General*, Edward H. Whorf; *Elder-General*, Rev. John Lewis Ewell; *Captain-General*, Miles Standish, M. D.; *Surgeon-General* Dr. Abiel W. Nelson; *Assistants-General*, Howland Davis, Edwin S. Crandon, Herbert Jenney, William Waldo Hyde, Walter M. Howland, and George C. Mason.

Society of Veterans of Indian Wars.

Commander—Brig.-Gen. Judson D. Bingham, U. S. A., retired, *Historian*—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, U. S. A. *Assistant Recorder*—Major G. A. Bingham, U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa. This society was instituted by officers of the United States Army at Philadelphia, April 23, 1896.

The objects are "to perpetuate the faithful services, heroism, and privations of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States of America, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several States of the Union, in their successive campaigns conducted against a savage foe on our frontiers, in the interests of civilization and for the settlement and defence of our Territories, at different periods in the history of our common country since the close of the war of the Revolution; and also to collect and preserve for publication a record of these services and other historical data relating thereto, as well as to unite in a fraternal bond of union all those who are entitled to membership therein."

Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.

President—Capt. George W. Booth. *Vice-President*—Major W. Stuart Symington. *Secretary*—Capt. William L. Ritter, 541 Carrollton Avenue, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Capt. F. M. Colston. There are twelve vice-presidents and an executive committee of seven members. The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland was organized in 1871, "to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the late war between the Confederate States and the United States of America; to honor the memory of our comrades who have fallen; to cherish the ties of friendship among those who survive, and to fulfil the duties of sacred charity toward those who may stand in need of them." The membership is 925.

Order of Indian Wars of the United States.

Commander—Major-General Alfred E. Bates, U. S. A., retired, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C. *Recorder and Treasurer*—Major Lloyd M. Brett, 1st U. S. Cavalry, Washington, D. C. *Historian*—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, U. S. A.

This order was organized at Chicago, Ill., June 10, 1896, and received its charter from the State of Illinois. The order consists of two classes of companions: First, commissioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps, and of State and Territorial organizations, which have been, or may hereafter be, engaged in conflicts, battles or actual field service against hostile Indians in the United States; second, sons of living members of the first class. The object of the Association is to perpetuate the history of the services rendered by the American military forces in their conflicts and wars within the territory of the United States, and to collect and secure for publication historical data relating to the instances of brave deeds and personal devotion by which Indian warfare has been illustrated.

Union Veteran Legion.

National Commander—Thomas J. Shannon. *Senior Vice-National Commander*—John G. Morris, Manayunk, Pa. *Junior Vice-National Commander*—W. P. Griffith, New York. *Quartermaster-General*—Ben. D. Miner, Indianapolis, Ind. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Levi Bird Duff, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Adjutant-General*—O. P. Hallam; headquarters: 326 Fifth Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

The Union Veteran Legion was organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., March, 1884, and the National Organization was perfected November 17, 1886. Encampments are now organized in 21 States and the District of Columbia, numbering 152 encampments. The membership is over 20,000. To become a member, the applicant must have been an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine of the Union army, navy, or marine corps during the late civil war, who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863, for a term of three years, and was honorably discharged for any cause, after a service of at least two continuous years; or was, at any time, discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty; also those who volunteered for a term of two years prior to July 22, 1861, and served their full term of enlistment, unless discharged for wounds received in the line of duty; but no drafted person, nor substitute, nor any one who has at any time borne arms against the United States, is eligible. The encampment of 1910 will be held at Cincinnati, O., September 14.

The American Continentals.

Commandant—Col. Henry D. Tyler. *Inspector-General*—Col. Philip Reade, U. S. A. *Judge Advocate*—Col. Homer Lee. *Historian*—Major L. G. Tyler. *Paymaster*—Capt. Albert J. Squier. *Commissary*—Capt. G. H. Warren. *Adjutant*—Capt. Louis H. Cornish. *Quartermaster*—Capt. Addison Allen.

The American Continentals is a uniformed patriotic corps composed of descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution. The staff headquarters and office of the Adjutant are Room 61, Drexel Building, Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

Regular U. S. Army and Navy Union.

A PATRIOTIC, fraternal, and beneficial organization, chartered under act of Congress, March 3, 1897, for soldiers' and sailors' rights and benefits.

National Commander—Joseph B. Morton, Washington, D. C. *National Senior Vice-Commander*—James P. Lockwood, Chicago, Ill. *National Junior Vice-Commander*—Dr. John H. Grant, Buffalo, N. Y. *Adjutant-General*—Michael J. Hackett, headquarters, 3619 Warder Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Membership is confined to regulars of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, whether discharged, retired, or in the service.

Colonial Society of America.

President—Stephen M. Newman, A.M., DD. *Vice-Presidents*—Herman W. Booth and George S. Goodrich. *Treasurer*—Benjamin F. Buck. *Secretary*—Theodore W. Compton, No. 160 Fifth Avenue, New York. *Advisory Committee*—Edward Everett Hale, D. D., LL. D.; Levi P. Morton, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, George G. DeWitt, Charles W. Dayton, Gen. Henry E. Tremain.

The object of this Society is to advance historic research, and particularly to arouse and sustain widespread interest in the perpetuation of the memory of the chief historic events, places and scenes in the colonial and revolutionary periods of our country.

The Society consists of members, patrons and fellows. They are persons interested in American history and the preservation of the memory of historic scenes and places in the colonial and revolutionary periods.

The Society prepares each year etchings of historic scenes, buildings and places of America, and India proofs printed from the etching plates, signed by the artist, are sent to all members, patrons and fellows of the Society, together with the Memorial Book of the Society, which contains a complete history of the subjects represented in the etchings. It also issues reproductions of rare documents, relics, etc., of historic value pertaining to the period.

The American Cross of Honor.

THIS life-saving order was organized A. D. 1898, and is composed of persons upon whom the United States Government has conferred the life-saving medal of honor. May 1, 1906, Congress incorporated the order, and the following officers were elected: Thomas H. Herndon, President; John J. Delaney, New York, Vice-President; Harry A. George, Secretary, and Richard Stockton, Treasurer. All persons who have received the life-saving medal of honor under any act of Congress are eligible to membership in the order. No membership fees or annual dues are collected from any member of this order, only voluntary contributions being received to assist in paying the current expenses.

The cross of the order will be conferred annually upon the person who has rendered the most heroic services in saving life and who, also, has received the medal of honor of the United States Government.

Interstate National Guard Association.

THIS association is composed of representatives of the Organized Militia of the States of the Union, and its purpose is to conserve the interests of that body of troops. The last annual meeting was held at Los Angeles, Cal.

President—Gen. Thos. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania. *Vice-Presidents*—Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, Florida; Gen. W. T. McCurrin, Michigan; Gen. F. B. Wood, Minnesota; Gen. N. H. Henry, New York; Gen. J. B. Lauck, California; Gen. Henry M. Warfield, Maryland; Gen. C. J. Anderson, Virginia; Gen. Elliott C. Dill, Maine; Gen. Wm. H. Brigham, Massachusetts. Gen. W. E. Finzer, Oregon. Gen. F. M. Rumbold, Missouri. Gen. J. F. Armfield, North Carolina. *Secretary*—Gen. Chas. I. Martin, Topeka, Kan. *Treasurer*—Gen. J. A. Storch, Nebraska.

Commander-in-Chief.....Samuel R. Van Sant, Minneapolis, Minn.
Senior Vice-Commander.Wm. M. Bostaph, Ogden, U. | *Surgeon-General*. W. H. Lemon, M.D., Lawr., Kan.
Junior Vice-Commander..A. B. Beers, B'port, Conn. | *Chaplain-in-Chief*. Rev. Daniel Ryan, Hymera, Ind.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-Gen'l. Geo. O. Eddy, Minneapolis, Minn. | *Judge-Advocate-Gen'l*. R. R. Pealer, Three R., Mich.
Quartermaster-Gen'l. C. D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y. | *Ass't Adjutant Gen'l*. J. Henry Holcomb, Phila., Pa.
Inspector-General. William F. Conner, Dallas, Tex.

The National Council of Administration has 44 members, each department having one member.

Departments. (44.)	Department Commanders.		Assistant Adjutants-General.		Members.
Alabama	Thomas R. Gockel	Woodlawn	Chas. C. Chapin	Birmingham	114
Arizona	D. P. Kyle	Phœnix	A. J. Sampson	Phœnix	124
Arkansas	A. G. Killingsworth	Siloam Springs	J. W. Lane	Siloam Spr'gs	556
Calif. & Nevada	W. S. Daubenspeck		Henry Z. Osborne	Los Angeles	5,828
Colo. & Wyom.	John W. Wingate	Durango	W. P. Vaile	Durango, Col.	2,604
Connecticut	George Haven	New London	William E. Morgan	New Haven	3,464
Delaware	William H. Blake	Wilmington	J. S. Litzenberg	Wilmington	515
Florida	James Skinner	Archer	F. Prescott Bullock	Gainesville	318
Georgia & So. C.	Chas. R. Haskins	Atlanta, Ga.	C. F. Fairbanks	Atlanta	338
Idaho	Stewart Young	Rathdrum	George Hoskins	Boise City	558
Illinois	Philip G. Hayes	Joliet	Charles A. Partridge	Chicago	17,008
Indiana	Orlando A. Somers	Kokomo	John R. Fesler	Indianapolis	13,880
Iowa	M. McDonald	Bayard	George A. Newman	Des Moines	10,729
Kansas	Joel H. Rickel	Chanute	H. C. Dryden	Topeka	10,995
Kentucky	R. B. Hewitson	Newport	T. F. Beyland	Bellevue	2,356
La. & Mississippi	John Brookshire	New Orleans	E. K. Russ	New Orleans	1,006
Maine	A. W. McCausland	Gardiner	J. W. P. Johnson	Gardiner	5,043
Maryland	Ben. F. Taylor	Baltimore	R. C. Sunstrom	Baltimore	1,876
Massachusetts	John L. Parker	Lynn	Israel H. DeWolf	Boston	14,215
Michigan	James M. Greenfield	Flushing	Fayette Wycoff	Lansing	10,220
Minnesota	Lorin W. Collins	Minneapolis	Orton S. Clark	St. Paul	5,032
Missouri	W. H. Skinner	Bethany	Thomas B. Rodgers	St. Louis	7,054
Montana	E. S. Pease	Billings	W. H. Coon	Billings	437
Nebraska	L. D. Richards	Fremont	A. M. Trimble	Lincoln	4,657
N. Hampshire	Charles W. Stevens	Nashua	Frank Battles	Concord	2,396
New Jersey	James F. Connelly	Newark	Col. Jas. R. Mullikin	Newark	4,255
New Mexico	J. W. Long	Turlarosa	D. M. Sutherland	Alamogardo	224
New York	M J Cummings	New York City	Wm. S. Bull	Albany	24,470
North Dakota	Halsey S. Curry	Colgate	E. C. Geary	Fargo	339
Ohio	Charles H. Newton	Marietta	W. S. Matthews	Columbus	22,043
Oklahoma	William Higgins	Bartlesville	T. H. Soward	Guthrie	2,127
Oregon	James P. Shaw	Milwaukee	C. A. Williams	Portland	1,933
Pennsylvania	Thad. M. Mahon	Chambersburg	Chas. A. Suydam	Philadelphia	21,994
Potomac	Edwin H. Holbrook	Washington	O. H. Oldroyd	Washington	2,082
Rhode Island	F. G. Jillson	Providence	Philip S. Chase	Providence	1,368
South Dakota	Alex. S. Stewart	Hot Springs	Frank M. Moore	Hot Springs	1,381
Texas	Calvin R. Hubbard	Lampasas	N. W. Charles	Lampasas	1,399
Tennessee	D. Minor Steward	Chattanooga	Halbert B. Case	Chattanooga	375
Utah	Lucian H. Smyth	Salt Lake City	Thomas Harris	Salt Lake City	318
Vermont	Alvin B. Franklin	Townshend	W. H. Miles	Townshend	2,612
Va. & No. Caro.	Frank M. Work	Nat'l Sold'rs Home	A. A. Hager	Sold'rs Home	591
Wash. & Alaska	Lyman Banks	Seattle	Ben Levy	Seattle	3,307
West Virginia	D. Mayer	Charleston	Wm. N. Brown	Charleston	1,159
Wisconsin	Wm. H. Grinnell	Beloit	W. J. McKay	Madison	7,197
Total, December 31, 1908					220,600

New post officers are elected December, 1909, and installed in January, 1910.

The number of Grand Army posts December 31, 1908, was 5,811. Losses by death during the preceding year, ending December 31, 1908, were 10,124.

The first post of the Grand Army was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866. The next Encampment will be at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1910.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

1866—Indianapolis.....Stephen A. Hurlbut, Ill.
1868—Philadelphia.....John A. Logan, Ill.
1869—Cincinnati.....John A. Logan, Ill.
1870—Washington.....John A. Logan, Ill.
1871—Boston.....A. E. Burnside, Rhode Is.
1872—Cleveland.....A. E. Burnside, Rhode Is.
1873—New Haven.....Charles Devens, Jr., Mass.
1874—Harrisburg.....Charles Devens, Jr., Mass.
1875—Chicago.....John F. Hartranft, Pa.
1876—Philadelphia.....John F. Hartranft, Pa.
1877—Providence.....J. C. Robinson, New York.
1878—Springfield.....J. C. Robinson, New York.
1879—Albany.....William Earnshaw, Ohio.
1880—Dayton.....Louis Wagner, Pa.
1881—Indianapolis.....George S. Merrill, Mass.
1882—Baltimore.....Paul Van Der Voort, Neb.
1883—Denver.....Robert B. Beath, Pa.
1884—Minneapolis.....John S. Kountz, Ohio.
1885—Portland, Me.....S. S. Burdette, D. C.
1886—San Francisco.....Lucius Fairchild, Wis.
1887—St. Louis.....John P. Rea, Minn.
1888—Columbus.....William Warner, Mo.
1889—Milwaukee.....Russell A. Alger, Mich.
1890—Boston.....Wheelock G. Veazey, Vt.
1891—Detroit.....John Palmer, New York.
1892—Washington.....A. G. Weissert, Wis.
1893—Indianapolis.....John G. B. Adams, Mass.
1894—Pittsburgh.....Thos. G. Lawler, Ill.
1895—Louisville.....Ivan N. Walker, Ind.
1896—St. Paul.....Thaddeus S. Clarkson, Neb.
1897—Buffalo.....John P. S. Gobin, Pa.
1898—Cincinnati.....*James A. Sexton, Ill.
1898—Cincinnati.....† W. C. Johnson, Ohio.
1899—Philadelphia.....Albert D. Shaw, N. Y.
1900—Chicago.....Leo Rassieur, Mo.
1901—Cleveland.....Eli Torrance, Minn.
1902—Washington, D. C. Thos. J. Stewart, Pa.
1903—San Francisco.....John C. Black, Ill.
1904—Boston.....* W. W. Blackmar, Mass.
1905—Boston.....‡ John R. King, D. C.
1905—Denver.....James Tanner, N. Y.
1906—Minneapolis.....B. B. Brown, Ohio.
1907—Saratoga.....Charles G. Burton, Mo.
1908—Toledo.....Henry M. Nevius, N. J.
1909—Salt Lake City.....Samuel R. Van Sant, Minn.

* Died while in office. † After the death of the Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice-Commander succeeded him.

United Confederate Veterans.

Commander—Gen. Clement A. Evans, Atlanta, Ga. *Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff*—Major-Gen. William E. Mickle, New Orleans, La.

Army of Northern Virginia Department—*Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Charleston S. C. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. Richard B. Davis, Petersburg, Va.

Army of Tennessee Department—*Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. Geo. W. Gordon, Memphis, Tenn. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. E. T. Sykes, Columbus, Miss.

Trans-Mississippi Department—*Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. W. L. Cabell, Dallas, Tex. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. Milton Park, Dallas, Tex.

The *Confederate Veteran*, Nashville, Tenn., established by S. A. Cunningham, is the official organ.

This Association was organized at New Orleans, June 10, 1889. Its avowed purpose is strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. Its constitution says that it "will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers, and sailors now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings, and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans, and to make and preserve a record of the resources of every member, and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity." State organizations are authorized, and are called Divisions. The permanent headquarters of the Association are at New Orleans, La. Number of Camps, 1,703. Number of members, according to last report, about 75,000. The last reunion of the veterans was at Memphis, Tenn., June 8-10, 1909, and the next will be held at Mobile, Ala., at a date not yet named.

United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

THE general society of this organization, which is composed of representatives of local camps throughout the United States, held its last reunion June, 8-9-10, 1909, at Memphis, Tenn. The following is the official roster:

Commander-in-Chief—Clarence J. Owens, Abbeville, Ala. *Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff*—Nathan Bedford Forrest, Memphis, Tenn. *Inspector-General*—Gordon S. Levy, New Orleans, La. *Quartermaster-General*—R. Henry Lake, Memphis, Tenn. *Commissary-General*—Walter B. McAdams, Dallas, Tex. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Jared Y. Sanders, Baton Rouge, La. *Surgeon-General*—Dr. Floyd Stewart, St. Louis, Mo. *Chaplain-General*—Dr. Matthew Brewster, Mobile, Ala.

United Daughters of the Confederacy.

President—Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, Galveston, Tex. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Martin S. Willard, Wilmington, Del. *Second Vice-President*—Mrs. John P. Poe, Baltimore, Md. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Andrew L. Dowdell, Opelika, Ala. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. R. C. Cooley, Jacksonville, Fla. *Treasurer*—Mrs. L. Eustace Williams, Anchorage, Ky.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1894. It is composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, and lineal female descendants of men who served honorably in the army and navy of the Confederate States, or who served in the civil service of the Confederate States or one of the Southern States, or who gave personal services to the Confederate cause. The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as stated in the constitution of the society, are "social, literary, historical, monumental, benevolent, and honorable in every degree, without any political signification whatever." It will endeavor: (1) To unite in the federation all bodies of Southern women now organized or that may hereafter be formed. (2) To cultivate ties of friendship among our women whose fathers, brothers, sons, and, in numberless cases, mothers, shared common dangers, sufferings, and privations; and to perpetuate honor, integrity, valor, and other noble attributes of true Southern character. (3) To instruct and instill into the descendants of the people of the South a proper respect for and pride in the glorious war history, with a veneration and love for the deeds of their forefathers which have created such a monument of military renown, and to perpetuate a truthful record of the noble and chivalric achievements of their ancestors. All with the view of furnishing authentic information from which a conscientious historian will be enabled to write a correct and impartial history of the Confederate side during the struggle for Southern independence. The organization now has 1,200 chapters in the United States, North and South, with 80,000 members.

Arlington Confederate Monument Association.

During the administration of President McKinley the Confederate dead buried in the city of Washington, D. C., and vicinity were removed to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., the old home of Robert E. Lee, where they were reinterred in a plot of ground set apart by the President for that purpose, and designated "The Confederate Section."

The Arlington Confederate Monument Association was formed for the purpose of erecting in this section a suitable monument to the dead there buried, and to stand, in a larger sense, as a memorial to all those who lost their lives in defense of the Confederacy, as well as to the cause they represented.

The association is formed as a committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the President-General of which is the President of the association. It is composed of an Executive Committee, elected by the Confederate organizations of the District of Columbia; an Advisory Committee, appointed by the President, and a Director from each State or Territory within which there is a chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The active management of the affairs of the association is confided to the Executive Committee.

The officers of the association are: President, Mrs. Virginia Faulkner McSherry, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Drury C. Ludlow, Washington, D. C.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Arthur E. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Wallace Streater, 3160 Eighteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

American National Red Cross.

INCORPORATED by Congress, 1905. National Headquarters, Room 341, War Department, Washington, D. C. *President*—William H. Taft. *Treasurer*—Charles D. Norton. *Counsellor*—Lloyd W. Bowers. *Secretary*—Charles L. Magee. *Chairman of Central Committee*—Maj.-General Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A., Ret. *Board of Consultation*—Brig.-General George H. Torney, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral Presley M. Rixey, Surgeon-General, U. S. N.; Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order.

Grand Sachem—Daniel F. Cohalan. *Sachems*—Louis F. Haffen, Thomas F. McAvoy, Thomas E. Rush, John J. Scannell, Charles F. Murphy, Julius Harburger, John F. Ahearn, Asa Bird Gardiner, George W. Plunkitt, Timothy D. Sullivan, John Fox, William Dalton. *Secretary*—Thomas F. Smith. *Treasurer*—William Sohmer. *Sagamore*—Bryan F. Henry. *Wiskinkie*—John A. Boyle.

This organization was formed in 1789, being the effect of a popular movement in New York having primarily in view a counterweight to the so-called "aristocratic" Society of the Cincinnati. It was essentially anti-Federalist or democratic in its character, and its chief founder was William Mooney, an upholsterer and a native-born American of Irish extraction. It took its first title from a noted ancient, wise and friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, named Tammany, who had, for the want of a better subject, been canonized by the soldiers of the Revolution as the American patron saint. The first meeting was held May. 12, 1789. The act of incorporation was passed in 1805. The Grand Sachem and thirteen Sachems were designed to typify the President and the Governors of the thirteen original States. William Mooney was the first Grand Sachem. The Society is nominally a charitable and social organization, and is distinct from the General Committee of the Tammany Democracy, which is a political organization, and cannot use Tammany Hall without the consent of the Society.

The Huguenot Society of America.

THIS Society was organized April 13, 1883, and has its office in New York at No. 105 East Twenty-second Street. *President*, Col. William Jay; *Vice-Presidents*, Oscar B. Ireland, Theodore M. Banta, Henry M. Lester, A. T. Clearwater, Nathaniel Thayer Richard Olney, William Ely, James W. Hunter, Herbert Du Puy, Prof. Allan Marquand, Col. Henry A. Dupont, Rev. Robert Wilson; *Treasurer*, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander; *Secretary*, Mrs. James M. Lawton; *Executive Committee*, the officers of the society, the chairmen of the committees on pedigrees, publication, library, and finance, and Henry B. Dominick, William Mitchell, Edward O. Flagg, William D. Dutton. *Chaplain*—Rt. Rev. Bishop J. H. Darlington. Descent from Huguenot ancestors is the qualification necessary for membership.

Society of Colonial Wars.

Governor-General—Arthur J. C. Sowdon, Boston. *Vice-Governor-General*—Howland Pell, New York. *Secretary-General*—Clarence Storm, Room 62, 45 William Street, N. Y. *Treasurer-General*—Wm. Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa. *Registrar-General*—George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore. *Historian General*—T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, N. Y. *Chaplain-General*—Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, St. Louis. *Surgeon-General*—Dr. Justin E. Emerson, Detroit. *Chancellor-General*—Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore.

The Society of Colonial Wars was instituted in 1892 to "perpetuate the memory of these events and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defence, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of this nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period, and to inspire in its members the paternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible." Eligibility is confined to an adult male descendant of an ancestor who fought in battle under Colonial authority, from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607, to the battle of Lexington, in 1775, or who served as Governor, Deputy-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Council, or as a military, naval, or marine officer in the service of the Colonies, or under the banner of Great Britain, or was conspicuous in military, official, or legislative life during that period.

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

THE Washington Estate at Mount Vernon, Va. (237 of the 8,000 acres owned by Washington), is under the care and direction of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. The founder of the Association in 1853 was Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina. She was the first Regent, and her successors have been Mrs. Lily M. B. Laughton, 1874-1891; Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, 1891-1909, and Miss Harriet C. Comegys, 1909, the present Regent. There are Vice-Regents for thirty States.

The present officers are: *Regent*—Miss Harriet C. Comegys. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Henry W. Rogers. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. John J. Pringle, Plantersville, S. C. *Treasurer*—E. Francis Riggs, D. C. *Resident Superintendent*—Harrison H. Dodge. *Assistant Superintendent*—James Young. *Advisory Committee*—Lewis Cass Ledyard, N. Y., and Chief Justice Fuller.

The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Governor-General—Col. Rollin Simmons Woodruff, New Haven, Ct. *Deputy Governor-General*—Gen. Edward Franc Jones, Binghamton, N. Y. *Chaplain-General*—Joseph F. Falsom, D. D., Newark, N. J. *Secretary-General*—Clarence E. Leonard, New York. *Treasurer-General*—William Alexander N. Doreland, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. *Attorney-General*—Robert Hinckley, Philadelphia, Pa. *Registrar-General*—Wm. Edward Fitch, M. D., New York. *Genealogist-General*—George Franklin Newcomb, New Haven, Ct. *Historian-General*—Wm. White Knapp, Flushing, N. Y.

The Order was founded in 1896, its object being "to bring together and associate congenial men whose ancestors struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness, in the land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose line of descent from them comes through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War; to teach reverent regard for the names and history, character and perseverance, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriot descendants; to teach that the purpose of the founders could have had no lasting result but for their patriot sons; to inculcate patriotism; to discover, collect, and preserve records, documents, manuscripts, monuments, and history relating to the first colonists and their ancestors and their descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and the Republic." Eligibility—Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, and a citizen of the United States, who is lineally descended, in the male line of either parent, from an ancestor who settled in any of the Colonies now included in the United States of America prior to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors in the same line during the Revolutionary period adhered as patriots to the cause of the Colonies, shall be eligible for membership. There are State Societies in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Governor of the New York Society is Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building, New York. The Secretary is William White Knapp, Flushing, N. Y.

Prisoners in the United States.

THE Census Office published in 1907 a special report on prisoners and juvenile delinquents in institutions in the United States. The enumerations are for 1904, when the census was taken. The following is a summary from the report:

The number of institutions in the United States June 30, 1904, was 1,337, classified as follows: United States civil prisons,4; State prisons and State and County penitentiaries, 67; reformatories for adults, 14; County jails and workhouses, 1,181; municipal prisons and workhouses, 71.

Exclusive of the juvenile delinquents in special institutions for that class, and exclusive of persons imprisoned for the non-payment of fines, 81,772 sane persons at least five years of age were serving sentences in civil prisons on June 30, 1904. Out of every million persons in the estimated population of that date 1,006 were prisoners.

Possibly the greater leniency in the present treatment of the criminal affects the female offenders more than the male, for the proportion of women among prisoners has constantly decreased. In 1880 women formed 8.5 per cent. of the prisoners; in 1890, 7.8 per cent.; and in 1904, 5.5 per cent. The decrease between 1890 and 1904 is common to all sections of the country.

Colored persons were more common among the prisoners on June 30, 1904, than they were on June 1, 1890. In 1904 the percentage of colored was 32.6, while in 1890 it was 30.4. This increase in the proportion of colored prisoners is shown by all the geographic divisions of the country except the South Atlantic and the Western States. It was particularly notable in the North Central States, where 14.2 per cent. of the prisoners enumerated in 1890 were colored as contrasted with 20.5 per cent. in 1904.

MINOR OFFENCES MOST COMMON.

In the country as a whole 34,753 persons were sentenced for drunkenness, 28,339 for vagrancy, and 17,264 for disorderly conduct. In other words, more than one-half of the total number of prisoners committed during the year were sentenced for some one of these three closely allied offences. No less than 25,098 prisoners (16.8 per cent. of the total number) were sentenced for larceny; 10,877 (7.3 per cent.) for assault, and 7,161 (4.8 per cent.) for burglary. Of the remaining offences homicide showed the largest number—2,444, or 1.6 per cent. of the total.

SHORT SENTENCES IMPOSED.

Since such a large proportion of the total number of prisoners had been committed for minor offences, it naturally follows that a large proportion were committed for short terms. In continental United States 42,755, or 28.6 per cent. of the total number, were sentenced to imprisonment for less than thirty days, and 97,759, or 65.4 per cent., for less than four months. The proportion of short sentences varies widely in different States, but this variation does not stand in as close relation to the proportion of minor offenders as might be expected. The figures, in fact, indicate wide divergences between different States in the length of sentence imposed for similar offences.

DEATH SENTENCES.

Of the 106 persons committed to prison under death sentence 99 had been convicted of homicide, 4 of assaults, 2 of rape, and 1 of a double crime, murder being one of them. Two women paid the death penalty for homicide.

Life sentences were imposed upon 640 prisoners, of whom 586 were convicted of homicide, 28 of rape, 12 of burglary, 4 of robbery, 3 of larceny, 2 of arson, 1 of assault, 1 of the crime against nature, 1 of perjury, 1 of an unclassified crime against property, and 1 of a crime not stated. Twenty women were committed during 1904 on a life sentence.

CRIMINALITY OF COLORED.

Among the 149,691 prisoners committed during 1904, 125,093 were white and 24,598 colored, of whom 186 were Mongolians and 714 Indians. In other words, 16.4 per cent. of the total number of prisoners committed during the year were colored. Of the general population in 1900 the colored formed only 12.1 per cent. Since it cannot be presumed that the proportion of colored in the population increased materially between 1900 and 1904, it is evident that the colored contributed to the prison class in excess of their representation in the general population. The condition is not confined to any one section of the country, for the figures show that it obtained in every State and Territory, except North Dakota and Arizona, where the colored population is composed chiefly of Indians.

The colored, moreover, formed a larger percentage of the prisoners convicted of the more serious crimes than they did of those who had been sentenced for the lesser offences. They formed 31.5 per cent. of the major offenders and only 13 per cent. of the minor.

CRIMINALITY OF FOREIGN BORN.

Of the white prisoners of known nativity 35,093, or 28.8 per cent., were foreign born. The figures for the separate nationalities of foreign born show that persons born in Austria, England, and Wales, Ireland, Italy, Mexico and Scotland formed a larger proportion of the foreign born prisoners committed during 1904 than of the total foreign born population in 1900. This was not true of the persons born in Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland. The last mentioned group of countries furnished 58.8 per cent. of the foreign born population of 1900, but only 36.5 per cent. of the foreign born prisoners committed during 1904, while the first mentioned group included 35.3 per cent. of the population and 59.3 per cent. of the prisoners.

Newfoundland Fisheries Agreement.

A SPECIAL agreement was concluded between the United States and Great Britain in January, 1909, to submit to the International Bureau at The Hague the controversy over the Newfoundland fisheries. Their statements of the case by both Governments were filed with each other in October, 1909. On February 4, 1910, counter briefs are to be filed on both sides, and printed arguments are to be ready in two months thereafter, or by April 4, 1910. The present understanding is that early in the succeeding month, that is, May, 1910, the arbitrators will meet to hear the final arguments and to render a decision upon the points involved in the controversy, and the hope is entertained that the decision will be rendered in time for the opening of the fishing season this year.

The Armed Strength of the World.

COMPILED from the latest available data. For the Army and Navy of the United States, see pages devoted thereto. [Consult Index.]

LAND FORCES OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE, AND OF JAPAN; ALSO OF THE SECONDARY STATES OF EUROPE, ASIA AND AMERICA.

COUNTRIES.	Peace Strength.	Reserves*	Total War Strength.	Available for Duty Unorg.†	COUNTRIES.	Peace Strength.	Reserves*	Total War Strength.	Available for Duty Unorg.†
Germany....	620,000	3,380,000	4,000,000	1,900,000	Switzerland..	200,000*g*	54,000*g*	254,000	100,000
France.....	550,000*a*	1,500,000	2,075,000	1,000,000	Turkey.....	375,000	350,000	725,000	2,000,000
Russia.....	1,200,000	3,300,000	4,500,000	5,200,000	Greece.....	25,000	25 000	50,000	200,000
Austria-Hungary..	404,000	1,396,000	1,800,000	1,600,000	China.....	60,000	100,000	160,000*h*	....
Italy.....	240,000	806,000	1,046,000	1,200,000	Mexico.....	26,600	58,000	84,600	700,000
Great Britain.	255,000*b*	509,000*c*	764,000	1,700,000	Brazil.....	25,000	25,000*i*	50,000	500,000
Japan.....	235,000	1,275,000	1,500,000	1,300,000	Argentina....	17,000	223,000*i*	240,000	500,000
Spain.....	80,000	420,000	500,000	780,000	Chile.....	15,000	75,000*i*	90,000	300,000
Belgium.....	40,000	45,000	85,000	350,000	Peru.....	4,000	10,000	14,000	75,000
Netherlands..	80,000*d*	78,000	158,000	200,000	Venezuela....	9,600	70,000	79,600	300,000
Denmark.....	11,000	49,000	60,000	125,000	Bolivia.....	3,000	50,000*i*	53,000	125,000
Sweden.....	35,000	265,000	300,000	200,000	Colombia.....	5,000	45,000*i*	50,000	200,000
Norway.....	18,000	95,000	113,000	100,000	Guatemala....	7,000	50,000*i*	57,000	50,000
Portugal.....	30,000*f*	90,000	120,000	200,000	Ecuador.....	4,300	40,000*i*	44,300	50,000
Bulgaria.....	52,500	322,500	375,000	60,000	Salvador.....	3,000	18,000*i*	21,000	40,000
Servia.....	35,000	140,000	175,000	90,000	Nicaragua....	4,000	36,000*i*	40,000	25,000
Roumania....	70,000	250,000	320,000	175,000	Uruguay.....	5,000	30,000*i*	35,000	30,000
					Haiti.....	6,800	....	6,800	40 000

*Except as to some of the principal and a few of the minor States, it is doubtful whether the numbers given of the reserves or auxiliary forces could be mobilized and made effective within a considerable period of time. †These figures are based on estimated male population of military age, deducting "total war strength." In some States, all men of military age are enrolled in national militia and are partly trained. *a* Exclusive of Colonial troops. *b* Including regular forces at home, in the Colonies, and 76,000 men in India and excluding the native Indian army of 160,000. *c* Includes army reserves and territorial force. *d* Exclusive of Colonial army of 36,000. *f* Exclusive of troops in Colonies. *g* Trained National militia. *h* National and organized provincial troops; Army being reorganized. *i* National guard.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

POWERS.	Modern Battleships.	Older Battleships.	Armored Cruisers.	First Class Cruisers.	Second Class Cruisers.	Third Class Cruisers.	Gunboats.	Monitors.	Scout Ships.	Torpedo Boat Destroyers.	Torpedo Boats.	Submarines.	Personnel. Officers and Men.
Great Britain.....	41	13	32	19	18	15	..	..	24	149	98	57	*120,272
United States.....	23	4	15	13	..	..	..	10	3	16	33	12	48,000
Germany.....	20	11	9	31	..	..	47	..	..	81	47	2	†35,500
Japan.....	11	68	14	17	..	..	6	..	6	54	50	10	‡40,000
France.....	16	9	13	12	16	12	14	..	..	68	331	56	30,599
Italy.....	7	6	8	14	..	..	13	..	..	13	158	6	29,941
Austria-Hungary.....	9	3	3	5	..	..	4	..	..	9	18	..	12,899
Russia.....	6	3	1	4	..	..	8	..	..	66	50	22	60,000
Sweden.....	5	7	1	..	..	..	5	11	..	6	51	10	4,000
Norway.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	29	..	1,130
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	..	...	3	3	..	..	13	..	4,000
Netherlands.....	9	..	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	50	1	8,572
Spain.....	1	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	5,000
Portugal.....	..	..	1	5	..	..	19	..	1	2	4	2	6,000
Greece.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	12	..	4,000
Turkey.....	..	5	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	4	8	..	30,800
Argentina.....	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	..	..	4	8	..	5,000
Brazil.....	3	1	..	1	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	8,000
Chile.....	2	1	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	6	14	..	8,000
China.....	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,110
Mexico.....	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	1,100

* Naval Reserve seamen number 23,000. † Reserve of 110,000 men. ‡ Reserve of 114,000 men.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps is responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the general efficiency and discipline of the corps; makes such distribution of officers and men for duty at the several shore stations as shall appear to him to be most advantageous for the interest of the service, furnishes guards for vessels of the Navy, according to the standard scale of allowance, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, issues orders for the movement of officers and troops, and such other orders and instructions for their guidance as may be necessary, and has charge and exercises general supervision and control of the recruiting service of the corps and of the necessary expenses thereof, including the establishment of recruiting offices.

Principal Battleships of Naval Powers.

(Compiled from the latest authentic sources of official information. Only the principal and more modern battleships are given. Most of the principal powers possess powerful armored cruisers equal to or in greater number than battleships, and in addition many vessels of smaller and older types.)

Following Great Britain, the first naval power, the United States now ranks second, Germany third, Japan fourth and France fifth; Russia, once the third naval power, has now declined to the eighth place.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Collingwood (1)	19,250	..	24,500	1908	1910	....	10 12-in., 50 cal., 20 4-in.	..	..	..
Foudroyant (1)	....	..	....	..	..	....	10 12-in., 50 cal., 20 4-in.	..	..	..
St. Vincent (1)	19,250	..	24,500	1907	1910	....	10 12-in., 50 cal., 20 4-in.	..	..	..
Vanguard (1)	19,250	..	24,500	1908	1910	....	.....	..	..	..
Bellerophon (1)	18,600	29	23,000	1906	1909	....	10 12-in., 16 4-in.	5	21	800
Téméraire (1)	18,600	29	23,000	1907	1909	....	" ..	5	21	800
Superb (1)	18,600	29	23,000	1907	1909	....	" ..	5	21	800
Dreadnought	17,900	31	23,000	1905	1906	$9,065,500	10 12-in., 27 12-pdr.	5	21	800
Lord Nelson	16,600	27	20,000	1904	1907	8,040,410	4 12-in., 10 9-in., 15 12-pdr., 16 3-pdr., 6 Pompons, 2 M.	5	18	865
Agamemnon	16,600	27	20,000	1904	1907	8,025,325	" ..	5	18	865
King Edward	16,350	27	18,000	1902	1905	7,366,225	4 12-in., 4 9-in., 10 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 14 3-pdr., 2 Max.	5	18	777
Commonwealth	16,350	27	18,538	1902	1905	6,962,055	4 12-in., 4 9-in., 10 6-in., 14 12-pdr., 16 3-pdr.	4	18	777
Dominion	16,350	27	18,438	1902	1905	6,828,950	" ..	4	18	777
Hindustan	16,350	27	18,521	1902	1905	7,272,630	" ..	4	19	777
New Zealand	16,350	27	18,440	1903	1905	7,121,875	" ..	4	19	777
Africa	16,350	27	18,698	1901	1906	7,307,145	" ..	4	19	777
Britannia	16,350	27	18,698	1901	1906	7,253,785	" ..	4	19	777
Hibernia	16,350	27	18,698	1901	1906	7,224,140	" ..	4	19	777
Queen	15,000	29	15,000	1901	1904	5,274,995	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 18 12-pdr., 6 3-pdr.	4	18	900
Prince of Wales	15,000	29	15,000	1901	1904	5,570,395	" ..	4	18	900
Hood	14,150	28	13,000	..	1893	5,162,045	4 13-in., 10 6-in., 10 6-pdr., 12 3-pdr.	3	17	730
Formidable	15,000	27	15,000	1898	1901	5,113,525	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 18 12 pdr., 8 3-pdr.	4	18	750
Irresistible	15,000	27	15,000	1898	1902	5,240,680	" ..	4	18	750
Implacable	15,000	27	15,000	1898	1902	4,945,580	" ..	4	18	750
London	15,000	29	15,345	1898	1902	5,189,975	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 16 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	4	18	755
Venerable	15,000	29	15,345	1899	1902	5,463,765	" ..	4	18	755
Bulwark	15,800	29	15,345	1899	1902	4,889,230	" ..	4	18	755
Magnificent	14,900	28	12,000	1893	1895	4,543,945	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 16 12-pdr., 12 3-pdr.	5	17	757
Majestic	14,900	28	12,000	1894	1895	4,581,910	" ..	5	17	757
Prince George	14,900	28	12,000	1894	1896	4,477,520	" ..	5	17	757
Victorious	14,900	28	12,000	1894	1897	4,426,060	" ..	5	17	757
Cæsar	14,900	28	12,000	1895	1898	3,540,848	" ..	5	17	757
Hannibal	14,900	28	12,000	1894	1897	4,533,995	" ..	5	17	757
Illustrious	14,900	28	12,000	1895	1898	4,472,925	" ..	5	17	757
Jupiter	14,900	28	12,000	1894	1897	4,510,055	" ..	5	17	757
Mars	14,900	28	12,000	1894	1897	4,512,010	" ..	5	17	757
Royal Sovereign	14,150	28	13,312	1899	1902	4,195,680	4 13-in., 10 6-in., 16 6-pdr., 12 3-pdr.	3	17	712
Ramillies	14,150	28	13,312	1889	1893	4,513,000	" ..	3	17	730
Empress of India	14,150	28	13,312	1890	1893	4,231,605	" ..	3	17	730
Resolution	14,150	28	13,312	1891	1893	4,377,610	" ..	3	17	730
Royal Oak	14,150	28	13,312	1892	1894	4,496,360	" ..	3	17	730
Repulse	14,150	28	13,312	1889	1904	3,405,896	" ..	3	17	730
Revenge	14,150	28	13,312	1889	1895	4,[illegible]80,505	" ..	3	17	730
Albemarle	14,000	27	18,296	1900	1903	5,049,175	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	4	18	759
Cornwallis	14,000	27	18,296	1899	1904	5,115,735	" ..	4	18	750
Duncan	14,000	27	18,296	1899	1903	5,115,735	" ..	4	18	750
Exmouth	14,000	27	18,296	1899	1903	5,162,045	" ..	4	18	750
Russell	14,000	27	18,296	1899	1903	5,189,975	" ..	4	18	750
Canopus	12,950	26	13,500	1897	1900	3,466,064	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	4	18	700
Ocean	12,950	26	13,500	1897	1900	3,635,102	" ..	4	18	700
Goliath	12,950	26	13,500	1897	1900	3,364,054	" ..	4	18	700
Glory	12,950	26	13,500	1896	1901	3,364,056	" ..	4	18	700
Albion	12,950	26	13,500	1896	1902	3,434,980	" ..	4	18	700
Vengeance	12,950	26	13,500	1897	1901	3,354,668	"	4	18	700

GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Swiftsure	11,800	25	12,500	1902	1904	$4,225,180	4 10-in., 14 7-in., 14 14-pdr., 12 12-pdr., 12 6-pdr.	2	19	700
Triumph	11,800	25	12,500	1902	1904	4,227,395	"	2	19	700
Barfleur (2)	10,500	26	13,163	1890	1894	2,913,025	4 10-in., 10 6-in., 2 9-pdr., 8 6-pdr., 9 3-pdr., 12 6-pdr.	3	18	625
Centurion (2)	10,500	26	13,163	1891	1893	2,965,220	"	3	18	625

GERMANY.

Ersatz-Hildebrand (1)	19,000	26	24,000	1907	1910	....	10 11-in., 16 24-pdr.	6	19	860
Ersatz-Heimdall (1)	19,000	26	24,000	1907	1910	....	"	6	19	860
Ersatz-Beowulf (1)	19,000	26	24,000	1907	1910	....	"	6	19	860
Ersatz-Oldenburg (1)	19,000	26	24,000	1907	1910	....	"	6	19	860
Ersatz-Frithjof (1)	19,000	26	24,000	1907	1910	....	"	6	19	860
Posen	19,000	25	24,000	1907	1908	$10,125,000	12 11-in., 20 4.1-in.	6	19	860
Rheinland	19,000	25	24,000	1907	1908	10,125,000	12 11-in., 20 4.1-in.	6	19	860
Westfalen (1)	17,710	26	24,000	1907	1909	9,125,000	10 11-in., 50 cal., 20 4.1 in.	6	19	860
Nassau (1)	17,710	26	24,000	1907	1909	9,125,000	10 11-in., 50 cal., 20 4.1-in.	6	19	860
Deutschland	13,200	25	16,000	1903	1906	6,070,000	4 11-in., 14 6-in., 20 24-pdr., 4 1-pdr.	6	18	729
Hannover	13,200	25	16,000	1904	1907	6,070,000	"	6	18	729
Schleswig-Holstein (1)	13,200	25	16,000	1904	1908	6,070,000	"	6	18	729
Pommern	13,200	25	16,000	1904	1907	6,070,000	"	6	18	729
Schlesien (1)	13,200	25	16,000	1904	1908	6,070,000	"	6	18	729
Braunschweig	13,200	26	16,000	1901	1904	5,787,500	4-11 in. 14 6-in. 20 24-pdrs., 12 1-pdr., 8 M.	6	18	691
Hessen	13,200	26	16,000	1902	1905	5,787,500	"	6	18	691
Elsass	13,200	26	16,000	1901	1904	5,787,500	"	6	18	691
Preussen	13,200	26	16,000	1902	1905	5,787,500	"	6	18	691
Lothringen	13,200	26	16,000	1902	1906	5,787,500	"	6	18	691
Wittelsbach	11,830	28	15,000	1898	1902	5,500,000	4 9-in., 18 6-in., 12 15-pdr., 12 1-pdr., 8 M.	6	18	650
Wettin	11,830	28	15,000	1899	1902	5,500,000	"	6	18	650
Zahringen	11,830	28	15,000	1899	1902	5,500,000	"	6	18	650
Schwaben	11,830	28	15,000	1900	1903	5,500,000	"	6	18	650
Mecklenburg	11,830	28	15,000	1900	1903	5,500,000	"	6	18	650
Kaiser Frederick III.	11,150	28	14,000	1895	1898	4,812,500	"	6	18	660
K. Wilhelm der Grosse	11,150	28	14,000	1898	1901	4,812,500	"	6	18	660
K. Wilhelm II.	11,150	28	14,000	1896	1900	4,812,500	"	6	18	660
K. Karl der Grosse	11,150	28	14,000	1898	1901	4,812,500	"	6	18	660
K. Barbarossa	11,150	28	14,000	1898	1901	4,812,500	"	6	18	660
Brandenburg	10,060	26	10,000	1890	1894	3,720,000	6 11-in., 8 4-in., 8 15-pdr., 12 1-pdr., 4 M.	3	17	568
Weissenburg	10,060	26	10,000	1890	1894	3,720,000	"	3	17	568
Worth	10,060	26	10,000	1890	1894	3,720,000	"	3	17	568
Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm	10,060	26	10,000	1890	1894	3,720,000	"	3	17	568
COAST SERV. B'SHIPS.										
Siegfried (11)	4,150	18	5,100	(8)	(9)	(10)	3 9-in., 10 15-pdr., 6 1-pdr.	4	15	297
Hildebrand (11)	4,150	18	5,100	(8)	(9)	(10)	"	4	15	297
Beowulf (11)	4,150	18	5,100	(8)	(9)	(10)	3 9-in., 10 15-pdr., 6 1-pdr.	4	15	297
Hagen (11)	4,150	18	5,100	(8)	(9)	(10)	"	4	15	297
Frithjof (11)	4,150	18	5,100	(8)	(9)	(10)	"	4	15	297
Odin	4,150	18	5,100	(8)	(9)	(10)	"	4	15	297
Heimdal (11)	4,150	18	5,100	(8)	(9)	(10)	"	4	15	297
Aegir	4,150	18	5,100	(8)	(9)	(10)	"	4	15	297

JAPAN.

No. 1 (1)	20,750	28	26,500	1906	1911	....	14 12-in., 10 6-in., 12 4-in.	5	20	....
No. 2 (1)	20,750	28	26,500	1907	1911	....	"	5	20	....
Satsuma	19,250	29	27,000	1906	1908	....	4 12-in., 12 10-in., 12 6-in.	5	20	....
Aki	18,800	29	27,000	1905	1908	....	"	5	20	....
Kashima	16,400	27	17,000	1904	1906	....	4 12-in., 4 10-in., 12 6-in., 12 14-pdr., 3 3-pdr.	5	18	864
Katori	16,400	27	17,000	1904	1906	....	"	5	18	864
Mikasa	15,200	28	15,000	1899	1902	....	4 12-in., 14 6-in., 20 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr., 4 2-pdr.	4	18	756
Shikishima	15,000	28	14,500	1897	1900	....	"	5	18	741
Asahi	15,000	28	14,500	1897	1901	....	4 12-in., 14 6-in., 20 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr., 6 2-pdr.	5	18	741

JAPAN—*Continued.*

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Iwami (3)	13,566	26	16,500	1900	1904	....	4 12-in., 6 8-in., 20 12-pdr., 20 3-pdr., 8 1-pdr.	4	18	750
Hizen (4)	12,700	25	16,000	1898	1902	$5,000,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 12-pdr., 20 3-pdr.	4	18	750
Suwo (5)	12,674	27	14,500	1898	1902	5,000,000	4 10-in., 11 6-in., 20 12-pdr.	4	19	732
Sagami (6)	12,674	27	14,500	1895	1901	5,000,000	"	4	19	732
Fuji	12,300	29	13,690	1894	1897	5,500,000	4 12-in., 10 6-in., 16 12-pdr.	5	18	600
Tango (7)	11,000	28	9,000	1892	1898	5,500,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 16 3-pdr.	4	16	750

FRANCE.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Danton (1)	18,400	27	22,500	1906	1910	$8,000,120	4 12-in., 12 9-in., 16 12-pdr., 10 3-pdr.	2	19	681
Mirabeau (1)	17,710	27	22,500	1906	1910	9,016,120	"	2	19	681
Diderot (1)	17,710	27	22,500	1907	1911	10,004,120	"	2	19	681
Condorcet (1)	17,710	27	22,500	1907	1911	10,004,120	"	2	19	681
Vergniaud (1)	17,710	27	22,500	1907	1912	10,004,120	"	2	19	681
Voltaire (1)	17,710	27	22,500	1907	1912	10,004,120	"	2	19	681
Démocratie	14,635	28	18,000	1903	1907	4,892,720	4 12-in., 10 7-in., 13 9-pdr., 10 3-pdr.	2	18	793
Justice	14,635	28	18,000	1903	1907	8,351,925	"	2	18	793
Liberté	14,635	28	18,000	1903	1907	8,262,180	"	2	18	793
Verité (6)	14,635	28	18,000	1903	1908	8,307,055	"	2	18	793
République	14,865	28	19,626	1903	1906	7,615,680	4 12-in., 18 6-in., 26 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	2	19	793
Patrie	14,865	28	19,626	1902	1906	8,374,350	"	2	19	793
Suffren	12,527	28	16,500	1899	1903	5,977,820	4 12-in., 10 6-in., 8 3-in., 20 ½-in.	2	18	615
Charlemagne	11,105	28	14,500	1894	1899	5,482,160	4 12-in., 10 5-in., 8 4-in., 20 3-pdr.	2	18	632
St. Louis	11,105	28	14,500	1895	1900	5,404,985	"	2	18	632
Gaulois	11,105	28	14,500	1896	1899	5,469,625	"	2	18	632
Bouvet	12,007	28	14,000	1893	1898	5,503,850	2 12-in., 2 10-in., 8 5-in.	2	18	621
Massena	11,735	27	13,500	1892	1898	5,502,000	"	2	17	642
Charles Martel	11,693	28	14,996	1891	1896	5,464,150	"	2	18	632
Carnot	11,954	27	16,300	1891	1896	5,350,440	"	2	17	625
Jauregiuberry	11,637	28	15,800	1891	1896	5,347,680	"	2	18	625
Brennus	11,190	26	14,000	1889	1895	4,958,835	3 13-in., 10 6-in., 4 9-pdr., 14 3-pdr.	6	17	696
Henri IV	8,948	23	11,500	1897	1903	4,096,240	2 10-in., 7 5-in.	2	17	464
Bouvines	6,661	23	8,400	1890	1894	2,973,200	2 12-in., 8 4-in.	2	16	323
Tréhouart	6,691	23	8,400	1890	1896	2,965,500	"	2	16	323
Jemmappes	6,474	22	9,250	1889	1895	2,625,000	2 13-in., 4 4-in.	2	16	334
Valmy	6,474	23	8,954	1889	1895	2,894,785	"	2	16	297
Furieux (2)	5,925	22	5,033	1883	1905	1,323,200	2 9-in., 4 9-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	2	14	248
Indomptable (2)	7,105	23	6,605	1883	1903	....	2 10-in., 6 4-in., 10 3-pdr.	2	14	332
Caiman (2)	7,050	25	6,000	1885	1903	....	"	2	14	332
Requin (2)	7,078	25	7,000	1885	1903	....	"	2	14	332

ITALY.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Vittorio Emanuele	12,625	26	20,000	1901	1907	$5,600,000	2 12-in., 12 8-in., 12 12-pdr.	4	22	715
Regina Elena	12,625	26	20,000	1901	1907	5,600,000	"	4	22	715
Napoli	12,625	26	20,000	1903	1908	5,600,000	"	4	22	715
Roma	12,625	26	20,000	1903	1908	5,600,000	"	4	22	715
Benedetto Brin	13,427	27	14,000	1898	1904	5,750,000	4 12-in., 4 8-in., 12 6-in., 16 12-pdr., 8 6-pdr.	4	18	720
Regina Margherita	13,427	27	14,000	1898	1904	5,750,000	"	4	18	720
Ammiraglio di St. Bon	9,800	26	9,000	1897	1901	3,500,000	4 10-in., 8 6-in., 8 4-in., 6 6-pdr.	4	16	542
Emanuele Filiberto	9,800	26	9,000	1897	1902	3,500,000	4 10-in., 8 6-in., 8 4-in., 6 12-pdr., 6 3-pdr.	4	16	542
Varese	7,400	25	13,500	1898	1901	3,000,000	1 10-in., 2 8-in., 14 6-in.	4	20	517
Giuseppe Garibaldi	7,400	25	13,500	1898	1901	3,000,000	"	4	20	517
Francesco Ferrusio	7,400	25	13,500	1899	1904	3,000,000	"	4	20	517
No. 1 (1)	19,000	28	30,000	1907	1912	....	8 12-in., 12 4-in.	..	24	..
No. 2 (1)	19,000	28	30,000	1907	1912	....	8 12-in., 12 4-in.	..	24	..
San Giorgio (1)	9,830	25	20,000	1904	1909	....	4 10-in., 8 8-in., 16 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	..	24	550
San Marco (1)	9,830	25	20,000	1905	1910	....	"	..	24	550
Pisa (1)	9,830	25	20,000	1906	1908	....	"	..	24	550
Amalfi (1)	9,830	25	20,000	1906	1908	....	"	..	24	550

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
AUSTRO-HUNGARY.										
Ersatz Tegetthoff (1)	14,500	...	....	1907	1910	....	4 12-in., 8 9-in.	....	20	....
Stefanie (1)	14,500	....	....	1907	1911	....	" "	....	20	....
Rudolf (1)	14,500	....	...	1907	1912	....	" "	....	20	....
Erzherzog Karl	10,000	25	14,000	1901	1905	$3,650,000	4 9-in., 12 7-in., 14 12-pdr	2	19	700
" Friedrich	10,000	28	14,000	1902	1906	3,650,000	" "	2	19	700
" Max	10,000	25	14,000	1903	1907	3,650,000	" "	2	19	700
Habsburg	8,340	25	11,900	1899	1903	2,504,000	12 6-in., 3 9-in., 10 12-pdr	2	18	638
Arpad	8,340	25	11,900	1899	1903	2,640,000	" "	2	18	638
Babenburg	8,340	25	11,900	1900	1904	2,640,000	" "	2	18	628
Erzherzog Ferd'nd (1)	14,500	26	20,000	....	....	....	4 12-in., 8 9-in., 20 4-in	2	20	..
Radetzky (1)	14,500	26	14,500	....	....	...	" "	2	..	..
Wien	5,600	21	8,480	1893	1896	1,980,000	4 9-in., 6 6-in., 14 3-pdr	4	16	460
Monarch	5,600	21	8,480	1893	1896	2,000,000	" "	4	16	460
Budapest	5,600	21	8,480	1893	1896	2,000,000	" "	4	16	460
RUSSIA.										
Imperator Pavel (1)	17,400	27	17,600	1903	1909	$6,000,000	4 12-in., 12 8-in., 20 4-in	6	18	....
Andrei Pervoswanni (1)	17,400	27	17,600	1903	1909	6,000,000	" "	6	18	....
Slava	13,566	26	16,500	1902	1905	7,500,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 12-pdr., 20 3-pdr.	4	18	750
Tsessarevitch	13,380	28	16,300	1899	1904	6,000,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 12 pdr., 2 9-pdr., 20 3-pdr.	4	18	732
Pantelimon	12,480	27	10,600	1898	1902	5,000,000	4 12-in., 16 6-in., 14 3-in.	5	17	636
Ievstafi	12,733	27	10,600	1905	....	....	4 12-in., 16 6-in., 14 3-in.	5	16	731
Zlatoust	12,733	27	10,600	1905	....	....	" "	5	16	731
Trisvititelia	13,318	27	10,600	1893	1896	6,000,000	4 12-in., 8 6-in., 4 4-in.	6	18	582
Rostislav	8,880	24	8,500	1896	1899	4,250,000	4 10-in., 8 5-in.	6	16	624
Georgi Pobiedoncsetz	10,280	26	10,600	1892	1896	2,155,000	6 12-in., 7 6-in.	7	16	500
Sinope	10,180	27	13,000	1887	1890	4,500,000	" "	7	16	325
SWEDEN.										
Oscar II	4,275	16	8,500	1905	1907	....	2 8-in., 8 6-in., 10 6-pdr.	2	18	326
Aran	3,650	16	6,500	1901	1902	....	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 10 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	2	17	250
Vasa	3,650	16	6,500	1893	1901	....	" "	2	17	250
Tapperheten	3,650	16	6,500	1901	1904	....	" "	2	17	250
Dristigheten	3,500	16	5,570	1900	1901	....	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 10 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	2	16	250
NORWAY.										
Norge	3,800	16	4,850	1898	1901	$1,750,000	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 8 12-pdr.	2	17	250
Eidsvold	3,800	16	4,850	1898	1901	1,750,000	" "	2	17	250
Haarfagre	3,400	19	3,700	1896	1898	1,500,000	2 8-in., 6 4-in., 6 12-pdr., 6 1-pdr.	2	17	220
Tordenskjold	3,400	19	3,700	1897	1899	1,500,000	" "	2	17	220
DENMARK.										
Herluf Trolle	3,470	16	4,200	1896	1901	....	2 9-in., 16 6-in., 10 6-pdr.	3	16	250
Olfert Fischer	3,470	16	4,200	1896	1901	....	" "	3	16	250
Peder Skram (1)	3,470	16	4,200	..	..	....	" "	3	16	250
Skjold	2,160	17	2,200	1893	1899	....	1 9-in., 3 4-in., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	4	13	210
Hvitfeldt	3,200	..	5,000	1886	1889	$1,000,000	2 10-in., 10-6 pdr., 2 Mach.	4	15	298
THE NETHERLANDS.										
Tromp	5,300	18	6,000	1904	1908	$1,737,500	2 9-in., 4 6-in., 10 12-pdr.	3	16	344
Koningin Regentes	4,950	18	5,300	1898	1902	1,737,500	2 9-in., 4 6-in., 8 12-pdr.	3	16	320
De Ruyter	4,950	18	5,300	1900	1904	1,737,500	" "	3	16	320
Hertog Hendrik	4,950	18	5,300	1899	1903	1,737,500	" "	3	16	320
Gelderland	3,950	17	10,000	1895	1900	....	2 6-in., 6 4-in., 4 12-pdr., 8 1-pdr.	4	20	333
Noordbrabant	3,950	17	10,000	1897	1900	....	" "	4	20	333
Utrecht	3,950	17	10,000	1897	1900	....	" "	4	20	333
Heemskerck (1)	5,130	17	6,600	1908	..	1,700,000	2 9-in., 6 6-in., 6 12-pdr.	2	17	441

SPAIN.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Pelayo	9,950	28	8,000	1887	1890	....	2 12-in., 2 11-in., 9 5-in., 12 2-pdr., 9 1-pdr., 1 M.	7	16	621
Emperador Carlos V.	9,200	29	15,000	1893	1898	$3,600,000	2 9-in., 8 5-in., 4 4-in., 2 12-pdr., 8 6-pdr.	6	19	600
Princesa de Asturias	7,000	25	10,000	1896	..	3,000,000	2 9-in., 8 5-in., 2 12-pdr., 8 6-pdr.	2	18	497
Cataluna	7,000	25	10,000	1900	..	3,000,000	" ..	2	18	497
Reina Regente (1)	5,372	19	15,000	1899	1906	....	10 6-in., 12 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	3	21	497

PORTUGAL.

Vasco da Gama	3,100	20	6,000	1875	1902	$660,000	2 8-in., 1 6-in., 1 12-pdr., 6 3-pdr.	2	15	218
Don Carlos I	4,100	17	12,500	1898	1899	....	4 6-in., 8 4-in., 12 3-pdr., 10 1-pdr.	5	20	473

TURKEY.

Messoudieh	10,000	27	11,000	1874	1876	....	2 9-in., 12 6-in., 14 12-pdr., 10 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 field	..	16	600
Assar-I-Tewfik	5,000	25	3,560	1903	1907	....	3 6-in., 7 4-in., 6 6-pdr.	..	13	320

GREECE.

Hydra	5,000	24	6,700	1889	1891	....	3 10-in., 5 6-in., 1 4-in., 8 9-pdr., 4 3-pdr., 12 1-pdr.	3	17	440
Spetsai	5,000	24	6,700	1889	1891	....	" ..	3	17	440
Psara	5,000	24	6,700	1890	1892	....	" ..	3	17	440
Pisa (2)	9,830	23	18,000	1906	1909	....	4 10-in., 8 8-in., 16 12-pdr.	3	22	550

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Independencia	2,336	13	2,780	1891	1893	$880,000	2 9-in., 4 4-in., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	2	14	225
Libertad	2,336	13	2,780	1890	1892	880,000	2 9-in., 4 4-in., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	2	14	225
Almirante Brown (2)	4,267	22	4,500	1880	1897	....	10 6-in., 4 4-in., 8 3-pdr	2	14	380

BRAZIL.

Minas Geraes (1)	18,000	25	24,500	1907	1910	....	12 12-in., 22 4-in.	4	21	....
Sao Paulo (1)	18,000	25	24,500	1907	1910	....	" ..	4	21	....
Rio de Janeiro (1)	18,000	25	24,500	1907	1911	....	" ..	4	21	....
Riachuelo	5,700	22	7,000	1883	1895	$1,825,000	4 9-in., 6 4-in., 6 3-pdr., 15 M.	5	16	390
Deodoro	3,162	15	3,400	1896	1901	....	2 9-in., 4 4-in., 2 12-pdr., 4 6-pdr.	2	14	200
Floriano	3,162	15	3,400	1896	1901	....	" ..	2	14	200

CHILE.

O'Higgins	8,500	22	10,000	1896	1898	$3,500,000	4 8-in., 10 6-in., 4 4-in., 10 12-pdr., 10 6-pdr., 4 Mach.	5	19	420
Capitan Prat	6,901	26	12,000	1888	1893	1,955,000	4 9-in., 8 4-in., 6 6-pdr., 4 3-pdr., 10 1-pdr., 5 Max.	4	18	480
Almirante Cochrane (2)	3,500	22	2,920	..	1900	....	6 8-in., 1 13-pdr., 4 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr.	4	12	242

NOTES. 1. Building. 2. Reconstructed. 3. Formerly the Russian Oriel, captured 1905. 4. Formerly the Russian Retvizan, scuttled at Port Arthur and raised September, 1905. 5. Formerly the Russian Pobieda, scuttled during war and salved 1905. 6. Formerly the Russian Peresviet, scuttled during war and salved 1905. 7. Formerly the Russian Poltava, sunk during war and salved 1905. 8. Keels laid from 1888 to 1892. 9. Completed from 1899 to 1903. 10. Cost from $850,000 to $1,167,500. 11. Early Siegfried class.

UNITED STATES.

A full statement of the battleships of United States Navy will be found on other pages. See Index.

Polar Explorations in 1909.

BY GILBERT H. GROSVENOR, EDITOR NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

Nineteen hundred and nine will always rank as the most eventful year in Polar history. An American placed the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole, while a British expedition gained a position almost within sight of the South Pole. The scientific discoveries made during the year at each end of the earth are extremely important and have dissipated the mystery that for many centuries has enwrapped the top and bottom of the globe.

September 1, 1909, Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn telegraphed from Shetland Islands that he had discovered the North Pole April 21, 1908. Cook had been landed by John R. Bradley's yacht at Annootok, nearly 800 miles from the Pole, in August, 1907. Cook's assertion is that on February 19, 1908, with eleven men and 103 dogs, he left Annootok, crossed Smith Sound, traversed Ellesmere Land to Nansen Sound, which he followed to Land's End. On March 19, with two Eskimos and 26 dogs, he left Cape Thomas Hubbard for the Pole, 460 miles distant, which he claims to have reached on April 21. The return route was considerably to the west of the upward march. Open water compelled him to keep to the west of Axel Heiberg Land, and other circumstances detained him at Cape Sparbo, North Devon, during the Winter of 1908-09. On February 18 he started for Annootok, where he arrived on April 15, and thence at Upernavik May 21, 1909.

Five days after Cook's announcement was received came word from Indian Harbor that Commander Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, had reached the Pole April 6, 1909. And a few hours later the assertion followed that Cook had not been within 450 miles of the North Pole. Scientists and geographers throughout the world have asserted that before the conclusions of either Commander Peary or Dr. Cook that the North Pole had been discovered could be accepted it would be necessary that the original records and data of each explorer be carefully examined by a scientific commission. At the date of this writing, November 25, 1909, Commander Peary's records have been examined by an expert commission of the National Geographic Society and his claim of having reached the Pole has been sustained. Dr. Cook's records on this date are en route to Denmark, where they will be examined by the University of Copenhagen.

The Peary expedition went north in July, 1908, on the steamer Roosevelt, which had been specially constructed on plans by Peary several years before and which had enabled him to make the furthest north, 87 deg. 6 min., in 1906. At Etah 39 Eskimo men and women, 10 children and 226 dogs were taken on board. The Roosevelt then proceeded up Kane Basin through Robeson Channel to Cape Sheridan, where on September 5 the Winter base was reached. During the remaining days of daylight the supplies and equipment were transferred to different caches as far west as Cape Columbia, while hunting parties secured many bear, musk oxen and deer, which gave fresh meat during the Winter. After the Polar night set in the men were kept in condition by sledging trips when the moon was up. On February 15, twenty days before sunrise, the march from Cape Sheridan to Cape Columbia began. February 28 and March 1 the North Pole party left Cape Columbia in five detachments. Capt. Bartlett, skipper of the Roosevelt, headed the first detachment, which was lightly equipped, to break the trail. Peary brought up the rear. The detachments were sent back one after another, the fourth, in command of Capt. Bartlett, leaving Peary near the 88th parallel. From here Peary, Mat Hensen and four Eskimos made the final dash of 140 miles to the Pole in five days, which they reached on April 6. Thirty hours were spent at the Pole taking observations, in going ten miles beyond the camp and then eight miles to the right of it, in depositing records and studying the horizon and searching for a place to make a sounding. During twenty of the thirty hours at the Pole the weather was cloudless. The lowest temperature recorded was 53 degrees below zero, the maximum 12 below. On the afternoon of April 7 they started back. During the first three days the party made 130 miles, which is the record for Arctic travelling. The return trip to Cape Columbia required only 16 days, which is a wonderfully quick trip for 400 odd miles. The journey from Cape Columbia to the Pole had required 36 days, 14 of which were lost because of delays at open leads in the ice.

Aside from the attainment of the Pole itself, the most important results were a series of soundings taken by Peary. The first, made about 50 miles north of Cape Columbia, showed a depth of 110 fathoms. Another sounding about 90 miles from the coast gave a depth of 325 fathoms. This was just after the great lead had been crossed. Peary believes that this great open lead, which had caused him so much trouble in his previous expeditions, marks the edge of the continental shelf. Five miles from the Pole a sounding of 1,500 fathoms, or one and three-quarter miles, gave no bottom, showing the enormous depth of the sea at the top of the globe—quite a contrast from the lofty plateau at the other end of the world.

On July 18 the Roosevelt left her Winter quarters, and a month later landed the Eskimos at Etah. On September 5 Indian Harbor was reached and the world notified that the Pole had been discovered by an American.

Peary's success in reaching the goal which had been sought for three centuries was made possible by long experience and a thorough knowledge of the difficulties to be overcome. The planning of his supporting parties was so admirably conceived that when the last supporting party left him, 140 miles from the Pole, his sledges were full and his dogs and men in first-class condition.

His attainment of the North Pole crowns a life devoted to the exploration of the icy North. In 1892 he crossed the ice cap of Greenland in a sledging trip of 1,200 miles, and proved that Greenland is an island instead of a continent extending to the Pole. Next to the discovery of the Pole itself, this feat is the most important piece of exploration accomplished in the North. Since 1891 not only all his energies, but every dollar he could spare, have been devoted to the cause. Aside from the late Morris K. Jesup and possibly one other, Peary himself has contributed more dollars to his expeditions than any other individual. His successive expeditions have not only mapped thousands of miles of the coast line of Greenland, Grant Land and Ellesmere Land, but they have brought back valuable tidal and meteorological data, immense geological collections obtained all the way from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Cape Morris Jesup, the greatest known meteorite and many specimens of the Arctic reindeer and other Arctic fauna which he discovered. Incidentally Peary has shown that animal life extends almost to the Pole itself. The importance of his previous scientific work has been recognized by special gold medals from the National Geographic Society, the American Geographical Society of New York, the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Paris Geographical Society, the Geographical Society of Berlin, and many scientific organizations.

POLAR EXPLORATIONS IN 1909—*Continued.*

Americans have a right to be proud of their record in North Polar exploration. Every forward step to the top of the world along the Greenland route has been made by an American. In 1853 Elisha Kent Kane, of Philadelphia, discovered the passage to the Kane Basin; in 1870 Charles Francis Hall discovered the passage to the Polar Ocean; Greely, U. S. A., in 1882 pushed the Stars and Stripes to 83 deg. 24 min.; and now Peary has broken the trail to the Pole itself.

Walter Wellman in August made a third attempt to reach the North Pole in a dirigible balloon. He failed, but probably in a few years his plan of getting to the Pole in a flying machine will be the usual method of Polar exploration.

News of the success of Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton in the far south first reached the world when the Nimrod, bringing back his party, put in at Half Moon Bay, Stuart Island, New Zealand, March 23, 1909. Nothing had been heard from Shackleton since he was landed in January, 1908, at Cape Royds, near the base of the active volcano Mount Erebus. Here he had made his headquarters at the same spot used by the previous very successful British Antarctic expedition of 1901-04, which was headed by Capt. Robert F. Scott, R. N., and of which Shackleton himself was a member. Shackleton's equipment contained several features novel in South Polar work—eight ponies which had been brought all the way from Manchuria, China, and a motor car. The motor car proved of little value on the rough ice, but the ponies showed remarkable endurance of cold, and it was owing to their great pulling power that Shackleton reached 88 deg. 23 min. on January 9, 1909.

Shackleton's main party, consisting of himself, Adams, Marshall and Wild, with four ponies, left Cape Royds October 29, 1908. For four weeks they headed up the great ice barrier, reaching November 26 latitude 82 deg. 18 1-2 min, longitude 168 deg. E. They had now travelled 400 miles almost due south, and passed the "furthest south" record made by Scott, Shackleton and Wilson in 1902. The high range of mountains which had been visible on the west during the entire journey now began to trend more to the southeast and east, and threatened to obstruct the direct route to the Pole. Shackleton therefore changed his course and headed directly toward the mountains. They discovered a glacier 130 miles long and approximately 40 miles wide, by means of which they were able in spite of treacherous snow and crevasses to ascend the mountain range. At the foot of a wonderful granite cliff, polished by the winds and snows of ages, on December 5 they left their fourth depot. The following day it took the party six hours to pass about 600 yards of crevassed ice. Their surviving pony (the others had been killed and cached for the return) on the same day dropped through a crevasse and was lost, but happily the swingle tree snapped and the sledge was saved. This accident left the party with two sledges and the weight of about 250 pounds per man to haul. In latitude 85 deg. Wild, who had climbed the slope of the mountain in order to look ahead, found six seams of coal ranging from four inches to eight feet in thickness. Near this point Shackleton also found fossil carboniferous wood.

On December 18 in latitude 85 deg. 10 min. they had attained an altitude of about 7,000 feet, and, thinking that they had now reached the summit, they made a depot and left everything they could spare, including their extra clothing, but they were obliged to ascend 3,000 feet more, and it was not until December 26 that they gained the great inland plateau behind the mountain ranges they had discovered. They pushed over the plateau south through a constant southerly blizzard of terrific force and drifting snow and in a temperature of 37 to 70 deg. below freezing.

On January 7 and 8 the blizzard made any march impossible, and the men lay in their sleeping bags, frequently attacked by frost bite. The wind blew from 80 to 90 miles an hour, and the suffering of the party was extreme. For some days they had been living on greatly reduced rations. On January 9 the blizzard abated, and they continued on a few miles further to 88 deg. 23 min.—110 miles from the South Pole—where they hoisted the Union Jack and deposited a brass cylinder containing stamps and documents. The altitude here was 10,000 feet, and the great white plain extended to the south as far as they could see. It was evident that the geographical South Pole is situated on a plateau at least 10,000 feet above the sea level.

The scientific results of Shackleton's expedition also included the first ascent of the volcano Erebus, 13,350 feet, and a sight of its great crater, which is about half a mile wide and 900 feet deep. The volcano is quite active, throwing up great columns of steam and sulphurous smoke. Shackleton has brought back wonderful photographs of Erebus, and the first moving pictures of life in the Antarctic, and of the extraordinary penguin, which lays its egg on a cake of ice in the blackness of the Polar night and then holds the egg and chick on its feet until the young bird can care for itself.

A most important discovery was the finding of living microscopic animals on some fungus that had been thawed out from a lump of ice taken from the bottom of a small fresh water pond. These rotifers showed remarkable vitality. Murray, the biologist of the expedition, would thaw them out from a block of ice, freeze them up again, and repeat this process several times without killing them. A large number of them survived a temperature of 200 deg. Fahrenheit and a brine solution so strongly saline that it would not freeze at a temperature above minus 7 deg. Fahrenheit. Water bears were found living while frozen in ice just as well as the rotifers.

The expedition has probably solved the problem of the great ice barrier, which is sometimes called one of the seven wonders of the world. The barrier is a great floating plain of ice 1,000 and more feet thick, extending from King Edward Land across to Cape Royds, a distance of over 400 miles. Its front is a precipitous wall of ice from 70 to 250 feet above the sea. The plain extends south for at least 400 miles, probably ending at about 84 deg. south latitude. It had been previously supposed that the ice was fed by glaciers, but Shackleton's observations tend to show that it is composed mainly of layers of snow. The barrier is retreating at the rate of about half a mile a year.

On the voyage homeward in the Nimrod he discovered a new range of tabular mountains 7,000 feet high, extending from Victoria Land. This new land once more confirms the discoveries made nearly seventy years ago by the American, Wilkes, who first announced to the world the existence of a great Antarctic continent.

Campaigning against the Pole in some respects is easier in the South than in the North. The weather is much harsher and more boisterous in the South, but the working season is longer. The North Pole is surrounded by an ice-covered ocean, which must be crossed in Spring before the ice breaks apart under the Summer sun. The South Pole, on the other hand, is situated on a great ice plateau, which may be traversed during almost the entire period of daylight. Thus, while Peary was compelled to complete his dash from the most northern land to the Pole and back in a period of about sixty days, the South Polar explorer had more than one hundred and twenty days at his disposal.

Statistics of the Countries of the World.

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
China	433,553,030	4,277,170	Peking.
British Empire*	394,246,882	11,543,705	London.
Russian Empire	152,009,300	8,647,657	St. Petersburg
United States†	88,500,000	3,616,484	Washington.
United States and Islands,	97,000,000	3,756,881	Washington.
Philippines	7,635,426	122,000	Manila.
Porto Rico	953,243	3,606	San Juan.
Hawaii	154,001	6,449	Honolulu.
Tutuila, Samoa	5,800	54	.....
Guam	8,661	200	.....
France and Colonies	92,531,825	4,296,130	Paris.
France	38,961,945	207,054	Paris.
Colonies	53,412,340	4,089,076	.....
Algeria	4,739,556	184,474	Algiers.
Senegal, etc	4,528,000	806,000	St. Louis.
Tunis	1,900,000	51,000	Tunis.
Cayenne	32,908	30,500	Cayenne.
Cambodia	1,500,000	37,400	Saigon.
Cochin-China	2,978,529	22,000	.....
Tonquin	7,000,000	46,400	Hanoi.
New Caledonia	51,514	7,750	Noumea.
Tahiti	10,300	600	.....
Sahara	2,550,000	1,541,000	.....
Madagascar	2,305,000	227,000	Antananarivo
German Empire, in Europe	63,884,000	208,830	Berlin.
Prussia	37,293,724	134,603	Berlin.
Bavaria	6,524,672	29,282	Munich.
Saxony	4,508,601	5,787	Dresden.
Wurttemberg	2,302,172	7,528	Stuttgart.
Baden	2,010,728	5,821	Karlsruhe.
Alsace-Lorraine	1,814,564	5,600	Strasburg.
Hesse	1,209,175	2,965	Darmstadt.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	625,045	5,135	Schwerin.
Hamburg	874,878	158	.....
Brunswick	485,958	1,424	Brunswick.
Oldenburg	438,856	2,479	Oldenburg.
Saxe-Weimar	388,095	1,388	Weimar.
Anhalt	328,029	906	Dessau.
Saxe-Meiningen	268,916	953	Meiningen.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	242,432	755	Gotha.
Bremen	233,440	99	.....
Saxe-Altenburg	206,508	511	Altenburg.
Lippe	145,577	469	Detmold.
Reuss (younger line)	144,584	319	Gera.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	103,451	1,131	Neu Strelitz.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	95,835	363	Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sonderh'n.	85,152	333	S'ndershausen
Lubeck	105,857	115	.....
Waldeck	59,127	433	Arolsen.
Reuss (elder line)	70,603	122	Gretz.
Schaumburg-Lippe	44,902	131	Buckeburg.
German Africa	12,210,000	931,460	.....
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	46,978,359	261,035	Vienna.
Japan (with Formosa)	49,732,952	147,655	Tokio.
Netherlands	5,591,701	12,648	Amsterdam.
Netherlands and Colonies	41,347,182	795,648	Amsterdam.
Borneo	1,129,889	212,737	.....
Celebes	1,878,473	71,470	.....
Java	28,746,688	50,554	Batavia.
Moluccas	410,190	43,864	Amboyna.
New Guinea	* 200,000	151,789	.....
Sumatra	3,168,312	161,612	.....
Surinam	70,007	46,060	Paramaribo.

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
Turkish Empire	41,049,720	1,622,080	Constantin'ple
European Turkey	6,130,200	65,350	.....
Asiatic Turkey	17,683,500	693,610	.....
Tripoli	1,000,000	398,000	Tripoli.
Bulgaria	3,744,500	37,200	Sofia.
Egypt	9,821,100	400,000	Cairo.
Italy	32,475,253	110,550	Rome.
Italy and Colonies	38,825,253	449,000	Rome.
Abyssinia	3,500,000	150,000	.....
Eritrea	450,000	88,500	.....
Somal Coast	400,000	100,000	.....
Spain	18,891,574	194,783	Madrid.
Spanish Africa	273,709	258,580	.....
Spanish Islands	127,172	1,957	.....
Brazil	17,371,069	3,218,130	Rio Janeiro.
Mexico	13,607,259	767,005	City of Mexico
Korea	10,519,000	82,000	Seoul.
Congo State	30,000,000	900,000	.....
Persia	7,653,000	628,000	Teheran.
Portugal	5,423,152	35,490	Lisbon.
Portugal and Colonies	14,582,084	838,442	Lisbon.
Portuguese Africa	8,243,527	793,980	.....
Portuguese Asia	910,425	8,972	.....
Sweden	5,294,885	172,876	Stockholm
Norway	2,240,032	124,129	Kristiania.
Morocco	5,000,000	219,000	Fez.
Belgium	7,074,910	11,373	Brussels.
Siam	7,000,000	220,000	Bangkok.
Argentine Republic	6,210,428	1,135,810	Buenos Ayres
Roumania	5,912,520	50,720	Bucharest.
Colombia	4,500,000	428,436	Bogota.
Afghanistan	4,000,000	215,400	Cabul.
Chile	5,000,000	291,541	Santiago.
Peru	2,971,814	697,640	Lima.
Switzerland	3,315,443	15,976	Berne.
Bolivia	2,267,935	709,000	La Paz.
Greece	2,433,806	25,014	Athens.
Denmark	2,585,660	15,389	Copenhagen.
Denmark and Colonies	2,630,000	102,022	Copenhagen.
Iceland	78,470	39,756	Reikjavik.
Greenland	11,893	46,740	Godthaab.
West Indies	30,527	133	.....
Venezuela	2,323,527	593,943	Caracas.
Servia	2,493,770	18,630	Belgrade.
Liberia	2,050,000	35,000	Monrovia.
Nepaul	4,000,000	54,000	Khatmandu.
Cuba	2,048,980	44,164	Havana.
Oman	1,500,000	82,000	Muscat.
Guatemala	1,842,124	48,290	N. Guatemala.
Ecuador	1,500,000	429,000	Quito.
Hayti	1,400,000	10,204	Port au Prince
Salvador	1,006,848	7,225	San Salvador.
Uruguay	1,111,758	72,210	Montevideo.
Khiva	800,000	22,320	Khiva.
Paraguay	635,571	196,349	Asuncion.
Honduras	500,114	46,250	Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua	428,191	49,200	Managua.
Dominican Republic	610,000	18,045	San Domingo.
Costa Rica	341,590	18,400	San Jose.
Panama	361,000	32,380	Panama.
Montenegro	223,000	3,630	Cettinje.

* These estimates of the population and area of the British Empire include the recently acquired possessions in Africa. For statistics in detail see tabular page entitled "The British Empire." † Estimated for 1910 by the United States Comptroller of the Currency. ‡ Estimated for January 1, 1910. The population and area of the Latin American nations are those reported by the Bureau of American Republics for 1907–8.

Civil Lists of European Sovereigns.

Austria-Hungary, Emperor of, $3,875,000.
Bavaria, King of, $1,350,616.
Belgium, King of, $600,000.
Denmark, King of, $227,775; and Crown Prince, $28,800.
Greece, King of, $260,000.
Great Britain and Ireland, the King and Queen receive $2,350,000 and the remainder of the Royal family are allowed $500,000. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, $500,000 per annum, and the Prince of Wales those of the Duchy of Cornwall, about $300,000.
Italy, King of, $3,010,000, of which $360,000 for family.
Netherlands, Queen of, $250,000; also a large revenue from domains, and $62,500 for royal family, courts, and palaces.
Portugal, King of, $557,000.
Prussia, King of, $3,846,121; also a vast amount of private property, castles, forests, and estates, out of which the court expenditure and royal family are paid.
Roumania, King of, $201,432.
Russia, Czar of, had private estates of more than 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia. The annual income was estimated at about $12,000,000. In consequence of the unsettled condition of the empire this is much reduced at present.
Saxony, King of, $852,000.
Servia, King of, $204,000.
Spain, King of, $1,765,000, besides $500,000 for family.
Turkey—The Sultan's income is derived from the revenue of the Crown domains, estimated at about $7,500,000.
Württemberg, King of, $500,000.

Sovereigns of Europe.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR ACCESSION.

Sovereigns.	Accession.	Age at Accession.
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria	1848	19
Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1853	27
John II., Prince of Lichtenstein	1858	19
Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro	1860	20
George I., King of the Hellenes	1863	18
Leopold II., King of the Belgians	1865	31
Charles, King of Roumania	1866	27
George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866	41
Henry XIV., Prince of Reuss (younger line)	1867	36
Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey	1876	34
Charles, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880	50
Alphonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	..
Otto I., King of Bavaria	1886	39
Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria	1887	27
William II., German Emperor	1888	30
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1889	42
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890	39
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1890	11
William, King of Württemberg	1891	44
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1892	24
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1893	29
George, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1893	46
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	1894	27
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1897	16
Fred'k Augustus, Grand Duke, Oldenburg	1900	48
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1900	31
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1900	17
William Ernest, G'd Duke Saxe-Weimar	1901	25
Edward VII., King of Great Britain, etc.	1901	60
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (elder line)	1902	23
Peter, King of Servia	1903	59
Pius X., Pope	1903	69
Frederick, Duke of Anhalt	1904	48
Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1904	56
Augustus III., King of Saxony	1904	39
William, Grand Duke of Luxembourg	1905	53
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1905	33
Frederick VIII., King of Denmark	1906	63
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1907	50
Gustaf V., King of Sweden	1907	49
Manuel II, King of Portugal	1908	19

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES.

Sovereigns.	Yr. of Birth	Age Jan. 1, 1910. y.	m.	d.
George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1826	83	8	28
Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1826	83	3	14
Charles, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1830	79	4	24
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria	1830	79	4	13
Henry XIV., Pr. of Reuss (y'nger line)	1832	77	7	3
Leopold II., King of the Belgians	1835	74	8	21
Pius X., Pope	1835	74	6	30
Charles, King of Roumania	1839	70	8	19
John II., Prince of Lichtenstein	1840	69	2	26
Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro	1841	68	2	23
Edward VII., King of G't Britain, etc.	1841	68	1	23
Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey	1842	67	3	8
Frederick VIII., King of Denmark	1843	66	6	28
Peter, King of Servia	1844	65	..	..
George I., King of the Hellenes	1845	64	6	7
George, Pr. of Schaumburg-Lippe	1846	63	7	24
William, King of Württemberg	1848	61	10	3
Otto, King of Bavaria	1848	61	8	4
Adolphus Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1848	61	5	9
Albert Prince of Monaco	1848	61	1	19
William, Grand Duke of Luxembourg	1852	57	8	10
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzb' g-Rudolstadt	1852	57	4	9
F'k Augustus, Grand Duke of Oldenburg	1852	57	6	28
Frederick Duke of Anhalt	1856	53	4	13
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1857	52	5	23
Gustaf V., King of Sweden	1858	51	6	14
William II., German Emperor	1859	50	11	4
Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria	1861	48	10	6
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1865	44	11	11
Augustus III., King of Saxony	1865	44	7	7
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	1868	41	7	14
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1868	41	1	6
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1869	40	8	19
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1872	37	8	29
William Ernest, G'd D'k Saxe-Weimar	1876	33	6	22
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (eld. line)	1878	31	9	12
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1880	29	4	1
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1882	27	0	1
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1884	25	0	11
Alphonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	23	7	14
Manuel II., King of Portugal	1889	20	11	15

COST OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities paid by the British people to the royal family for its support are as follows: The King and Queen, $2,350,000; Prince of Wales, $100,000; Princess of Wales, $50,000; Princess Christian, $30,000; Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) $30,000; Duke of Connaught, $125,000; Princess Beatrice, $30,000; Duchess of Albany, $30,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, $15,000; Trustees for the King's Daughters, $90,000; Total, $2,910,000. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. During recent years these have amounted to about $500,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales has an income also from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about $300,000 per annum. When the royal children marry dowries are usually provided for them. The last of the children of the late Queen Victoria to marry, Princess Beatrice, received $150,000 as dowry from the British people by Parliamentary grant.

THE RULERS OF FRANCE FROM THE REVOLUTION OF 1792.

(Whitaker's Almanack.)

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat....Sept. 21, 1792
The Directory nominated.....Nov. 1, 1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun..Dec. 24, 1799
Bonaparte, Consul for 10 years.....May 6, 1802
Bonaparte, Consul for life.....Aug. 2, 1802

The Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor.....May 18, 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned).....died July 22, 1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris.....May 5, 1814
Charles X. (dep. July 30, 1830, d. Nov. 6, 1836) 1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French.....1830
(Abdicated Feb. 24, 1848, died Aug. 26, 1850).

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed.....Feb. 22, 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President....Dec. 19, 1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor.....Nov. 22, 1852
(Deposed Sept. 4, 1870, died Jan. 9, 1873.)

The Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence.....Sept. 4, 1870
L. A. Thiers elected President.....Aug. 31, 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected President. May 24, 1873
Jules Grévy elected President.....Jan. 30, 1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President..Dec. 6, 1887
(Assassinated at Lyons June 24, 1894.)
Jean Casimir Perier elected President. June 27, 1894
Felix François Faure elected Pres't..Jan. 17, 1895
Emile Loubet elected President.....Feb. 18, 1899
Armand Fallières elected President..Jan. 17, 1906

Heads of the Governments of the World.

DECEMBER 1, 1909.

COUNTRY.	Official Head.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Menelik II	Emperor	1843	March 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan	Ameer	1872	Oct. 3, 1901
Annam	Duy Tan	King	1899	Oct., 1907
Argentine Republic	José Figueroa Alcorta	President	....	Mar. 12, 1906
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	Emperor	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	Leopold II	King	April 9, 1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bokhara	Seid Abdul Ahad	Ameer	1864	Nov. 12, 1885
Bolivia	Eliodoro Villazon	President	....	Oct. 24, 1909
Brazil	Nilo Pecanha	President	....	1909
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Czar	Feb. 26, 1861	Aug. 11, 1887
Chile	Pedro Montt	President	....	1906
China	Pu-yi (Hsuantung)	Emperor	Feb. 11, 1906	1908
Colombia	Ramon Gonzales Valencia	President	....	1909
Congo Free State	Leopold (King of the Belgians)	Sovereign	April 9, 1835	April 30, 1885
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jiménez	President	....	1909
Cuba	José Miguel Gomez	President	1853	Jan. 1909
Denmark	Frederick VIII	King	June 3, 1843	Jan. 29, 1906
Dominican Republic	Ramon Caceres	President	....	Jan. 1906
Ecuador	Eloy Alfaro	President	....	1906
Egypt	Abbas Pacha	Khédive	July 14, 1874	Jan. 7, 1892
France	Armand Fallières	President	1841	Jan. 17, 1906
Germany	William II	Emperor	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	William II	King		
Bavaria	Otto	King	April 27, 1848	June 13, 1886
Saxony	Frederick Augustus III	King	May 25, 1865	Oct. 15. 1904
Württemberg	William II	King	Feb. 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Baden	Frederick II	Grand Duke	July 9, 1857	Sept. 28, 1907
Hesse	Ernst Louis V	Grand Duke	Nov. 25, 1868	March 13, 1892
Anhalt	Frederick II	Duke	Aug. 19, 1856	Jan. 24, 1904
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis IV	Grand Duke	April 9, 1882	April 10, 1897
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Adolphus Frederick	Grand Duke	July 22, 1848	May 30, 1904
Oldenburg	Frederick Augustus	Grand Duke	Nov. 16, 1852	June 13, 1900
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest	Duke	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Charles Edward	Duke	July 19, 1884	July 30, 1900
Saxe-Meiningen	George II	Duke	April 2, 1826	Sept. 20, 1868
Saxe-Weimar	William Ernest	Grand Duke	June 10, 1876	Jan. 5, 1901
Waldeck-Pyrmont	Frederick	Prince	Jan. 20, 1865	May 12, 1893
Brunswick	Johann Albrecht	Regent	....	May 28. 1907
Great Britain and Ireland	Edward VII	King	Nov. 9, 1841	Jan. 22, 1901
Greece	George	King	Dec. 24, 1845	Oct. 31, 1863
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	President	Dec. 24, 1856	Sept. 25, 1898
Hayti	Antoine Simon	President	....	Dec. 17, 1908
Honduras	Miguel R. Davila	President	....	April 18, 1907
India, Empire of	Edward	Emperor	Nov. 9, 1841	Jan. 22, 1901
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III	King	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Mutsuhito	Mikado	Nov. 3, 1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Khiva	Seid Mahomed Rahim	Kahn	1845	1865
Korea	Chŏk	Emperor	 1874	July 20, 1907
Liberia	Arthur Barclay	President	1854	May, 1907
Luxembourg	William	Grand Duke	April 22, 1852	Nov. 19, 1905
Mexico	General Porfirio Diaz	President	Sept. 30, 1830	Dec. 1, 1884
Monaco	Albert	Prince	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Montenegro	Nicholas	Prince	Oct. 7, 1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Morocco	Muley Hafid	Sultan	1873	1908
Nepal	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Maharaja	Aug. 8, 1875	May 17, 1881
Netherlands	Wilhelmina	Queen	Aug. 31, 1880	Sept. 5, 1898
Nicaragua	General José S. Zelaya	President	1852	1893
Norway	Haakon VII	King	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Feysal bin Turkee	Sultan	....	June 4, 1888
Panama	José D. de Obaldia	President	1845	1908
Paraguay	E. Gonzalez Navero	President	....	1908
Persia	Ahmed Mirza	Shah	1897	1909
Peru	A. B. Leguia	President	....	1908
Portugal	Manuel II	King	Nov. 15, 1889	Feb. 1, 1908
Roumania	Charles	King	April 20, 1839	March 26, 1881
Russia	Nicholas II	Emperor	May 18, 1868	Nov. 2, 1894
Salvador	Fernando Figueroa	President	....	Jan., 1907
Servia	Peter (Karageorgevitch)	King	1844	June 15, 1903
Siam	Khoulalongkorn	King	Sept. 21, 1853	Oct. 1, 1868
Spain	Alphonso XIII	King	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V	King	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	M. Comtesse	President	....	1910
Tunis	Mohamed en Nasir	Bey	....	1908
Turkey	Mohammed V	Sultan	1844	1909
United States of America	William Howard Taft	President	Sept. 15, 1857	March 4, 1909
Uruguay	Claudio Williman	President	....	March 1, 1907
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez	President	....	Dec., 1908
Zanzibar	Seyyid Ali	Sultan	1856	1902

DECEMBER 1, 1909.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

EMPIRE.

Minister Foreign Affairs—Baron A. L. von Aehrenthal.
Minister Finance—Herr von Burian.
Minister War—F. Z. M. von Schaich.
Minister Navy—Adm. Count R. Montecuccoli.

AUSTRIA.

Premier—Baron Richard Bienerth.
Minister Interior—Baron von Haerdtl.
Minister Defences—F. M. L. Friedrich von Georgi.
Minister Railways—Ingeneer Ludwig Warba.
Minister Public Instruction—Count Karl Stürgkh.
Minister Finances—Dr. Leo von Bilinski.
Minister Justice—Dr. Victor von Hochenburger.
Minister Agriculture—Herr von Popp.
Minister Commerce—Dr. R. Weisskirchner.
Minister Labor Department—Dr. August Ritt.
Minister German National—Dr. Gustav Schreiner.
Minister Czech National—Vacant.
Minister Polish National—Dr. von Dulemba.

HUNGARY.

Premier and Finances—Dr. Alexander Wekerle.
Minister Defences—F. Z. M. von Tekelfalussy.
Minister Commerce—Franz Kossuth.
Minister Education & Worship—Count Alb. Appony.
Minister Interior—Count Julius Andrassy.
Minister Agriculture—Dr. Ignas Darányi.
Minister Justice—Vacant.
Minister for Croatia—Géza von Jossipovich.

BELGIUM.

Premier and Minister of the Interior and Agriculture—M. Franz Schollaert.
Minister of Justice—M. Leon de Lantsheere.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Julien Davignon.
Minister of Finance—M. Julien Liebaert.
Min. of Sciences and Arts—M. le Baron Descamps.
Minister of Industry and Labor—M. Armand Hubert.
Minister of Public Works—M. Auguste Delbeke.
Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs—M. Georges Hellepute.
Minister of War—M. le Lieut.-General Hellebaut.
Minister of the Colony (Congo)—M. Jules Renkin.

FRANCE.

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—M. Briand.
Minister Foreign Affairs—M. Pichon.
Minister War—General Brun.
Minister Marine—M. Bonò de Lapeyrière.
Minister Justice—M. Barthou.
Minister Finance—M. Cochery.
Minister Agriculture—M. Ruau.
Minister Commerce—M. Jean Dupuy.
Minister Public Instruction and Fine Arts—M. Doumergue.
Minister Colonies—M. Traullot.
Minister Public Works—M. Millerand.
Minister of Labor and Public Health—M. Viviani.

GERMANY.

Chancellor of the Empire—Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Herr von Schoen.
Minister Interior—Herr Delbrück.
Minister Marine—Admiral v. Tirpitz.
Minister Justice—Dr. Lisco.
Minister Finance—Herr Wermüth.
Minister Post-Office—Herr Kraetke.
Minister War—General von Heeringen.

ITALY.

President and Minister Interior—Signor Giolitti.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Signor Tittoni.
Minister Justice—Signor Orlando.
Minister War—General Spingardi.
Minister Marine—Rear-Admiral Mirabello.
Minister Instruction—Signor Rava.
Minister Finance—Signor Lacava.
Minister Treasury—Signor Carcano.
Minister Agriculture—Signor Cocco-Ortu.
Minister Public Works—Signor Bertolini.
Minister Posts and Telegraphs—Signor Schanzer.

NETHERLANDS.

Premier and Minister Finance—M. Kolkman.
Minister Foreign Affairs—M. de Marees van Sinderen.
Minister Colonies—M. de Wael Malefyt.
Minister Interior—M. Heemskerk.
Minister Marine—M. Wentholt.
Minister Waterways, (Public Works, etc.)—M. Nelissen.
Min. Agriculture, Industry and Commerce—M. Talma.
Minister War—M. Cool.

NORWAY.

President Council—G. Knudsen.
Minister Foreign Affairs—W. Christophersen.
Minister Defence—Col. A. G. Spörck.
Minister Justice and Police—J. Castberg.
Minister Public Works—N. Ihlen.
Minister Religion and Instruction—K. J. Hougen.
Minister of Agriculture—H. K. H. Foosnäs.
Min. Commerce, Navig. and Ind.—L. Abrahamsen.
Minister Finance and Customs—G. Knudsen.
Minister Public Accounts—G. Knudsen.

RUSSIA.

President of the Council and Minister Interior—M. Stolypin.
Minister Foreign Affairs—M. Isvolsky.
Minister Finance—M. Kokowzew.
Minister Instruction and Religion—M. Schwartz.
Minister Imperial Household—Baron Fredericks.
Min. Im. Domains and Agriculture—M. Kriwoschein.
Minister War—General Suchomlinow.
Minister Marine—Vice-Admiral Wojewodski.
Minister Justice—M. Shcheglovitoff.
Min. Public Works and Communications—Ruchlow.
Minister Commerce—Timirjasew.

SPAIN.

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Senor Don Segismundo Moret.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Senor Don Juan Perez Caballero.
Minister Public Works—Senor Don Rafael Gasset.
Minister Interior—Senor Don Segismundo Moret.
Minister Grace and Justice—Senor Don Eduardo M. del Campo.
Minister Finance—Senor Don Juan Alvarado.
Minister Public Instruction—Senor Don Antonio Barroso.
Minister War—General Augustin Luque.
Minister Marine—Admiral Victor Concas.

SWEDEN.

Premier—S. A. A. Lindman.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Count A. F. Taube.
Minister Justice—G. A. Petersson.
Minister War—M. O. B. Malm, Major-General.
Minister Marine—Com. Count C. A. Ehrensvärd.
Minister Interior—Count H. E. G. Hamilton.
Minister Finance—C. J. G. Swartz.
Minister Instruction—A. H. Hammarskjold.
Minister Agriculture—A. Petersson.
Ministers without portfolios—C. F. W. Hederstierna, G. W. A. Roos.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Reigning Families

OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Francis Joseph I., the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, was born August 18, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., on December 2, 1848. He was crowned King of Hungary June 8, 1867. He married, in 1854, Elizabeth, a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. She died by the hand of an Anarchist in Geneva, September 10, 1898. They had issue:

1. Archduchess Gisela, born 1856; married to Leopold, son of the Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. Issue, two daughters and two sons.

2. Archduke Rudolph, late heir apparent, born 1858; died by suicide, 1889. He married, 1881, Stephanie, daughter of the present King of the Belgians, and had issue one daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, born 1883; married, 1902, Prince Otto Windischgrätz. The widowed Crown Princess Stephanie married, March, 1900, Count Elémer Lonyay.

3. Archduchess Marie Valerie, born 1868; married, 1890, Archduke Francis-Salvator of Tuscany.

On the death of the Crown Prince, in 1889, the right of succession to the throne passed to the Emperor's eldest brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, who was born 1833, and died 1896; he married, 1862 (second marriage), the Princess Annunciata, daughter of King Ferdinand II. of Naples, and had issue the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, born 1863, who is the heir presumptive to the throne (married, morganatically, 1900, Countess Sophie Chotek, who had title Duchess of Hohenberg conferred upon her October, 1909, and renounced the claim of his issue by her to the throne); the Archduke Otto, born 1865, died 1906, married to the Princess Marie Josefa of Saxony, had two sons (Archdukes Charles, born 1887, and Maximilian, born 1895); the Archduke Ferdinand, born 1868, and unmarried, and the Archduchess Margaret Sophia, born 1870, died 1902; she married in 1893 Albert, Duke of Württemberg. By a third marriage, the Archduke Charles Louis had two daughters.

The Emperor has a second brother, the Archduke Louis Victor, born 1842, who is unmarried, and a sister-in-law, Empress Carlotta of Mexico, the widow of his brother Maximilian, executed at Queretaro in 1867. She is insane, and lives in Belgium with the King, her brother.

There are over seventy other archdukes and archduchesses of Austria, cousins of the Emperor, collateral relatives of the reigning house and members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and Modena.

BAVARIA.

Otto, King of Bavaria, was born April 27, 1848, and succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., June 13, 1886, when that mad monarch committed suicide by drowning himself in the Starnberg Lake. Otto is also crazy, is shut up in one of his châteaux, and the kingdom is governed by Prince Luitpold, his uncle, as regent. The latter is also the heir apparent to the throne; was born in 1821; married, 1844, the Austrian Archduchess Augusta of Tuscany, who is dead, and has four children:

1. Prince Louis, born 1845; married the Austrian Archduchess Maria Theresa, and has six daughters and four sons, the eldest of the latter being Prince Rupert, born 1869, and married, 1900, his cousin, Duchess Marie Gabrielle of Bavaria; has two sons, Luitpold and Albrecht.

2. Prince Leopold, born 1846; married to the Austrian Archduchess Gisela, daughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph I. There are two daughters and two sons.

3. Princess Theresa, born 1850; prioress of a convent in Munich.

4. Prince Arnulf, 1852, married the Princess Theresia of Lichtenstein, and died 1907, leaving a son, Prince Henry.

King Otto has five cousins who bear princely titles, children of his dead uncle, Adalbert.

The royal house of Bavaria comes from the Counts of Wittelsbach of the twelfth century, one of whose descendants was elevated to the rank of Elector, and a later one made King by Napoleon I.

BELGIUM.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, was born April 9, 1835, and was a son of Leopold I., Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (uncle of Queen Victoria), who was elected King of the Belgians in 1831, and Princess Louise, daughter of King Louis Philippe of France. The present King, who ascended the throne in 1865, was married, in 1853, to the Austrian Archduchess Marie Henriette (died 1902), and has the following children:

1. Princess Louise, born 1858; married to Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and divorced in 1906. Issue, one son and one daughter.

2. Princess Stephanie, born 1864; married, 1881, to the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, and has one daughter. Princess Stephanie married, second, in 1900, Elémer, Count Lonyay of Nagy-Lonyay and Vasoras-Nameny, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.

3. Princess Clementine, born 1872.

The King's brother was Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, born in 1837; married to the Hohenzollern Princess Marie, and died in 1905. His son, Prince Albert, is the present heir apparent to the throne, born in 1875, and married, in 1900, the Princess Elizabeth (daughter of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria). They have two sons, Prince Leopold, born in 1901, and Charles Theodore, born in 1903, and a daughter, Princess Marie Jose, born 1906. Prince Philippe had also two daughters, Henriette, born 1870; married, 1896, the Duke of Vendome; and Josephine, born 1872; married, 1894, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The sister of the King is the hapless ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico, widow of Maximilian. She was born in 1840, widowed in 1867, has no children, and is now insane.

DENMARK.

Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, succeeded to the throne of Denmark by virtue of the law of the Danish succession on the death of his father, King Christian IX., in 1906. He was born 1843; married the Princess Louise of Sweden in 1869, and has three daughters and four sons, the eldest of the latter being Crown Prince Christian, born in 1870, and married, 1898, Princess Alexandrina of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has two sons; and the second, Prince Charles, born 1872, and married, 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward VII., and elected King of Norway in 1905, as Haakon VII. The eldest daughter is married to Prince Charles of Sweden.

The King's brothers and sisters are:

1. The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (Alexandra), born 1844; married 1863, and has four living children.

2. The King of the Hellenes (George I.), born 1845; married to the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, and has one daughter and five sons the eldest of the latter being Prince Constantine.

3. The Dowager Empress of Russia (Dagmar), born 1847; married the late Czar Alexander III. in 1866, and has four children, one being the present Czar.

4. The Duchess of Cumberland (Thyra), born 1853; married the present Duke of Cumberland (English title), son of the ex-King of Hanover, in 1878, and has two sons and three daughters.

REIGNING FAMILIES—*Continued.*

5. Prince Waldemar, born 1858; married, 1885, the Princess Marie of Orleans, daughter of the Duke of Chartres, and has four sons and a daughter. He was offered the crown of Bulgaria in 1886, but declined.

GERMANY.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, was born January 27, 1859; succeeded his father, the Emperor Frederick III., June 15, 1888. He married the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858), and has had issue:

1. Frederick William, Crown Prince, born 1882, married, June 6, 1905, to Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has two sons, William Frederick, born July 4, 1906, and Louis Ferdinand, born November 9, 1907; 2. William Eitel-Frederick, born 1883, married, February 27, 1906, Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg; 3. Adalbert, born 1884; 4. August, born 1887, married his cousin, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Sonderburg, 1908; 5. Oscar, born 1888; 6. Joachim, born 1890; 7. Victoria Louise, born 1892.

The Emperor's brother is Prince Henry, born 1862, and married, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse, daughter of the late Princess Alice of England, and has two sons; and the Emperor has four sisters, all the children of the late Emperor Frederick and the Princess Victoria of England (the Dowager Empress Frederick, who died in 1901). The sisters are:

1. Princess Charlotte, born 1860; married, 1878, to George, hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has one daughter.

2. Princess Victoria, born 1866; married, 1890, to Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe.

3. Princess Sophia, born 1870; married, 1889, to Constantine, Crown Prince of Greece, and has three sons and a daughter.

4. Princess Margaret, born 1872; married, 1893, to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, and has five sons.

The Emperor has an aunt, the Princess Louise, born 1838, widow of the late Grand Duke of Baden; and he has a number of cousins, descendants of the brothers and sisters of the Emperor William I. One of these is Princess Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles and wife of the British Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria. The reigning family is descended from Frederick of Hohenzollern, a German count in 980, and Frederick William, the Elector of Brandenburg, 1640-88, whose son became King of Prussia.

GREECE.

George I., King of the Hellenes, born December 24, 1845, elected King in 1863. He is the brother of the present King of Denmark, Frederick VIII., and brother of the Queen of Great Britain and the Dowager Empress of Russia. He married, 1867, the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, grand uncle to the present Emperor. They have had six living children, five sons and one daughter. The eldest son is:

Prince Constantine, born 1868; married, 1889, the Princess Sophia, sister of the present German Emperor, and has three sons—Prince George, born 1890; Prince Alexander, born 1893, and Prince Paul, born 1901—and a daughter, Princess Helen, born 1896. The other sons of the King are: Prince George, born 1869; Prince Nicholas, born 1872; Prince Andrew, born 1882; Prince Christopher, born 1888.

The King's eldest daughter, Alexandra, married, in 1889, the Grand Duke Paul, uncle of the present Emperor of Russia, and died September 24, 1891, leaving a daughter and a son.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, was born November 11, 1869, and is the only son of Humbert I., second King of United Italy, murdered by the Anarchist Bresci at Monza, July 29, 1900. He married, in 1896, Princess Helene, fourth daughter of Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, and has four children—Princess Iolande, born June 1, 1901; Princess Mafalda, born November 10, 1902; Prince Humbert (heir apparent), born September 15, 1904, and Princess Giovanna, born November 13, 1907.

Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, born 1869, is eldest son of the late Prince Amadeus, uncle of present King (and ex-King of Spain); married, 1895, Princess Helene of Orleans, daughter of the late Count of Paris, and they have had issue two children—Amadeus, born 1898, and Aimone, born 1900. The three remaining sons of the late Prince Amadeus are Victor, Count of Turin, born 1870; Louis, Duke of Abruzzi, born 1873, and Humbert, Count of Salemi, born in 1889 of his second marriage with his niece, Princess Letitia, daughter of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and the Princess Clotilde.

The mother of the King is Queen Margherita, daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy. She was born 1851, and married the late King 1868.

The following are the aunts of the King:

1. Princess Clotilde, born 1843; married, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte, the late head of the Bonaparte family, and has issue two sons and a daughter, Letitia. (See "Bonapartists.")

2. Dowager Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, born 1847, and married, 1862, to the late King Louis of Portugal, and has one son.

The King's great aunt by marriage, the Princess Elizabeth, widow of the Duke of Genoa, has a son (Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, married, 1883, Princess Isabella, daughter of Prince Adelbert of Bavaria, and has three sons and two daughters) and a daughter, the latter being the late King Humbert's wife. The family is descended from the Counts of Savoy, who flourished in the Eleventh Century.

NETHERLANDS.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands and Princess of Orange-Nassau, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King William III. and Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. She married, February 7, 1901, Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; issue, Juliana Wilhelmina, born April 13, 1909, Princess of Orange.

The Queen's mother is the late Regent Queen Emma, whose regency lasted from the death of the late King, her husband, November 23, 1890, until the end of the minority of her daughter, August 31, 1898. The Queen's aunt is the Princess Sophia, married to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. She has a son, Prince Charles, born 1844, and two daughters. This family, known as the House of Orange, is descended from the Princes of Orange, stadtholders during the Dutch Republic.

NORWAY.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was before his election to the crown by the Norwegian people, in 1905, Prince Charles of Denmark. He is the second son of King Frederick VIII. of Denmark; was born 1872; married, 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward VII. of Great Britain, and has one son, Olav Alexander Edward Christian Frederick, born July 2, 1903.

REIGNING FAMILIES—*Continued.*

PORTUGAL.

Manuel II., King of Portugal, born in 1899, son of King Charles and Queen Amelie of Orleans, ascended the throne on the 1st of February, 1908, after the tragic and terrible assassination that day in Lisbon of his father and elder brother, Prince Louis Philippe. He is unmarried. The King has an uncle, Prince Infante Alfonso, Duke of Oporto, born in 1865, and unmarried.

The reigning family belongs to the House of Braganza, whose founder was an illegitimate son of King John I. (A. D. 1400) of the old line of Portuguese kings.

RUSSIA.

Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, was born May 18, 1868, and succeeded his father, the late Emperor Alexander III., November 1, 1894. He is married to the Princess Alice (Alix) of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of the Princess Alice of Great Britain, and has four daughters and one son—Olga, born in 1895; Tatjana, born in 1897; Marie, born in 1899; Anastasia, born in 1901, and Alexis (the Czarevitch), born August 12, 1904.

The late Emperor Alexander III., born in 1845, married, in 1866, the Princess Dagmar, sister of the present King of Denmark, had issue three sons: 1. Nicholas, the present Emperor; 2. Grand Duke George (the late Czarevitch), born 1871, died 1899; 3. Grand Duke Michael, born December 4, 1878, and two daughters: 1. Grand Duchess Xenia, born April 6, 1875; married, August 6, 1894, her cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander, has four sons and two daughters; and, 2. Grand Duchess Olga, born June 13, 1882, married to Prince Peter of Oldenburg. The uncles and aunts of the Emperor are:

1. Grand Duke Vladimir, born 1847; died 1909. He married, 1874, the Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and had three sons and one daughter; Grand Duke Cyril, born in 1876; married, 1905, Melita, second daughter of the late Duke of Coburg and divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse. Grand Duke Boris is the second son and was born in 1877.

2. Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral, born 1850. He was unmarried. Died Paris, November 14, 1908.

3. Grand Duchess Marie, born 1853; married the late Duke of Edinburgh, and has had one son (deceased) and four daughters.

4. Grand Duke Sergius, born 1857; married, 1884, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Princess Alice of England. Assassinated in 1905. He left no issue.

5. Grand Duke Paul, born 1860; married, 1889, Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of the Hellenes. She died September 24, 1891, leaving a son, the Grand Duke Demetrius, and a daughter. In 1902 he contracted a morganatic marriage with Olga Pistolkohrs, now Countess Hohenfelsen.

The Emperor has one grand uncle (son of the Emperor Nicholas I.), Grand Duke Michael, born 1832, field marshal in the Russian Army; married, 1857, Princess Cecilia of Baden, and has issue six living children, the eldest daughter, Anastasia, born 1860, being the widow of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and mother of the German Crown Princess.

A grand uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, born 1827; died January 12, 1892; married, 1848, Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, and had issue five children, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1850, being the eldest, and the Grand Duchess Olga, born 1851, the eldest daughter, being married to the King of the Hellenes.

A third grand uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1831, field marshal in the Russian Army, died in 1891, married, in 1856, the Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, and had issue two sons, Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1856, married, 1907, Anastasia daughter of the present Prince of Montenegro, and sister of Queen Helene, of Italy, and Grand Duke Peter, married, in 1889, Militsa, sister of the preceding.

The Russian reigning family is descended from Michael Romanoff, elected Czar in 1613. The members of the family for over two centuries, however, have married so generally into the German royal houses that the present Romanoffs are practically, by blood, Germans; as much so as their kinsman, the head of the German Empire.

SAXONY.

Frederick August, King of Saxony, born May 25, 1865, succeeded his father King George, October 15, 1904. He married in 1891 Archduchess Louise of Austria (from whom he was separated in 1903). The King has three daughters and three sons, the Crown Prince being George, born 1893.

The King has two sisters, Mathilde, born 1863, unmarried, and Maria Josepha, born 1867, married to the late Archduke Otto of Austria, and two brothers, Johann Georg, born 1869, married first to Duchess Isabella of Württemberg (died 1904), and in 1906 to Princess Maria Immaculata of Bourbon, and Max, born 1870, a priest in Holy Orders.

A great aunt of the King, Princess Elizabeth, born 1830, married Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia, and after his death in 1856 Marchese Rapallo, who died in 1882.

The royal house of Saxony is one of the oldest in Europe, having given an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century. The Elector of Saxony assumed the title of King in 1806, and was confirmed therein in 1815.

SPAIN.

Alphonso XIII., King of Spain, born May 17, 1886, nearly six months after the death of his father, Alphonso XII. His mother is Maria Christina, an Austrian princess. He married in 1906 the English Princess Victoria Eugenie, daughter of Princess Henry of Battenberg, youngest sister, of King Edward VII. He has two sons, Alphonso, Prince of the Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne, born the 10th of May, 1907, and Prince Jaime, born at La Granja Palace, near Madrid, on the 22d of July 1908, and one daughter, Princess Beatrice, born the 21st of July, 1909.

The King's only surviving sister, the Infanta Maria Teresa, born in 1882, is married to her cousin the Infante Ferdinand, of Bavaria, son of Prince Louis of Bavaria. They have two sons, the Infante Alfonso Luis Fernando, born in 1906, and Infante Jose Carlos, born in 1909.

The King's aunts are the Infantas Isabella, widow of the Count de Girgenti; Maria, wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria, and Eulalie, wife of Prince Antonio of Orleans (separated from him by deed of separation), who visited the United States and the World's Fair in 1893.

The King's grandmother, ex-Queen Isabella, born in 1830, crowned 1833, abdicated 1870, died April 9, 1904. Her husband, the Infante Francis d'Assisi, born 1822, died in 1902.

The King's grand aunt, the Infanta Louisa, widow of the Duke of Montpensier (son of King Louis Philippe of France), now dead, was the mother of a son and three daughters: 1. The wife of the late Count of Paris and mother of the French pretender, the Duke of Orleans; 2. The late Queen Mercedes, wife of Alphonso XII., deceased; 3. The Infanta Christina, also deceased.

A second cousin of the King was Don Carlos, born 1848, the pretender to the Spanish throne, who died July 18, 1909, leaving a son, Prince Jaime, born 1870, the present pretender, and four daughters.

The Spanish reigning family are Bourbons, descendants of King Louis XIV. of France.

REIGNING FAMILIES—*Continued.*

SERVIA.

Peter I., King of Servia, born in Belgrade, 1846, son of Alexander Karageorgevic, Prince of Servia from 1842 to 1858. Was proclaimed King on the night of June 10-11, 1903, by the officers of the Servian Army after they had murdered King Alexander and Queen Draga, and was crowned in October, 1904. King Peter I. was married in 1883 to Princess Zorka of Montenegro, who died in 1890. He has two sons and a daughter—George (who renounced his right to the throne in 1909), Alexander and Helen.

King Peter is descended from Karageorge, a peasant, who was the leader of the insurrection against Turkey in 1801. He reigned as Prince of Servia from 1804 to 1813, when he was supplanted by the Obrenovic during a second insurrection.

SWEDEN.

Gustaf V., King of Sweden, born June 16, 1858; son of Oscar II., and great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte. He married, 1881, the Princess Victoria of Baden, and has had three sons, the eldest of whom is the Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus, who married in 1905 Princess Margaret of Connaught, and has two sons, born 1906 and 1907. The King's other sons are: Prince Wilhelm, born 1884, and married, 1908, the Grand Duchess Maria Pawlowna of Russia, and Prince Eric, born 1889. The King has three brothers: Prince Oscar, born 1858, married Lady Ebba Munck, one of his mother's maids of honor, and relinquished his rights to the throne; Prince Carl, born 1861, and married, 1897, Princess Ingeborg, second daughter of the King of Denmark, and Prince Eugene, born 1865. The King has a niece, Louise, married to the King of Denmark. The royal family comes from Napoleon's Marshal Bernadotte, a Frenchman, who was elected heir-apparent to the crown of Sweden in 1810 and became King in 1818.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

William II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848, succeeded his uncle, King Charles I., October 6, 1891. He married, 1877, Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died leaving a daughter, Pauline, born 1877, and married, 1898, Prince Frederick of Wied. The King married, second, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe, by whom he has no children. As the King has no male descendants, the heir presumptive is his distant kinsman, Duke Albert, born 1865, married to the Archduchess Margareta, niece of the Emperor of Austria, who died in 1902, and has three sons and three daughters.

The French Pretenders.

BONAPARTIST.

Of the Emperor Napoleon I. and his brothers Joseph and Louis, male issue is now extinct. The Emperor's brothers Lucien and Jerôme are represented by the following living descendants, and they constitute the present Imperialist house of France:

Prince Victor Napoleon (of the house of Jerôme), born July 18, 1862, is the son of the late Prince Napoleon (who died March 18, 1891) and the Princess Clotilde, sister of the late King Humbert of Italy. The Prince has been recognized by his party as the undisputed head of the Bonaparte family. He lives in Brussels and is morganatically married, and has had three children. His only brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, born 1864, is a general in the Russian Army, and is unmarried. His sister, Princess Letitia, born 1866, is the widow of Prince Amadeus of Italy, her own uncle, by whom she had a son, Prince Humbert, born 1889.

The late aunt of Prince Victor Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, born 1820; married, 1840, Prince Demidoff of Russia; died in 1904 without children.

Prince Charles Napoleon, brother of the late Cardinal Bonaparte, who died February 12, 1899, was the last representative of the eldest son of Napoleon's brother Lucien, in the male line. He was born 1839; was married and had two daughters—Marie, wife of Lieutenant Gotti, of the Italian Army, and Eugénie, unmarried. He had three sisters, married respectively to the Marquis of Roccagiovine, Count Primoli and Prince Gabrelli, who have descendants.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is the only living male cousin of Prince Charles Napoleon. He is a son of the late Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte; was born 1858; married, 1880, the daughter of Blanc, one of the proprietors of the Monte Carlo gambling-hell. His wife died in 1882, leaving him a daughter and a fortune. He has one sister, Jeanne, born 1861, and married to the Marquis de Villeneuve.

Ex-Empress Eugénie, widow of Emperor Napoleon III., was a daughter of Count Cyprien de Montijo, a Spanish grandee, and was born May 5, 1826. She married 1853. Became a widow, 1873. Her only son, Prince Louis Napoleon, was killed in Zululand in 1879.

BOURBON—ORLEANIST.

Philippe, Duke of Orleans, born 1869, succeeded his father, the late Count of Paris, in 1894, as the head of the royal family of France. He married, in 1896, the Archduchess Marie-Dorothea, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, cousin of the Emperor of Austria. His mother (still living) was the Spanish Infanta Louise of Montpensier, and he has one brother, the Duke of Montpensier, and four sisters—Princess Amelie, married to the King of Portugal; Helena, married to the Duke of Aosta, nephew of the late King Humbert of Italy; Isabel, married to the Duke of Guise, son of the Duke of Chartres, and Louise, married to Prince Charles of Bourbon, grandson of King Ferdinand II., of Naples.

The only uncle of the Duke of Orleans is the Duke of Chartres, born 1840, and married to a daughter of the Prince of Joinville. The issue are two daughters and two sons, the eldest son being Prince Henry, born 1867 (died at Saigon, Cochin-China, in 1901); the second, the Duke of Guise; the eldest daughter, Princess Marie, being married to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and the second daughter, Princess Marguerite, being married (in 1896) to Patrice MacMahon, Duke of Magenta.

The grand uncles of the Duke of Orleans (who were the sons of King Louis Philippe) are all dead. They were the Prince of Joinville, born 1818, died 1900, married to a daughter of Pedro I. of Brazil, and had one daughter and one son, the Duke of Penthièvre, born 1845. Henry, Duke of Aumale, born 1822, died (childless) 1897; Anthony, Duke of Montpensier, born 1824, died 1890 (married, 1852, a sister of Queen Isabella of Spain, and had a daughter, the wife of the Count of Paris, and a son, Prince Anthony, born 1866, who married, 1888, his cousin, the Infanta Eulalie of Spain), and Louis, Duke of Nemours, born 1814, died 1896. He was the father of two daughters, the Princess Czartoryska, deceased, and Princess Blanche of Orleans, and two sons, the eldest being the Count of Eu, born 1842, married to a daughter of Pedro II. of Brazil, and having three children, and the second the Duke of Alençon, born 1844, and married to a Bavarian princess (who was burned in the Paris bazaar fire in 1897), and having two children.

By the death of the Count of Chambord, in 1883, the elder line of the Bourbons of France became extinct, and the right of succession merged in the Count of Paris, grandson of King Louis Philippe, representative of the younger, or Orleans, line.

The British Empire.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries.	Area in Square Miles.	How Acquired by England.	Date.	Population.
England }	58,324	.....	.... }	32,527,843
Wales ... }		Conquest	1282 }	
Scotland	30,405	Union	1603	4,472,103
Ireland	32,360	Conquest	1172	4,458,775
Islands	302	.....	....	150,370
Total	121,391	.....	.....	41,976,827

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Europe:				
Gibraltar	2	Conquest	1704	27,460
Malta, etc.	122	Treaty cession	1814	188,141
Asia:				
India (including Burmah)	1,830,258	Conquest } Transfer from E. India Co. }	Begun 1757 } 1858 }	294,360,356
Ceylon	25,365	Treaty cession	1801	3,578,333
Cyprus	3,584	Convention with Turkey	1878	237,022
Aden and Socotra	10,460	(Aden) conquest	1839	55,947
Straits Settlements	1,500	Treaty cession	1785-1824	272,249
Hong Kong	30½	Treaty cession	1841	386,159
Labuan	31	Treaty cession	1846	8,411
Borneo and Sarawak	73,100	Cession	1877	660,000
Africa:				
Cape Colony	276,800	Treaty cession	1588, 1814	2,507,500
Natal and Zululand	29,200	Annexation	1843	1,164,285
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	3,342
Ascension	38	Annexation	1815	380
Sierra Leone	4,000	Settlement	1787	76,655
British Guinea, Gold Coast, etc.	339,900	Treaty cession	1872	23,455,000
Mauritius, etc.	1,063	Conquest and cession	1810, 1814	392,500
British South and East Africa	1,989,247	Conquest and cession	1870-1890	14,911,000
Transvaal	119,139	Conquest	1900	1,355,446
Orange River Colony	50,392	Conquest	1900	447,040
America:				
Ontario and Quebec	612,735	Conquest	1759-60 }	
New Brunswick	27,985	Treaty cession	1763 }	
Nova Scotia	21,428	Conquest	1627 }	
Manitoba	78,732	Settlement	1813 }	5,371,315
British Columbia, etc	372,630	Transfer to Crown	1858 }	
Northwest Territories	2,634,880	Charter to Company	1670 }	
Prince Edward Island	2,184	Conquest	1745 }	
Newfoundland	42,200	Treaty cession	1713	217,037
British Guiana	104,000	Conquest and cession	1803-1814	294,000
British Honduras	7,562	Conquest	1798	42,406
Jamaica	4,103	Conquest	1655	771,900
Trinidad and Tobago	1,754	Conquest	1797	279,700
Barbados	166	Settlement	1605	195,600
Bahamas	5,794	Settlement	1629	54,358
Bermuda	19	Settlement	1612	17,536
Other Islands	8,742	.....	.....	255,000
Australasia:				
New South Wales	310,700	Settlement	1788	1,369,700
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1832	1,208,710
South Australia	903,690	Settlement	1836	364,800
Queensland	668,497	Settlement	1824	519,520
Western Australia	975,876	Settlement	1828	194,800
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	174,230
New Zealand	104,032	Purchase	1845	787,660
Fiji	7,423	Cession from the natives	1874	120,050
New Guinea (British)	88,460	Annexation	1884	350,000

Estimates of area and present population are by Whitaker, and in some cases by the "Statesman's Year-Book," except for British Africa and the late accessions there, which are corrected by Ravenstein's figures. The entire population of the empire, according to the estimates of the "Statesman's Year-Book," is 394,246,882, and the total area, 11,348,706. The East Indian possessions extend over a territory larger than the continent of Europe without Russia; but the North American possessions are greater still, and, inclusive of Hudson's Bay and the great lakes, have a larger area than the whole of Europe. British Africa and Australasia are the next possessions in size.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
England...	13,030,523	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,414	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,499,931	32,527,843
Wales.....	806,274	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,760	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,501,034	
Scotland...	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,033,103	4,472,103
Ireland ...	7,767,401	8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,706,448	4,458,775
Total	24,028,584	26,730,929	27,390,629	28,927,485	31,484,661	34,884,848	*37,888,429	†41,976,827

* Including 147,870 inhabitants of islands in the United Kingdom. † Including 150,370 in islands, but not including 567,73[illegible] army, navy and merchant seamen abroad.

The British Royal Family.

DECEMBER 1, 1909.

EDWARD VII., "by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was born November 9, 1841, and succeeded his mother January 22, 1901. He was married to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark (born December 1, 1844), March 10, 1863. In the following table their children and grandchildren are enumerated: [Children in SMALL CAPS. Their children follow.]

NAME.	Born	Died.	Married.	Date.
1. ALBERT VICTOR, DUKE OF CLARENCE.	1864	1892		
2. GEORGE FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES	1865	.....	Princess Victoria Mary of Teck	1893
Edward Albert	1894	.....		
Albert Frederick	1895	.....		
Victoria Alexandra	1897	.....		
Henry William	1900	.....		
George Edward	1902	.....		
John Charles	1905	.....		
3. LOUISE VICTORIA, DUCHESS OF FIFE.	1867	.....	Duke of Fife	1889
Alexandra Victoria	1891	.....		
Maud Alexandra	1893	.....		
4. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA	1868	.....		
5. MAUD, QUEEN OF NORWAY	1869	.....	King Haakon VII. of Norway	1896
Olaf Alexander Edward	1903	.....		
6. ALEXANDER	1871	1871		

OTHER DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA.*

1. VICTORIA ADELAIDE, PRINCESS ROYAL.	1840	1901	Crown Prince of Prussia (succ. as German Emperor, March, 1888. Died June, 1888)	1858
Frederick William (succ. as German Emperor, June, 1888). (*Issue*, 6 sons, 1 daughter)	1859	.....	Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein	1881
Charlotte. (*Issue*, 1 daughter)	1860	.....	Prince of Saxe-Meiningen	1878
Henry. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1862	.....	Princess Irene of Hesse	1888
Sigismund	1864	1866		
Victoria	1866	.....	Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe	1890
Joachim	1868	1879		
Sophia Dorothea. (*Issue*, 3 sons, 2 dau.)	1870	.....	Duke of Sparta, son of King of Greece	1889
Margaret. (*Issue*, 6 sons)	1872	.....	Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse	1893
3. ALICE MAUD MARY, GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.	1843	1878	Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (died March 13, 1892)	1862
Victoria Alberta. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 2 daughters)	1863	.....	Prince Louis of Battenberg	1884
Elizabeth	1864	.....	Grand Duke Sergius of Russia	1884
Irene Marie. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1866	.....	Prince Henry of Prussia	1888
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse. (*Issue*, 1 son, 1 daughter)	1868	.....	Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	1894
Frederick William	1870	1873		
Alice Victoria. (*Issue*, 1 son 4 dau.)	1872	.....	Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia	1894
Mary Victoria	1874	1878		
4. ALFRED, DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, DUKE OF EDINBURGH.	1844	1900	Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia	1874
Alfred Alexander	1874	1899		
Marie Alexandra Victoria. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 2 daughters)	1875	.....	Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania	1893
Victoria Melita. (*Issue*, 1 son, 1 dau.)	1876	.....	(†) Grand Duke Cyril of Russia	1905
Alexandra Louise (*Issue*, 1 son, 3 dau.)			Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg	
Beatrice	1878	.....		1896
5. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN	1881	.....		
Christian Victor	1846	.....	Pr. Fred. Chris, of Schleswig-Holstein	1866
Albert John	1867	1900		
Victoria Louise	1869	.....		
Louise Augusta	1870	.....		
Harold	1872	.....	‡ Prince Aribert of Anhalt-Déssau	1891
6. LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL	1876	1876		
7. ARTHUR, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT	1848	.....	Duke of Argyll	1871
Margaret. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1850	.....	Princess Louise of Prussia	1879
Arthur Patrick	1882	.....	Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden	1905
Victoria Patricia	1883	.....		
8. LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY	1886	.....		
Alice Mary. (*Issue*, 1 son, 1 daughter)	1853	1884	Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont	1882
Leopold, 2d Duke of Albany, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (*Issue*, 1 son, 1 daughter)	1883	.....	Prince Alexander of Teck	1904
			Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg	1905
	1884	.....		
9. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE.	1857	.....	Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896).	1885
Alexander Albert	1886	.....		
Victoria Eua (*Issue*, 2 sons, 1 dau.)	1887	.....	King Alphonso XIII. of Spain	1906
Leopold Arthur Louis	1889	.....		
Maurice Victor Donald	1891	.....		

First cousins of the late Queen Victoria in the paternal line were the Duke of Cambridge, born 1819, died 1904; Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 1822, and Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, born 1822, died 1897. The Queen also had a large number of cousins through her mother, the Duchess of Kent. Whitaker's Peerage has a list of over 240 living blood relatives of the late Queen. *[Children in SMALL CAPS. Their children follow.] † Second marriage; her first husband was Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, married 1894, from whom she was divorced. The children are by first husband. ‡ Marriage dissolved in 1900.

The British Government.

THE MINISTRY.

DECEMBER 1, 1909.

The Present Liberal Ministry.		The Late Unionist Ministry.
Herbert Henry Asquith	*Prime Minister.*	Arthur J. Balfour.
Earl of Crewe	*First Lord of the Treasury.*	Marquis of Salisbury.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart	*Lord Privy Seal.*	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Lord Loreburn	*Foreign Secretary.*	Earl of Halsbury.
Viscount of Wolverhampton	*Lord High Chancellor.*	Marquis of Londonderry.
David Lloyd George	*President of the Council.*	Austen Chamberlain.
Herbert John Gladstone	*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*	Aretas Akers Douglas.
Earl of Crewe	*Home Secretary.*	Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
Richard Burdon Haldane	*Colonial Secretary.*	Hugh O. Arnold Forster.
Viscount Morley of Blackburne	*Secretary for War.*	Hon. St. John Brodrick.
Lord Pentland	*Secretary for India.*	Marquis of Linlithgow.
Reginald McKenna	*Secretary for Scotland.*	Earl Cawdor.
Winston Spencer Churchill	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*	Marquis of Salisbury.
John Burns	*President Board of Trade.*	Gerald William Balfour.
Walter Runciman	*Pres. Local Government Board.*	Marquis of Londonderry.
Herbert Samuel	*President Board of Education.*	Sir W. H. Walrond.
Sydney C. Buxton	*Chancellor Duchy Lancaster.*	Lord Stanley.
Augustine Birrell, K. C.	*Postmaster-General.*	Walter Hume Long.
Sir Samuel Walker, Bart	*Chief Secretary for Ireland.*	Lord Ashbourne.
Earl Carrington	*Lord Chancellor for Ireland.*	Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes.
Lewis Vernon Harcourt	*President Board of Agriculture.*	.....
	First Commissioner of Works.	
Cecil William Norton	*Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.*	Hon. Edmund Talbot.
John Henry Whitley		H. W. Forster.
John W. Gulland		Lord Balcarres.
Oswald Partington		
Chas. E. Hy. Hobhouse	*Joint Secs. Treasury.*	Sir A. Acland Hood.
Joseph Albert Pease		Victor Cavendish.
Richard Knight Causton	*Paymaster-General.*	Sir Savile Crossley, Bart.
G. F. C. Masterman	*Political Secretary Home Office.*	Hon. Thomas Cochrane.
Thos. McK. Wood	*Political Secretary Foreign Office.*	Earl Percy.
Lt.-Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O.	*Political Secretary Colonial Office.*	Duke of Marlborough.
Thos. R. Buchanan	*Political Secretary India Office.*	Marquis of Bath.
Lord Lucas	*Political Secretary War Office.*	Earl of Donoughmore.
Sir W. S. Robson, K.C.	*Attorney-General.*	Sir Robert B. Finlay, K. C.
Sir Samuel T. Evans, K. C.	*Solicitor-General.*	Sir Edward Carson, K. C.

HOUSEHOLD OFFICIALS.

Earl Beauchamp	*Lord Steward.*	Earl of Pembroke.
Viscount Althorp	*Lord Chamberlain.*	Earl of Clarendon
Earl of Granard, K. P.	*Master of the Horse.*	Duke of Portland.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Pentland	*Secretary and Keeper of Great Seal*	Marquis of Linlithgow.
Lord Dunedin	*Lord Justice-General.*	Lord Kinross.
Alexander Ure, K.C.	*Lord Advocate*	Charles Scott Dickson, K. C.
Marquis of Breadalbane	*Keeper of the Privy Seal.*	Earl of Leven and Melville.
Lord Kingsburgh	*Lord Justice Clerk.*	Lord Kingsburgh (Macdonald)
Duke of Montrose	*Lord Clerk Register.*	Duke of Montrose.
Arthur Dewar, K. C.	*Solicitor-General.*	James Avon Clyde, K. C.

IRELAND.

Earl of Aberdeen	*Lord-Lieutenant.*	Earl Dudley (not in the Cabinet)
Augustine Birrell, K. C.	*Chief Secretary.*	W. H. Long (in the Cabinet).
Sir J. B. Dougherty	*Under-Secretary.*	Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell.
Sir Samuel Walker, Bart	*Lord Chancellor.*	Lord Ashbourne.
Richard Robert Cherry, K.C.	*Attorney-General.*	John Atkinson, K. C.

COURTS OF LAW.

HOUSE OF LORDS—*Lord High Chancellor*, Lord Loreburn, and such peers of Parliament as are holding or have held high judicial office.

LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY—Lords Macnaghten, Atkinson, Shaw and Collins.

COURT OF APPEAL—*Ex-Officio Judges*, The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. *Master of the Rolls*, Sir Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy. *Lords Justices*, Sir Roland Vaughan Williams, Sir John Fletcher Moulton, Sir George Farwell, Sir H. Burton Buckley, Sir Wm. Rann Kennedy.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION—*President*, The Lord High Chancellor. *Justices*, Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir T. Rolls Warrington, Sir Ralph Neville, Sir Robert John Parker, Sir Harry T. Eve.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, KING'S BENCH DIVISION—*Lord Chief Justice of England*, Lord Alverstone. *Justices*, Sir William Grantham, Sir John Compton Lawrance, Sir Edward Ridley, Sir Charles John Darling, Sir Arthur M. Channel, Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart., Sir Thomas T. Bucknill, Sir Joseph Walton, Sir Arthur Richard Jelf, Sir Reginald More Bray, Sir Alfred T. Lawrence, Sir Henry Sutton, Sir William Pickford, Lord Coleridge, Sir John A. Hamilton.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION—*President*, Sir John C. Bigham. *Justice*, Sir Henry Bargrave Deane.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL—All the Judges of Kings Bench Division.

COURT OF ARCHES—*Judge*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—*Judge*, Sir W. Phillimore, Bart. *Registrars*, H. S. Giffard, John E. Linklater, Herbert J. Hope, Henry J. Hood.

This and the following pages of information about the British Empire have been revised for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1910 by the Editor of Whitaker's Almanack, London.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

ARMY.

COUNCIL.

Secretary of State for War.....Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K. C., M. P.

Chief of the General Staff—Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, G. C. B.
Adjutant-General—Gen. Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, K. C. B.
Quartermaster-General—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. G. Miles, K. C. B.
Master-General of the Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, K. C. B.
Civil Member—Lord Lucas.
Finance Member—F. D. Acland, M. P.
Secretary—Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K. C. B.

FIELD MARSHALS.

Viscount Wolseley, Colonel Royal Irish Regiment.
Earl Roberts, V. C., Colonel Irish Guards.
H. M. German Emperor, Col. 1st (Royal) Drag.
H. R. H. Duke of Connaught.
Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., Col. Royal Horse Guards.
Sir George White, V. C., Col. Gordon Highlanders.
Lord Grenfell.
Sir C. H. Brownlow, G. C. B.
Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G. C. B.
H. I. M. Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

GENERALS—ACTIVE LIST.

H. R. H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
H. R. H. Duke of Cumberland.
H. R. H. Prince of Wales, K. G.
Sir F. W. Forestier-Walker.
Lord Methuen, G. C. B.
H. M. King of Spain.
Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B.
Rt. Hon. Sir Neville Lyttelton, G. C. B.
Sir Alfred Gaselee, G. C. B.
Christopher S. S. Fagan, R. M. L. I.
Sir W. G. Nicholson, G. C. B.
Sir J. D. P. French, G. C. B.
Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, K. C. B.
Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K. C. B.
Sir O'Moore Creagh, V. C., G. C. B.
W. Campbell, C. B.
Sir W. P. Wright, K. C. B.
Sir E. G. Barrow, G. C. B.
Sir C. J. Burnett, K. C. B.
Sir H. M. L. Rundle, K. C. B.

NAVY.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.—*First Lord*, Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M. P.; *Senior Naval Lord*, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Thetford; *Second Naval Lord*, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Bridgeman Bridgeman, K. C. B.; *Third Naval Lord and Controller*, Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe, K.C.V.O.; *Junior Naval Lord*, Rear-Admiral Sir A. S. Winsloe; *Civil Lord*, George Lambert.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.—Sir Charles F. Hotham, Sir Gerard Henry Uctred Noel, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, Sir John Fisher, Sir Arthur K. Wilson, V. C. *Honorary Admirals of the Fleet.*—H. I. M. William II., German Emperor; H. I. M. Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia.

ADMIRALS.—Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, Lord Charles Beresford, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Sir Arthur W. Moore, Sir W. A. Dyke Acland, B. C.; Sir C. C. Drury, Sir R. N. Custance, Sir W. H. Fawkes, Sir G. L. Atkinson-Willes, Sir W. H. May, Sir R. F. H. Henderson, Hon. Sir A. G. Curzon Howe. *Honorary Admirals*—H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia, H. M. King of the Hellenes, H. M. King of Sweden, H. M. King of Norway.

VICE-ADMIRALS.—Angus MacLeod, Sir Edmund Samuel Poë, Sir John Durnford, Charles J. Barlow, Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, Sir Francis O. B. Bridgeman, Sir Richard Poore, B. T.; George A. Giffard, Charles G. Robinson, W. H. B. Graham, R. F. O. Foote, E. H. Gamble, Sir A. B. Milne, Bart.; G. F. King-Hall, H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, Sir H. D. Barry, G. Neville, Sir Alfred L. Winsloe, H. S. F. Niblett, Sir Percy M. Scott, George LeC. Egerton, Charles H. Adair.

FLAG-OFFICERS IN COMMISSION.

Nore, *Adm.* Sir Charles C. Drury, G. C. V. O.
Portsmouth, *Adm.* Sir A. D. Fanshawe, G. C. V. O.
Plymouth, *Adm.* Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, K. C. B.
Queenstown, Ireland, *Rear-Adm.* Sir A. W. Paget, C. M. G.
Home Fleet, *Adm.* Sir Wm. H. May, G. C. V. O.
Second Division, *Vice-Adm.* Sir A. B. Milne, K. C. B.
Third and Fourth Divisions, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. Neville, K. C. B.
Atlantic Fleet, *Vice-Adm.* H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G. C. B.
Mediterranean, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Assheton G. Curzon-Howe, G. C. V. O.
Eastern Fleet, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, K. C. B., K. C. V. O.
Cape of Good Hope, *Rear-Adm.* G. Le C. Egerton, C. B.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ENGLISH ARCHBISHOPS.

Trans.
1903. *Canterbury*, Randall T. Davidson, *b.* 1848.
Trans.
1909. *York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, *b.* 1864.

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

App.
1901. *London*, Arthur Foley W. Ingram, *b.* 1858.
1901. *Durham*, Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D. D., *b.* 1841.
1903. *Winchester*, Herbert Edward Ryle, *b.* 1850.
1895. *Bangor*, W. H. Williams, D. D., *b.* 1845.
1894. *Bath and Wells*, G. W. Kennion, *b.* 1846.
1904. *Birmingham*, Charles Gore, D. D., *b.* 1853.
1897. *Bristol*, George Forrest Browne, *b.* 1833.
1904. *Carlisle*, J. W. Diggle, *b.* 1847.
1888. *Chester*, Francis John Jayne, *b.* 1845.
1907. *Chichester*, C. J. Ridgeway, D. D., *b.* 1842.
1895. *Ely*, Frederick Henry Chase.
1903. *Exeter*, Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853.
1905. *Gloucester*, E. C. Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1848.
1895. *Hereford*, John Percival, *b.* 1835.
1891. *Lichfield*, Hon. Augustus Legge, *b.* 1839.
1885. *Lincoln*, Edward King, *b.* 1829.
1900. *Liverpool*, Francis James Chavasse, *b.* 1846.
App.
1883. *Llandaff*, J. P. Hughes.
1903. *Manchester*, Edward A. Knox; *b.* 1854.
1907. *Newcastle*, Norman D. J. Straton, *b.* 1840.
1910. *Norwich*, (Vacant).
1901. *Oxford*, Francis Paget, *b.* 1851.
1896. *Peterborough*, Hon. Edwd. Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843.
1884. *Ripon*, William Boyd Carpenter, *b.* 1841.
1905. *Rochester*, John R. Harmer, *b.* 1857.
1903. *St. Albans*, Edgar Jacob, *b.* 1844.
1889. *St. Asaph*, Alfred George Edwards, *b.* 1848.
1897. *St. David's*, John Owen, *b.* 1853.
1885. *Salisbury*, John Wordsworth, *b.* 1843.
1907. *Sodor and Man*, Thos. Wortley Drury, *b.* 1848
1905. *Southwark*, E. S. Talbot, *b.* 1844.
1904. *Southwell*, Edward Hoskyns, *b.* 1861.
1891. *Truro*, Charles Wm. Stubbs, *b.* 1845.
1897. *Wakefield*, George Rodney Eden, *b.* 1853.
1901. *Worcester*, H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, *b.* 1845.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE.

Countries.	British Representatives Abroad.	Foreign Representatives in England.
Argentine Republic	Walter B. Townley	Don F. L. Domínguez.
Austria-Hungary	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Cartwright, K. C. M. G.	Count Dietrichstein.
Belgium	Sir A. H. Hardinge, K. C. B.	Comte de Lalaing.
Brazil	Sir William H. D. Haggard, K. C. B.	Regis de Oliveira.
Chile	H. C. Lowther	Domingo Gana.
China	Sir J. N. Jordan, K. C. B.	Li Chih-fong.
Denmark	Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G. C. V. O	C. Brun.
Ecuador	C. L. des Graz	Celso Nevares.
Egypt	Sir Eldon Gorst, K. C. B.	(None.)
France	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G. C. B.	M. Paul Cambon.
German Empire	Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G. C. M. G.	Count P. Wolff-Metternich.
Greece	Sir F. E. H. Elliott, G. C. V. O	Athos Romanos.
Guatemala	L. E. Gresley Carlén	(Vacant.)
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G. C. V. O	Marq. di San Giuliano.
Japan	Sir Claude M. Macdonald, G. C. M. G.	Takaski Kato.
Mexico	Reginald Thomas Tower, C. V. O	Miguel Covarrubias.
Morocco	Hon. Reginald Lister, C. V. O.	(None.)
Netherlands	Sir George Buchanan, G. C. V. O	Baron Gericke van Herwijnen.
Norway	Sir Arthur James Herbert, G. C. V. O	J. Irgens.
Persia	Sir G. H. Barclay, K. C. M. G.	Mirza Medhi Khan.
Peru	C. L. des Graz	Don Carlos G. Candamo.
Portugal	Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, K. C. M. G.	Marquis de Soveral, G. C. M. G.
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicholson, Bart., G. C. B.	Count Benckendorff.
Servia	Sir James B. Whitehead, K. C. M. G.	(Vacant).
Siam	Ralph Paget, C. M. G.	Phya Visutr Kosa.
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen, G. C. M. G.	Señor Villa Urrutia.
Sweden	Sir C. A. Spring Rice, K. C. M. G.	Count H. Wrangel.
Switzerland	H. G. O. Bax-Ironside	Gaston Carlin.
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir G. A. Lowther, G. C. M. G.	Rifaat Bey.
United States	Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O. M.	Whitelaw Reid.
Uruguay	Robert J. Kennedy, C. M. G.	F. R. Vidiella.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Earl of Dudley, G. C. M. G.
New South Wales.—Admiral Sir H. H. Rawson, G. C. B.
Victoria.—Sir T. D. G. Carmichael, Bart., K. C. M. G.
South Australia.—Sir Geo. R. Le Hunte, K. C. M. G.
Queensland.—Lord Chelmsford, K. C. M. G.
West Australia.—Sir Gerald Strickland, K. C. M. G.
Tasmania.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K. C. M. G.
New Zealand.—Lord Plunket, K. C. M. G.
South Africa.—Earl of Selborne, K. G., *High Com'r.*
Cape Colony.—Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, G. C. M. G.
Natal.—(Vacant.)
Orange River Colony.—Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, K. C. M. G.
Malta.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, K. C. B.
Canada.—Earl Grey, G. C. M. G.
Newfoundland.—Sir Wm. MacGregor, G. C. M. G.
Jamaica.—Sir Sydney H. Olivier, K. C. M. G.
Barbados.—Sir G. T. Carter, K. C. M. G.
Bahamas.—Sir W. Grey Wilson, K. C. M. G.
Bermudas.—Lieut.-Gen. F. W. Kitchener, C. B.
Trinidad.—Sir G. Ruthven Le Hunt, K. C. M. G.
British Guiana.—Sir F. M. Hodgson, K. C. M. G.
Hong Kong.—Col. Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K. C. M. G.
Ceylon.—Col. Sir Henry E. McCallum, G. C. M. G.
Fiji.—Sir Everard F. im Thurn, K. C. M. G.
Sierra Leone.—Sir Leslie Probyn, K. C. M. G.
Straits Settlements.—Sir J. Anderson, G. C. M. G.
Windward Islands.—Sir R. C. Williams, K. C. M. G.
Leeward Islands.—Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott, K. C. M. G.
Falkland Islands.—William L. Allardyce, C. M. G.
Mauritius.—Sir C. Boyle, K. C. M. G.
Gold Coast Colony.—Sir J. P. Rodger, K. C. M. G.
British Honduras.—Br.-Gen. E. J. E. Swayne, C. B.
Southern Nigeria.—Sir Walter Egerton, K. C. M. G.
Gambia (West Africa).—Sir G. C. Denton, K. C. M. G.
Northern Nigeria.—Sir H. H. J. Bell, K. C. M. G.
British East Africa.—Lt.-Col. J. R. Sadler, C. B.
Uganda.—(Vacant.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Viceroy and Governor-General.....The Rt. Hon. Earl of Minto, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.
Governor of Madras.....Sir Arthur Lawley, G. C. I. E.
Governor of Bombay.....Col. Sir George S. Clarke, G. C. M. G.
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.....Sir Edw. N. Baker, K. C. S. I.

Secretaries to the Government of India.

Legislative.—J. M. Macpherson, C. S. I.
Home.—Sir H. H. Risley, K. C. I. E.
Revenue and Agriculture.—P. W. Carlyle, C. I. E.
Finance.—J. S. Meston; Sir W. S. Meyer, K. C. I. E.
Foreign.—S. H. Butler, C. S. I.
Army Department.—Major-Gen. R. I. Scallon, C. B.
Commerce and Industry.—B. Robertson, C. I. E.
Public Works.—L. M. Jacob, C. S. I.

Agents to Governor-General: Central India, Lt.-Col. H. Daly, C. S. I.; *Rajputana*, E. G. Colvin, C. S. I.; *Baluchistan*, Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, K. C. I. E.; *Khorassan*, Major P. M. Sykes, C. M. G. *Residents: Hyderabad*, Sir C. S. Bayley, K. C. S. I.; *Mysore*, S. M. Fraser, C. I. E.; *Cashmere*, Maj. Sir F. E. Younghusband, K. C. I. E.; *Baroda*, H. V. Cobb; *Nepal*, Major J. Manners Smith, C. I. E., V. C.; *Gwalior*, Maj. P. T. A. Spence; *Jaipur*, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Showers, C. I. E.; *Udaipur*, A. T. Holme, C. I. E.

Military Establishment.

Commander-in-Chief in India.—H. E. Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V. C., G. C. B.
Chief of Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig K. C. V. O., C. B.
Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. Sir A. A. Barrett, K. C. B.
Quartermaster-General, Major-Gen. G. C. Kitson, C. V. O.

Generals Officers Commanding the Forces.

Northern Army.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Josceline H. Wodehouse, K. C. B.
Southern Army.—Gen. Sir E. C. Barrow, G. C. B.

The British Parliament.

THE supreme legislative power of the British Empire is, by its constitution, vested in Parliament. This body consists of two houses, the Lords and the Commons.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords is composed of the whole Peerage of England and of the United Kingdom, and of certain representatives of the peerages of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles which give them seats in the House. The Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. The House at present consists of 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 23 Marquises, 124 Earls, 40 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 335 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament, and 28 Irish Representative Peers elected for life—in all, 617 members.

The Lord Chancellor of England is always the Speaker of the House of Lords.

A TABLE OF BRITISH DUKES.

Created.	Title.	Name.	Born.	Succeeded	Heir to Title.
1868	Abercorn*	James Hamilton, 2nd Duke	1838	1885	Marq. of Hamilton M. P., s.
1881	Albany†	H. R. H. Leopold, 2nd Duke (*l*)	1884	1884	H. R. H. Prince Johann of Saxe-Coburg, s.
1701	Argyll	John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 9th Duke (*k*)	1845	1900	Lord A. Campbell, b.
1703	Atholl‡	John J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke	1840	1864	Marq. Tullibardine, s.
1682	Beaufort	H. A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, 9th Duke	1847	1899	Marq. of Worcester, s.
1694	Bedford	Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th Duke	1858	1893	Marq. of Tavistock s.
1673	Buccleuch & (1684) Queensberry‡	Wm. H. W. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 6th Duke (*a*)	1831	1884	Earl of Dalkeith, s.
1874	Connaught†	H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick, 1st Duke	1850	....	Prince Arthur, s.
1337	Cornwall & (1892) York†	H. R. H. George, Prince of Wales	1865	....	Prince Edward, s.
1799	Cumberland†	H. R. H. Ernest Augustus, 3rd Duke (*b*)	1845	1878	Earl of Armagh, s.
1694	Devonshire	Victor C. W. Cavendish, 9th duke	1868	1908	Marq. of Hartington, s.
1889	Fife	Alex. William George Duff, 1st Duke (*c*)	1849	...	Lady Alex. Duff, d.
1675	Grafton	Aug. Charles Lennox Fitzroy, 7th Duke (*d*)	1821	1882	Earl of Euston, s.
1643	Hamilton‡ and Brandon	Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th Duke	1862	1895	Percy D. Hamilton, c.
1694	Leeds	George Godolphin Osborne, 10th Duke	1862	1895	Marq. of Carmarthen, s.
1766	Leinster*	Maurice Fitzgerald, 6th Duke (minor)	1887	1893	Lord D. Fitzgerald, b.
1719	Manchester	William Augustus Drogo Montagu (*e*)	1877	1892	Viscount Mandeville, s.
1702	Marlborough	Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, 9th Duke (*f*)	1871	1892	Marq. of Blandford, s.
1707	Montrose‡	Douglas B. M. R. Graham, 5th Duke	1852	1874	Marq. of Graham, s.
1756	Newcastle	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, 7th Duke	1864	1879	Lord H. Pelham-Clinton-Hope, b.
1438	Norfolk	Henry Fitzalan Howard, 15th Duke (*g*)	1847	1860	Earl Arundel & S., s.
1766	Northumberland	Henry George Percy, 7th Duke	1846	1899	Earl Percy, M. P., s.
1716	Portland	W. J. A. Cavendish-Bentinck, 6th Duke	1857	1879	Marq. of Titchfield, s.
1675	Richmond & (1876) Gordon & (1675) Lennox‡	Charles H. Gordon-Lennox, 7th Duke (*h*)	1845	1903	Earl of March, s.
1707	Roxburghe‡	Henry John Innes-Ker, 8th Duke (*m*)	1876	1892	Lord A. R. Innes-Ker, b.
1703	Rutland	Henry John Brinsley Manners, 8th Duke	1852	1906	Marq. of Granby, s.
1684	St. Albans	Charles V. de Vere Beauclerk, 11th Duke (*i*)	1870	1898	Ld Osborne Beauclerk, b
1547	Somerset	Algernon St. Maur, 15th Duke	1846	1894	Lord Ernest St. Maur, b.
1833	Sutherland	Crom. Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 4th Duke	1851	1892	Marq. of Stafford, s.
1814	Wellington	Arthur Charles Wellesley, 4th Duke (*j*)	1849	1900	Marq. of Douro, s.
1874	Westminster	Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, 2nd Duke	1879	1899	Lord A. Grosvenor, n.

s, son; b, brother; c, cousin; n, nephew; n, uncle.

* Irish Dukes. † Royal Dukes. ‡ Scottish Dukes. (*a*) Eighth Duke of Queensberry, descendant of the Duke of Monmouth, son of King Charles II. (*b*) Son of King George V., of Hanover. (*c*) Husband of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales. (*d*) Descendant of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Barbara Villiers. (*e*) His mother was Miss Yznaga, of New York. His wife (whom he married November 14, 1900) was Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. (*f*) His wife was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, of New York. (*g*) Premier Duke. (*h*) Descendant of Charles Lennox, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Louise-Renee de Queronailles. (*i*) Descendant of Charles Beauclerk, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Nell Gwynne. (*j*) Grandson of the great Duke of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo. (*k*) Husband of Princess Louise, sixth child of Queen Victoria. (*l*) Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (*m*) His wife (1903) was Miss Goelet, of New York.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The present House of Commons consists of 670 members—465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland.

The division of parties in the House of Commons, returned in the general elections of January and February, 1906, was as follows: Liberals, 387; Nationalists, 84, and 41 Independent Labor members; Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, 158; the ministerial majority being 354.

The Speaker of the House is the Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M. P. for Penrith.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Population of Great Britain and Ireland.

CENSUS OF 1901.

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Bedford	171,219	Essex	1,085,576	Monmouth	292,327	Suffolk	384,198
Berks	254,931	Gloucester	634,656	Norfolk	460,040	Surrey	2,008,923
Bucks	195,534	Hampshire	798,756	Northampton	338,064	Sussex	605,052
Cambridge	190,687	Hereford	114,401	Northumberland	602,859	Warwick	897,678
Chester	814,555	Hertford	250,530			Westmoreland	64,205
Cornwall	322,957	Huntingdon	57,773	Nottingham	514,537	Wiltshire	273,845
Cumberland	266,921	Kent	1,351,849	Oxford	182,768	Worcester	488,401
Derby	620,196	Lancaster	4,406,787	Rutland	19,708	York	3,585,122
Devon	660,444	Leicester	433,994	Shropshire	239,321		
Dorset	202,962	Lincoln	498,781	Somerset	508,104	Total	30,805,466
Durham	1,187,324	Middlesex	3,585,139	Stafford	1,234,382		

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	303,889	Edinburgh	437,553	Linlithgow	64,787	Selkirk	23,339
Argyll	73,166	Elgin	44,757	Nairn	9,291	Shetland	27,755
Ayr	254,138	Fife	218,350	Orkney	27,723	Stirling	141,894
Banff	61,439	Forfar	282,729	Peebles	15,066	Sutherland	21,389
Berwick	30,785	Haddington	38,653	Perth	123,255	Wigtown	32,591
Bute	18,659	Inverness	89,901	Renfrew	268,418	Shipping population	9,583
Caithness	33,619	Kincardine	40,891	Ross and Cromarty	76,149		
Clackmannan	31,991	Kinross	6,989				
Dumbarton	113,630	Kirkcudbright	39,359	Roxburgh	48,793	Total	4,471,957
Dumfries	72,562	Lanark	1,337,848				

WALES.

Anglesey	50,590	Carnarvon	126,385	Merioneth	49,130	Radnor	23,263
Brecon	59,905	Denbigh	129,935	Montgomery	54,892		
Cardigan	60,237	Flint	81,727	Pembroke	88,749	Total	1,720,609
Carmarthen	135,325	Glamorgan	860,022				

IRELAND.

Leinster.				Ulster.		Connaught.	
Carlow	37,723	Westmeath	61,527	Antrim	461,240	Galway	192,146
Dublin	447,266	Wexford	193,830	Armagh	125,238	Leitrim	69,201
Kildare	63,469	Wicklow	60,679	Cavan	97,368	Mayo	202,627
Kilkenny	78,821	Munster.		Donegal	173,625	Roscommon	101,639
King's	60,129	Clare	112,129	Down	289,335	Sligo	84,022
Longford	46,581	Cork	401,813	Fermanagh	65,243		
Louth	65,741	Kerry	165,331	Londonderry	144,329	Total	4,456,546
Meath	67,463	Limerick	146,018	Monaghan	74,505		
Queen's	57,226	Tipperary	159,754	Tyrone	150,468		
		Waterford	87,030				

The population returns are from the official census of Great Britain and Ireland taken in March, 1901. The total population, excluding army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, is 41,454,578.

The City of London.

Lord Mayor.	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Sir John C. Knill, Bart.	1897	1903	1909
Aldermen.			
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	1874	1875	1882
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart.	1883	1882	1890
Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	1888	1894	1895
Sir George Faudel Faudel-Phillips, Bart., G.C.I.E.	1888	1884	1896
Col. Sir H. D. Davies, K.C.M.G.	1889	1887	1897
Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, Kt.	1897	1904	....
Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, Kt., M.D.	1898	1906	....
Sir David Burnett, Kt.	1902	1907	....
Sir Francis Stanhope Hanson, Kt.	1905	1908	....
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Kt.	1907	1906	....
Charles Johnston	1907	....	....

Aldermen.	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart.	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.	1891	1894	1902
Sir James Thomson Ritchie, Bart.	1891	1896	1903
Sir John Pound, Bart.	1892	1895	1904
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bart.	1892	1900	1905
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bart.	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart.	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.	1895	1902	1908
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.			
Sir Charles C. Wakefield	1908	1907	....
Sir William Hy. Dunn, Kt.	1909	1906	....
Charles Augustin Hanson	1909	....	....
Sir George Joseph Woodman, Kt.	1909	1904	....
Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt., LL.D.	1909	1901	....
Edward Ernest Cooper	1909	....	....

The Lord Mayor has an annual salary of £10,000, or $50,000.

Population of London.

London Within Various Boundaries.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1881.	1891.	1901.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	74,672	3,815,544	4,228,317	4,536,063
Within the Limits of the County of London		3,834,194		
London School Board District		3,834,194		
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	671	50,658	37,705	26,897
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (including the City)	75,442	3,834,194	4,232,118	4,542,725
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,421	4,766,661	5,633,806	6,580,616

The German Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

THE REICHSTAG.

The members number 397, politically divided as follows: Centre (Clericals) 100; German Conservatives 59; National Liberals 57; Radicals 50; Social Democrats 43; Free Conservatives 24; Poles 20; Independents (unclassified) 16; Anti-Semites 11; Agrarians 8; Alsatians 3.

The largest group, the Clericals or Centre, represents mainly the Rhine districts and South Germany. The Conservatives, though sometimes in opposition, especially on agrarian questions, are regarded as the ministerial party, and with them are allied the National Liberals and some smaller groups, insuring the Government a majority.

THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor.

Chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet—Freiherr von Lyncker.

Field-Marshal-Generals—Baron von Loë, von Hahnke, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Count von Haeseler.

General Staff, Chief—General von Moltke.

Corps Commanders—*First Corps*, Eastern Prussia, Königsberg, General von Kluck; *Second Corps*, Pomerania, Stettin, Lieutenant-General von Linsingen; *Third Corps*, Berlin, General von Bülow; *Fourth Corps*, Magdeburg, General von Beneckendorff u. von Hindenburg; *Fifth Corps*, Posen, General Kirchbach; *Sixth Corps*, Breslau, General von Woyrsch; *Seventh Corps*, Münster, General von Einem, General von Rothmaler; *Eighth Corps*, Coblenz, General von Ploetz; *Ninth Corps*, Altona, Lieutenant-General von Vietinghoff; *Tenth Corps*, Hanover, General Emmich; *Eleventh Corps*, Cassel, General Schefer-Boyadel; *Twelfth Corps*, Dresden, General von Broizem; *Thirteenth Corps*, Stuttgart, General Duke Albrecht von Württemberg; *Fourteenth Corps*, Carlsruhe, General von Hoiningen; *Fifteenth Corps*, Strassburg, General Ritter Heutschel von Gilgenheimb; *Sixteenth Corps*, Metz, General von Prittwitz und Gaffron; *Seventeenth Corps*, Dantzic, General von Mackensen; *Eighteenth Corps*, Frankfort-on-Main, General von Eichhorn; *Nineteenth Corps*, Leipsic, General von Kirchbach; *First Bavarian Army Corps*, Munich, General Prince Rupprecht o Bavaria; *Second Bavarian Army Corps*, Würzburg, General-Count Eckbrecht von Dürckheim-Montmartin; *Third Bavarian*, General Baron von Tann-Rathsamhausen. *Commander of the Guards*—General von Loewenfeld.

THE NAVY.

The supreme command is exercised by the Emperor.

Inspector-General, Prince Henry of Prussia; *Chief of the Admiralty*, Admiral von Tirpitz; *Chief of Staff*, Admiral von Fischel; *Admiral of High Seas Fleet*, Admiral von Holtzendorff; *Commander of North Sea Station*, Count von Baudissin; *Baltic Station*, Admiral von Prittwitz und Gaffron; *First Squadron*, Rear-Admiral Pohl; *Second Squadron*, Vice-Admiral Schroder; *Cruiser Squadron*, Rear-Admiral von Ingenohl; *Scouts Division*, Rear-Admiral von Heeringen.

The French Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

President.....ARMAND FALLIERES.

The annual allowance to the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.—*President*, Antonin Dubost; *Vice-Presidents*, MM. Cordelu, Lourties, Monis, Max Lavante; *Secretary-General*, M. Hustin.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—*President*, M. Henri Brisson; *Vice-Presidents*, MM. Berteaux, Dubief, Etienne, Clementel; *Secretary-General*, M. Lannoy.

The number of Senators is 300, and they are at present politically divided into about 270 Republicans and 30 representatives of the various shades of the opposition.

The Deputies number 591, and are divided into the following groups: 246 Radicals, allied to the "Socialist-Radical" group; 79 Advanced Republicans, 8 Dissident Radicals, 23 Independent Socialists, 53 United Socialists, 64 Progressists (Moderate Republicans), 118 Members of Composite Opposition ("Right"; they include Royalists, Bonapartists, members of the "Liberal Action Party" and 28 "Nationalists.")

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—General Tzémeau. Conseil Superieur de la Guerre. Generals Callieul, Marius Dalstein, Labou, Lefort, Percus Michel, Michal, Burnez.

Military Governor of Paris—General Dalstein.

Commanders of Corps d'Armée—*First Corps*, Lille, General Davignon; *Second Corps*, Amiens, General Zurlinden; *Third Corps*, Rouen, General Hellmier; *Fourth Corps*, Le Mans, General Lough de Cary; *Fifth Corps*, Orleans, General Millet; *Sixth Corps*, Chalons-sur-Marne, General Durand; *Seventh Corps*, Besançon, General Chomer; *Eighth Corps*, Bourges, General Picard; *Ninth Corps*, Tours, General Trumeau; *Tenth Corps*, Rennes, General Goiron; *Eleventh Corps*, Nantes, General Jourdy; *Twelfth Corps*, Limoges, General Pelecier; *Thirteenth Corps*, Clermont-Ferrand, General Heinestrel; *Fourteenth Corps*, Lyons, General Robert; *Fifteenth Corps*, Marseilles, General Hannoury; *Sixteenth Corps*, Montpellier, General Marion; *Seventeenth Corps*, Toulouse, General Plagnol; *Eighteenth Corps*, Bordeaux, General Oudard; *Nineteenth Corps*, Algiers, General Baillaud; *Twentieth Corps*, Nancy, General Pau; *Commander-general of Colonial Corps d'Armée*, General Archinard (Paris).

THE NAVY.

Commanders of Squadrons and Divisions of Squadrons—*First*, Vice-Admiral de Fauque de Jonquieres (flagship Patrie); *Second*, Vice-Admiral Aubert (flagship Saint Louis). *Squadron of Extreme Orient*—Rear-Admiral de la Croix de Castries (flagship Du Chayla). *Naval Division of the Atlantic*—Captain Senez (flagship Admiral Charner).

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Russian Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

President.....Privy Councillor Akimon.

THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor.

Commanders of Military Conscriptions—First Conscription, St. Petersburg, H. I. H. the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaevitch. *Second Conscription*, Vilna, General Herscheimann. *Third Conscription*, Warsaw, General Skalon. *Fourth Conscription*, Kiew, General Twanow. *Fifth Conscription*, Odessa, General Kaulbars. *Sixth Conscription*, Moscow, G. M. Plehwe. *Seventh Conscription*, Kazan, General of Infantry Sandezki. *Eighth Conscription*, Don, General Samsonoff. *Ninth Conscription*, Caucasus, General of Infantry Prince Woronzow-Daschkow. *Tenth Conscription*, Turkestan. Lieutenant-General Mistchenko. *Eleventh Conscription*, Western Siberia, General of Cavalry Lieutenant-General Schmidt. *Twelfth Conscription*, Irkutsk, General Seliyanoff. *Thirteenth Conscription*, Amoor, General Unterberger.

THE NAVY.

Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Eberhardt.

The Italian Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

PARLIAMENT.

President of the Senate—Signor Manfredi. *President of the Chamber of Deputies*—Signor Marcora.

THE ARMY.

Chief of Staff—General Pollio.

Corps Commanders—Turin, Lieutenant-General Barbieri; Alessandria, Lieutenant-General Goiran; Milan, Lieutenant-General Asinar di Bornezzo; Genoa, Lieutenant-General Pedotti; Verona, Lieutenant-General Ponza di S. Martino; Bologna, Lieutenant-General Incisa di Camerana; Ancona, Lieutenant-General Caneva; Florence, Lieutenant-General Vigano; Rome, Lieutenant-General Mazzitelli; Naples, Lieutenant-General Duke of Aosta; Bari, Lieutenant-General Girda; Palermo, Lieutenant-General Mazza.

COMMANDERS OF MILITARY DIVISIONS.

1. Turin, Lieutenant-General Frugoni; 2. Novara, Lieutenant-General Goggia; 3. Alessandria, Lieutenant-Genera Guerriro; 4. Cuneo, Lieutenant-General Baratieri; 5. Milan, Lieutenant-General Costantini; 6. Brescia, Lieutenant-General Bellini; 7. Placenza, Lieutenant-General Sapelli di Capriglio; 8. Genoa, Lieutenant-General Massone; 9. Verona, Lieutenant-General Marina; 10. Padua, Lieutenant-General Grandi; 11. Bologna, Lieutenant-General Zuccari; 12. Ravenna, Lieutenant-General D'Ottone; 13. Ancona, Lieutenant-General Gastinelli; 14. Chieti, Lieutenant-General Escard; 15. Florence, Lieutenant-General Della Noce; 16. Livorno, Lieutenant-General Panizzardi; 17. Rome, Lieutenant-General Brusati Roberto; 18. Perugia, Lieutenant-General Giletta di S. Giuseppo; 19. Cagliari, Lieutenant-General D. Majo; 20. Naples, Lieutenant-General Cadorna; 21. Salerno, Lieutenant-General Toselli Lazzarini; 22. Bari, Lieutenant-General Tommasi; 23. Catanzaro, Lieutenant-General Martinelli; 24. Palermo, Lieutenant-General Vacquer-Paderi; 25. Messina, Lieutenant-General Vandero.

THE NAVY.

Admiral—H. R. H. Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa. *Commanders of Squadrons—Active*, Vice-Admiral Bettolo; *Instruction*, Rear-Admiral Grenet.

The Austrian-Hungarian Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

President of the House of Lords—Prince Alfred Windischgrätz. *Vice-Presidents*—Prince Furstenberg and Prince Schoenburg. *President of the House of Deputies*—Dr. Robert Pallai.

THE HUNGARIAN REICHSTAG.

President of the House of Magnates—Count Aurel Desewffy. *President of the House of Representatives*—Dr. Julius V. Justh.

THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor. Chief of General Staff.

Inspectors-General of Troops—F. Z. M. Eugen Barn Albori; G. d. C. Archduke Eugene; G. d. T. von Hotzendori; G. d. T. Ferdinand Fiedler; G. d. T. Varesanin von Vares.

Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial and Royal Austrian Reserves (Landwehr)—G. d. T. Archduke Friedrich.

Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Hungarian Reserves (Hoved)—G. d. C. Wilhelm Klobucar.

Corps Commanders—First Corps, Cracow, G. d. T. Moritz von Steinsberg; *Second Corps*, Vienna, G. d. T. Mansuet Ritter von Versbach; *Third Corps*, Gratz, G. d. T. Oscar Portorek; *Fourth Corps*, Buda-Pesth, F. M. L. Victor Schreiber. *Fifth Corps*, Presburg, G. d. C. Anton Baron Winzor. *Sixth Corps*, Kaschaie, F. Z. M. Joh. Mork von Morkenstein; *Seventh Corps*, Temesvar, G. d. T. Liborions Frank; *Eighth Corps*, Prague, G. d. T. Albert von Kaller; *Ninth Corps*, Josephstadt, G. d. T. Adolf von Rummer; *Tenth Corps*, Przemysl, G. d. T. Arthur von Pino; *Eleventh Corps*, Lemberg, F. M. L. Franz Schoedler; *Twelfth Corps*, Hermannstadt, G. d. C. Josef von Gandernek; *Thirteenth Corps*, Agram, G. d. T. Raimund Gerba; *Fourteenth Corps*, Innsbruck G. d. T. Joh. Edder von Schemna; *Fifteenth Corps*, Sarajewo, F. M. L. Moritz Ritter von Affenberg; *Inspector-General of Cavalry*—G. d. C. von Brudermann; *Inspector-General of Engineering*—F. M. L. Baron Leithner. *Inspector-General of Artillery*—F. Z. M. Archduke Leopold Salvator.

NOTE—G. d. T., General of Infantry; G. d. C. General of Cavalry; F. Z. M., Feldzeugmeister; F. M. L., Field Marshal-Lieutenant.

The Spanish Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

THE CORTES.

SENATE—*President*, Don Marcello de Azcarraga; *Vice-Presidents*, Duke of Mandas, Marquis of Mina, Baron Castillo de Chirel, Count Penalver; *General Secretaries*, Marquis of Cubas, Count Benar, Don Nicolas Albernoz, Don Eduardo Gullon.

The number of Senators is 351 and they are politically divided into the following groups (December, 1909): Conservatives 197, Liberals 66, Democrats 26, Independents 24, Archbishops and Bishops 18, Carlists 9, Republicans 7, Regionalists 5, and Integrists 1.

THE CONGRESS—*President* Don Eduardo Datos; *Vice-Presidents*, Don Francisco Aparicio, Don Miguel Lopez de Carrizosa, Marquis of Mochales, Don Gumersindo Azcarte, Don Jose del Prado; *General Secretaries*, Don Carlos Castel, Don Mariano de Silva, Don Jorge Silvea, Don Juan Ventosa.

The number of Deputies is 404 and they are politically divided into the following groups (December, 1909): Conservatives 253, Liberals 71, Democrats 9, Republicans 13, Carlists 8, Catholics 1, Integrists 3, Solidaridad Catalana 40 and Independents 6. New elections will be held in January, 1910.

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—General Agustin Luque, Minister of War.

Military Governor of Madrid (attached to the King's military household)—General Bascarran. *Supreme Council of the Army*—General Camilo Polavieja y del Castillo, Marquis of Polavieja; General Alvaro Valdes, General Emilio March, General Ramon Villarino.

The various Corps d 'Armée are stationed in Madrid, Seville, Valencia, Barcelona, Zaragoza, Burgos, Valladolid, Coruna, Palma Majorca, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, Ceuta and Melilla.

Captain-General of Barcelona—General Weyler. *Captain-General of Madrid*—General Villar.

THE NAVY.

Supreme Commander—Admiral Victor Concas, Minister of Marine.

Supreme Council of the Navy—Vice-Admiral Enrique Albacete, Vice-Admiral Wenceslao Molina, Rear-Admiral Gonzalo Fernandez de Teran, Rear-Admiral Joaquin Maria Cincunegui.

The Japanese Government.

IMPERIAL DIET.

HOUSE OF PEERS—*President*, Prince Tokugawa; *Vice-President*, Marquis Kuroda; *Secretary-General*, Mr. Ota.

The composition of the House of Peers is as follows: Princes of Blood 14, Princes 15, Marquises 39, Counts 17, Viscounts 69, Barons 56, Imperial Nominees 124, Representatives of Highest Tax-Payers 45; total, 379.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—The number of members is as follows (the division by political parties is only approximate): Seiyukai 190, Progressives 77, Daido Club 32, Yuku Club 27, Independents 53; total, 379.

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—His Imperial Majesty.

War Minister—General Viscount Terauchi. *Field Marshals*—General Prince Yamagata, General Prince Oyama. *Chief of General Staff*—General Count Oku.

Consul Superieur de la Guerre—General Count Kuroki, General Viscount Hasegava, General Viscount Nishi, General Count Nogi, General H. I. H. Prince Fushimi, General Viscount Kawamura.

Military Governor of Tokio—General Viscount Kawamura.

Commanders of Division d Armee—Imperial Guard Division, General Baron Uyeda; *First Division*, Tokio, General H. I. H. Prince Kwanin; *Second Division*, Sendai, General Baron Matsunaga; *Third Division*, Nagoya, General Baron Watanabe; *Fourth Division*, Osaka, General Baron Tsuchiya; *Fifth Division*, Hiroshima, General Otani; *Sixth Division*, Kumamoto, General Baron Kigashi; *Seventh Division*, Asahikawa, General Baron Uyehara; *Eighth Division*, Hirosaki, General Baron Yamane; *Ninth Division*, Kanazawa, General Kamio; *Tenth Division*, Himeji, General Baron Ando; *Eleventh Division*, Zentsuji, General Baron Ijichi; *Twelfth Division*, Kokura, General Baron Asada; *Thirteenth Division*, Takada, General Baron Okazaki; *Fourteenth Division*, Utsunomiya, General Baron Saineijima; *Fifteenth Division*, Toyohashi, General Uchiyama; *Sixteenth Division*, Kyoto, General Baron Yamanaka; *Seventeenth Division*, Okayama, General Ichinohe; *Eighteenth Division*, Kurume, General Kimura.

THE NAVY.

Commander-in-Chief of First Squadron—Vice-Admiral Baron G. Ijuin. *Commander-in-Chief of Second Squadron*—Vice-Admiral Baron S. Dewa. *Admiral in Command of Third Squadron*—Rear-Admiral I. Teragaki. *Admiral in Command of the Reserve Squadron at Yokosuka*—Rear-Admiral R. Yashiro. *Admiral in Command of the Reserve Squadron at Kure*—Rear-Admiral K. Saito. *Admiral in Command of the Reserve Squadron at Sasebo*—Rear-Admiral R. Ide. *Admiral in Command of the Reserve Squadron at Maizuru*—Rear-Admiral S. Takagi.

The World's Shipping Losses.

THE annual return issued by Lloyd's Register on the losses sustained by the world's mercantile marine by wrecks, collisions, breaking up, etc., shows that during 1908 the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 800 vessels of 809,292 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 100 tons. Of this total, 382 vessels of 566,487 tons were steamers and 418 of 242,805 tons were sailing vessels. The figures for the previous ten years are as follows:

	Steamers		Sailing Vessels			Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	No.	Tons gross.	No.	Tons net		No.	gross Tons	No.	net Tons
1898	322	463,241	819	357,484	1903	326	479,081	596	300,722
1899	330	469,621	666	313,887	1904	344	512,879	463	225,266
1900	296	385,304	552	290,878	1905	382	527,978	501	264,376
1901	268	396,584	538	295,984	1906	378	509,707	567	307,105
1902	301	408,363	571	292,327	1907	356	565,119	512	286,105

Steamers have a much greater immunity from disaster than have sailing vessels. Merchant navies which exceed a total of 1,000,000 tons are those of the United Kingdom, the British colonies, the United States of America, France, Germany, Italy, Norway and Japan. The percentage of steamers and sailing vessels lost by the United Kingdom during 1908 was 1.57, while the average of the percentages for the next six countries was 2.63.

BOSTON PUBLIC

Mexico.

President (Salary, $50,000).....GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ.
Vice-President.....SEÑOR DON RAMON CORRAL.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Cabinet is $15,000.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal.
Secretary of the Interior—Señor Don Ramon Corral.
Secretary of Justice—Señor Don Justino Fernandez.
Secretary of Improvements—Señor Don Olegario Molina.
Secretary of Finances—Señor Don José Ives Limantour.
Secretary of War and Navy—Señor General Manuel Gonzalez Cosio.
Secretary of Communications and Public Works—Señor Don Leandro Fernandez.
Secretary of Public Instruction—Señor Don Justo Sierra.

AREA, POPULATION, CONSTITUTION, AND GOVERNMENT.

States and Territories.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1900.	Capitals.	States and Territories.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1900.	Capitals.
Aguas Calientes.	2,951	101,910	Aguas Calientes.	Queretaro.....	3,558	228,489	Queretaro.
Campeche	18,091	84,281	Campeche.	San Luis Potosi..	25,323	582,486	San Luis Potosi.
Chiapas	27,230	363,607	San Cristobal.	Sinaloa.....	33,681	296,109	Culiacan.
Chihuahua.....	87,828	327,004	Chihuahua.	Sonora	76,922	220,553	Hermosillo.
Coahuila	62,375	280,899	Saltillo.	Tabasco	10,075	158,107	S. Juan Bautista.
Colima	2,273	65,026	Colima	Tamaulipas.....	32,585	218,948	Ciudad Victoria.
Durango	38,020	371,274	Durango.	Tepic (Ter.).....	11.279	149.677	Tepic.
Guanajuato.....	11,374	1,065,317	Guanajuato.	Tlaxcala	1,595	172,217	Tlaxcala.
Guerrero	25,003	474,594	Chilpancingo.	Vera Cruz.....	29,210	960,570	Jalapa.
Hidalgo	8,920	603,074	Pachuca.	Yucatán	35,214	312,264	Merida.
Jalisco	31,855	1,137,311	Guadalajara.	Zacatecas	24.764	462,886	Zacatecas.
Mexico.....	9,250	924,457	Toluca.	L.California(Ter)	58,345	48,624	La Paz.
Michoacan.....	22,881	935,849	Morelia.	Federal District.	463	541,516	City of Mexico.
Morelos	2,774	161,697	Cuernavaca.	Islands.....	1,561	.....	.....
Nuevo Leon.....	24,324	326,940	Monterey.	Quintana Roo *.	..	....	.....
Oaxaca.....	35,392	947,910	Oaxaca.				
Puebla	12,207	1,024,446	Puebla.	Total.....	767,259	13,607,259	

*The area and population of the newly created Territory of Quintana Roo is included in Yucatan in the table.

The present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent amendments. By its terms Mexico is considered a Federative Republic, divided into States, nineteen at the outset, but at present twenty-seven in number, with three Territories and one Federal District, each having a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the Federal Government are divided into three branches—the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate; the executive in a President, and the judicial in Federal Courts. Representatives elected by the suffrage of all male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are to be twenty-five years of age and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of two members from each State, of at least thirty years of age, who hold their places for four years. Senators are elected indirectly, half of them being renewed every two years. The members of both Houses receive salaries of $3,000 each a year.

The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election and holds office for six years. According to the last Amendment of the Constitution, it does not prohibit his re-election. In case of his sudden disability, the Vice-President, who is also permanent President of the Senate, officiates in his place. Congress has to meet annually, from September 16 to December 15, and from April 1 to May 31, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Federal revenues estimated for the fiscal year that ends June 30, 1910, are $97,261,000.00; disbursments, $96,935,402.11. Value of imports, year ended June 30, 1908, were $221,757,464.21. Value of exports, year ended June 30, 1908, were $242,740,201.07.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The army consists of infantry, 26,000; engineers, 766; artillery, 2,304; cavalry, 8,454; rural guards of police, 2,365; gendarmerie, 250; total, 37,103. There are over 3,000 officers.

There are six gunboats of from 1,000 to 1,300 tons, armed with rapid-firing four-inch guns and with rapid-firing six pounders; a transport of 1,600 tons, armed with 57 mm. guns; another transport of 900 tons; two training ships, one of steam, 1,300 tons, armed with 12 cm. and 57 mm., and the other, a sailing ship of 700 tons. There are, also, several small revenue cutters watching the coast on both oceans; a naval school, a navy-yard, and a floating dock at Vera Cruz, and a shipyard at Guaymas. The Military School is at Chapultepec

NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt is $138,838,900 gold, and $142,116,950 payable in silver.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Miles of railway in operation, 19,000; miles of telegraph line, 45,000, post-offices, 2,207.

This information about Mexico was compiled mainly from the bulletins of the Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C., and was corrected to date for the WORLD ALMANAC at the Office of the Mexican Embassy at Washington.

Dominion of Canada.

Governor-General (Salary, $50,000) ..... EARL GREY.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is $7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives $12,000. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. R. L. Borden, receives $7,000. The present Ministry was sworn into office July 11, 1896. It is liberal in politics.

Premier and President of the Privy Council—Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier, G. C. M. G.
Secretary of State—Hon. Charles Murphy.
Minister of Trade and Commerce—Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G. C. M. G.
Minister of Justice—Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Louis P. Brodeur.
Minister of Militia and Defence—Hon. Sir Fred. W. Borden, K. C. M. G.
Postmaster-General—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Sydney A. Fisher.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. William Pugsley.
Minister of Finance—Hon. William S. Fielding.
Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. George P. Graham.
Minister of the Interior—Hon. Frank Oliver.
Minister of Customs—Hon. William Paterson.
Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. W. Templeman.
Minister of Labor—Hon. W. L. McKenzie King.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 87 members, Hon. James Kirkpatrick Kerr, Speaker, whose salary is $4,000. Each Senator receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500 and mileage. The House of Commons is composed of 221 members, Hon. Charles Marcil, Speaker, whose salary is $4,000. Each member of the House receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The members of the House of Commons are elected under the several provincial franchises, in accordance with a federal act passed in 1898. The Senators are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Governor in Council.

AREA, POPULATION AND SEATS OF GOVERNMENT, AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Area, Square Miles.*	Population, 1901.	Seats of Government.	Lieutenant-Governors.	Appointed.
Alberta†	253,540	72,841	Edmonton	Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea	1905
British Columbia	357,600	178,657	Victoria	Hon. James Dunsmuir	1906
Manitoba	73,732	255,211	Winnipeg	Hon. Sir D. H. McMillan, K. C. M. G.	1907
New Brunswick	27,985	331,120	Fredericton	Hon. L. J. Tweedie	1902
Nova Scotia	21,428	459,574	Halifax	Hon. Duncan C. Fraser	1906
Ontario	260,862	2,182,947	Toronto	Hon. J. M. Gibson	1908
Prince Edward Island	2,184	103,259	Charlottetown	Hon. D. A. Mackinnon, K. C.	1904
Quebec	351,873	1,648,898	Quebec	Hon. L. P. Pelletier	1908
Saskatchewan†	250,650	91,460	Regina	Hon. A. E. Forget	1905
Mackenzie, Ungava, & Franklin, N. W. T.	1,922,735	18,875	Regina	.....	.....
Keewatin, N. W. Ter.	516,571	‡	Winnipeg	Alexander Henderson, Com'r.	1907
Yukon Territory	196,976	27,219	Dawson	Frederick White, Com'r.	1905
Total	3,729,665	5,371,315			

* Land and water included in area. † Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces in 1905. Mackenzie, Ungava, Franklin, Keewatin and Northwest Territories are territorial districts. ‡ Included in Mackenzie, Ungava and Franklin.

High Commissioner in London, England, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G. Salary, $10,000.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,729,665 square miles (excluding the Hudson Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all tidal waters) and comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia, the next in size, containing 2,946,691 square miles. The Government of Canada is federal, centred at Ottawa, which city is the capital of the Dominion, while the provinces have their respective local Legislatures. The head of the Federal Government is the Governor-General, appointed by the King of Great Britain, and holding office for five years, his salary being paid by the Dominion Government.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces are appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years. The Legislatures are elected by the people of each province. The highest Court in the Dominion is the Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and five Judges, each of whom receives a salary of $9,000 per annum, except the Chief Justice, who is paid an additional $1,000. From the decisions of this Court the only tribunal to which appeal can be made is to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council of Great Britain. The only other Federal Court is the Exchequer Court, presided over by a single Judge, for trying cases connected with the revenue. Salary $8,000. All others are of a provincial character, limited to jurisdiction in their respective provinces only.

FINANCES.

Revenue (financial year ending March 31, 1909,), $85,093,404, of which $47,415,325 was from customs, $14,937,768 from excise, $7,401,624 from post-office, $9,362,270 from public works, including Government railways; miscellaneous, $5,976,417. The revenue in 1907, 9 months, amounted to $67,999,328, and in 1908 the revenue was $96,054,506.

The expenditure on account of consolidated fund was $84,064,232, of which $11,604,583 was for interest; $3,283,265 for civil government; $1,240,364 for administration of justice; $1,543,328 for legislation; $2,721,801 for light-house and coast service; $1,201,804 for mail subsidies and steamship subventions; $1,307,245 for Indians; $951,728 for fisheries; $801,680 for geological survey and observatories; $1,525,234 for arts, agriculture, quarantine, and statistics; $5,221,645 for militia and defence; $12,300,184 for public works; $9,117,143 for subsidies to provinces; $6,592,386 for post-office; $10,780,125 for railways and canals; $1,994,951 for collecting customs revenue; $1,201,804 for ocean and river service; $979,326 for immigration; $663,783 for mounted police.

National Debt.

The gross public debt of Canada on March 31, 1909, amounted to $478,535,427. The total assets counted against gross public debt amounted to $154,605,147.

Militia.

Under the new establishments the total strength of the Canadian active militia, June 30, 1906, was as follows:

Cavalry, 18 regiments and 10 independent companies; field artillery, 10 brigades and 3 independent batteries; garrison artillery, 7 regiments and 1 independent company; engineers, 4 companies and 1 telegraph section; infantry, 91 regiments (of various strength) and 10 independent companies; army service corps, 12 companies; medical corps, 18 field ambulances.

Total of all ranks, approximately, 51,280. There are 475 rifle clubs; 135 cadet corps. Attached to the military schools and colleges there are 1,075 men.

Trade.

Exports (domestic and foreign) (1908-1909): To British Empire, $147,297,851; United States, $91,022,387; Germany, $1,476,567; France and possessions, $3,230,355; Belgium, $3,927,445; China, $1,022,555; Japan, $756,111; Holland, $1,242,730. Total exports, $261,512,159, of which goods not the produce of Canada, $17,318,782.

Imports (1908-1909): From British Empire, $87,042,250; United States, $180,026,550; Germany, $6,050,365; France and possessions, $6,449,770; Belgium, $1,901,588; Japan, $1,985,868; China, $640,868; Cuba, $488,664; South America, $2,275,113; Italy, $761,339; Switzerland, $2,188,265; Holland, $1,985,868. Total imports, $309,756,508. Of the merchandise imported, $185,329,094 was dutiable, and $124,427,514 free.

Imports of coin and bullion, $9,988,442, and the exports $1,589,793.

Banks.

Chartered banks (December 31, 1908): Capital paid up, $96,147,526; reserve fund, $74,427,630; making total banking capital, $170,575,156; circulation redemption fund, $4,249,367. Total assets, $941,290,619; total liabilities, $762,077,184; notes in circulation, $71,401,697; deposits, $658,367,015; loans and discounts, $670,170,833.

Deposits in savings banks (1909): Government, $59,938,920; special, $29,867,793 Total, $89,806,713.

Railways.

Canada has a network of steam railways, the total mileage of which at the end of March, 1908, was 22,966 miles.

Fisheries.

The following is a statement of the money value of the fisheries within the Dominion of Canada, 1873-1908 inclusive:

1873	$10,547,462.44	1885	$17,722,973.18	1897	$22,783,546.00
1874	11,681,886.20	1886	18,672,288.00	1898	19,667,127.00
1875	10,350,385.29	1887	18,386,103.00	1899	21,891,706.00
1876	11,117,000.00	1888	17,418,510.00	1900	21,557,639.00
1877	12,005,934.00	1889	17,655,256.00	1901	25,737,154.00
1878	13,215,686.00	1890	17,725,000.00	1902	21,959,433.00
1879	13,529,153.00	1891	18,979,000.00	1903	23,101,878.00
1880	14,499,980.00	1892	18,942,000.00	1904	23,516,439,00
1881	15,817,163.00	1893	20,686,661.00	1905	29,479,562.00
1882	16,824,092.00	1894	20,719,573.00	1906	26,279,485.00
1883	16,958,192.00	1895	20,185,298.00	1907	25,504,000.00
1884	17,776,404.24	1896	20,407,424.00	1908	25,451,085.00

General Statistics.

Post-offices (year ended March 31, 1909), 12,479; number of letters and postcards mailed, 456,480,000. In 1909 tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 19,766,876 tons register; tonnage of shipping engaged in the coasting trade, 52,670,198 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the Great Lakes carrying between Canada and the United States, 20,935,727 tons registered; vessels built and registered, 303; tonnage, 29,023; lighthouses, 911.

Population of Cities, Census of 1901.

Montreal, 267,730; Toronto, 208,040; Quebec, 68,840; Ottawa, 59,928; Hamilton, 52,634; Winnipeg, 42,340; Halifax, 40,832; St. John, 40,711; London, 37,981; Vancouver, 26,133; Victoria, 20,816; Kingston, 17,961; Brantford, 16,619; Hull, 13,993; Charlottetown, 12,080; Valleyfield, 11,055; Sherbrooke, 11,765; Sydney, 9,909; Moncton, 9,026. In 1906 Brandon, 10,411; Calgarry, 11,967; Edmonton, 11,163; Winnipeg, 90,204; Regina, 6,169; Moosejaw, 6,251.

These pages of Canadian statistics were revised for The World Almanac for 1910 in the office of Census and Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, Dominion of Canada.

Central and South American Trade.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1908.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.	COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentine Republic	$272,972,736	$366,005,341	Hayti	$4,701,160	$3,478,848
Bolivia	16,323,000	17,514,000	Honduras	2,829,979	1,834,060
Brazil	177,450,000	220,475,000	Mexico	110,800,000	121,370,000
Chile	97,551,421	116,489,411	Nicaragua	3,000,000	4,500,000
Colombia	13,513,892	14,998,744	Panama*	7,806,811	1,757,135
Costa Rica	5,629,405	7,757,525	Paraguay	3,929,724	3,731,745
Cuba	85,218,291	94,603,324	Peru	25,000,000	26,500,000
Dominican Republic	5,127,463	9,486,344	Salvador	4,240,560	5,787,677
Ecuador	10,277,365	13,279,603	Uruguay	34,618,804	37,280,523
Guatemala	5,811,586	6,756,143	Venezuela	9,778,816	14,560,830

* Includes Canal Zone.

For trade with the United States see Index. For population of Latin-American Republics see Index.

The above returns were compiled from the reports of the International Bureau of American Republics.

The Bureau was established at Washington under the recommendation of the Pan-American Conference of 1890, for the purpose of maintaining closer relations of commerce and friendship between the American Republics. At the Pan-American Conference at Mexico in 1901, its scope was enlarged, while at the Third Pan-American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 a resolution was passed for its reorganization upon broader lines, so that it should become a world-recognized and practical institution for the development of Pan-American commerce and comity. For statement of its general purposes see page 500.

The list of Directors who have administered the affairs of the Bureau since it was organized is as follows: William E. Curtis, 1890-1893; Clinton Furbish, 1893-1897; Joseph P. Smith, 1897-1898; Frederic Emory, 1898-1899; W. W. Rockhill, 1899-1905; William C. Fox, 1905-1907; John Barrett, 1907.

Work is nearly completed on the new building of the Bureau, located on the Van Ness Park site, Seventeenth and B Streets, Washington, for which Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave $750,000 and the different republics $250,000, making a total of $1,000,000 available for the new home and grounds of the Bureau.

TRADE OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS, 1908.

	With the World.			With the United States.		
	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Total Foreign Trade.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Total Foreign Trade.
South America	$662,415,752	$830,835,197	$1,493,250,949	$73,631,038	$130,791,514	$204,422,552
Panama	7,806,811	1,757,135	9,563,946	16,799,630	1,447,525	18,247,155
Central America	21,511,530	26,635,405	48,146,935	8,182,314	9,922,859	18,105,173
Mexico	110,800,000	121,370,000	232,170,000	46,463,044	42,854,972	89,318,016
Island Republics	95,047,014	107,568,516	202,615,530	48,675,407	84,841,635	133,517,042
Grand Totals	$897,581,107	$1,088,166,253	$1,985,747,360	$193,751,433	$269,858,505	$463,609,938

Division of Africa

AMONG THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

	Area.	Population.		Area.	Population.
BRITISH AFRICA: Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape Colony, Central Africa, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate, Mauritius, Natal, Niger Coast Protectorate, Territory of the Royal Niger Co., South Africa, West Africa, Zululand and Islands, and the Boer colonies*.	2,807,760	43,495,754	GERMAN AFRICA: Togoland, Cameroons, South West Africa, East Africa	920,920	10,200,000
FRENCH AFRICA: Algeria, Senegal, French Soudan and the Niger, Gaboon and Guinea Coast, Congo Region, Somali Coast, Madagascar and Islands	1,232,454	18,073,890	ITALIAN AFRICA: Eritrea, Somaliland	278,500	850,000
			PORTUGUESE AFRICA: Angola, the Congo, Guinea, East Africa and Islands	735,304	4,431,970
			SPANISH AFRICA: Rio de Oro, Adrar, Fernando Po and Islands	243,877	136,000
			TURKISH AFRICA: Tripoli and the Mediterranean Coast, Egypt*	798,738	8,117,265
			BELGIAN AFRICA. The Congo State	900,000	30,000,000
			Total	8,087,553	117,104,871

* Egypt and the Egyptian Soudan, although nominally under the suzerainty of Turkey, are really controlled by Great Britain, and it is only a matter of time as to when they will be incorporated into the British Empire. Adding Egypt and the Soudan to the Empire would increase the figures above given to 3,207,700 square miles and 50,316,019 population.

The remaining territory of Africa unoccupied is a part of the great Desert of Sahara and the Independent States of Abyssinia and Liberia. Even this territory, except the last, is destined to pass under the power of the Europeans. The tabular figures are from "The Statesman's Year-Book."

Largest Cities of the Earth.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE LATEST OFFICIAL CENSUSES.

Cities.	Census Year.	Population.	Cities.	Census Year.	Population.	Cities.	Census Year.	Population.
London *	1901	4,536,541	Detroit	1900	285,704	Bangalore	1901	159,045
New York	1905	4,014,304	Milwaukee	1900	285,315	Johannesburg	1904	158,580
Paris	1901	2,714,068	Hong Kong	1901	283,905	Colombo, Ceylon	1901	158,228
Tokio, Japan	1908	2,085,160	Newark	1905	283,289	Howrah	1901	157,594
Berlin	1906	2,040,148	Teheran	est.	280,000	Barmen	1905	156,050
Chicago	1900	1,698,575	Bradford	1901	279,809	Poona	1901	153,320
St. Petersburg	1905	1,678,000	Washington	1900	278,718	Bologna	1901	152,009
Vienna	1901	1,674,957	Bucharest	1900	276,178	Venice	1901	151 840
Canton	est.	1,600,000	Montreal	1901	267,730	Toulouse	1901	149,841
Peking	est.	1,600,000	Lucknow	1901	264,049	Messina	1901	149,778
Moscow	1907	1,359,254	Bordeaux	1901	257,638	Catania	1901	149,295
Philadelphia	1900	1,293,697	Riga	1897	256,197	Seville	1900	148,315
Constantinople	est.	1,125,000	Dusseldorf	1905	253,274	Soerabaya, Java	1900	146,944
Osaka	1908	1,117,151	Hanover, Germany	1905	250,024	Sunderland	1901	146,565
Calcutta †	1901	1,026,987	Tunis	est.	250,000	St. Etienne	1901	146,569
Buenos Ayres	1905	1,000,270	Stuttgart	1905	249,286	Bagdad	est.	145,000
Shanghai	est.	1,000,000	Newcastle	1901	247,025	Aachen	1905	144,095
Rio de Janeiro	1906	811,265	Chemnitz	1905	244,927	Va paraiso	1904	143,769
Hamburg	1905	802,793	The Hague	1905	242,054	Aberdeen	1901	143,722
Bombay	1901	776,006	Magdeburg	1905	240,633	Kazan	1900	143,707
Warsaw	1901	756,426	Hull	1901	240,618	Roubaix	1901	142,365
Glasgow	1901	735,906	Nottingham	1901	239,753	Fez, Morocco	est.	140,000
Buda-Pesth	1901	732,322	Charlottenburg, Prussia	1905	239,559	Algiers †	1901	138,709
Liverpool	1901	702,247	Rangoon	1901	234,881	Gratz	1901	138,080
Cairo, Egypt	1907	654,476	Genoa	1901	234,710	Oldham, England	1901	137,238
Brussels †	1905	612,401	Jersey City	1905	232,699	Saratov	1897	137,147
Manchester, England	1901	606,751	Essen, Germany	1905	231,360	Posen	1905	136,808
Bangkok	est.	600,000	Bahia	1900	230,000	Brunswick, Germany	1905	136,397
Boston	1905	595,083	Christiania	1900	227,626	Yekaterinoslav	1897	135,532
St. Louis	1900	575,238	Damascus	est.	225,000	Patna	1901	134,785
Naples	1901	563,541	Stettin	1905	224,119	Croydon, England	1901	133,885
Amsterdam	1905	557,614	Konigsberg	1905	223,770	Denver	1900	133,859
Madrid	1900	539,835	Salford	1901	220,956	Nantes	1901	132,990
Munich	1905	538,983	Manila	1904	219,928	Toledo, Ohio	1900	131,822
Barcelona	1900	533,090	Bremen	1905	214,861	Bareilly	1901	131,208
Birmingham, England	1901	522,182	Valencia	1900	213,530	Lima	1903	130,233
Dresden	1905	516,996	Leicester	1901	211,574	Havre	1901	130,196
Madras	1901	509,346	Lille	1901	210,696	Malaga	1900	130,109
Baltimore	1900	508,957	Benares	1901	209,331	Allegheny	1900	129,896
Leipzig	1905	503,672	Delhi	1901	208,575	Basle	1908	129,470
Melbourne †	1901	496,079	Toronto	1901	208,040	Blackburn	1901	129,216
Milan	1901	491,460	Florence	1901	205,589	Worcester, Mass.	1905	128,135
Marseilles	1901	491,161	Louisville	1900	204,731	Nagpur	1901	127,734
Sydney †	1901	481,830	Lahore	1901	202,964	Aleppo	est.	127,150
Copenhagen †	1901	476,506	Minneapolis	1900	202,718	Kishinev	1897	125,787
Breslau	1905	470,904	Prague	1901	201,589	Columbus	1900	125,560
Rome	1901	462,783	Smyrna	est.	201,000	Brighton, England	1901	123,478
Lyons	1901	459,199	Tabriz	est.	200,000	Srinagar	1901	122,618
Odessa	1900	449,673	Providence	1905	198,635	Liege	1905	122,207
Haidarabad †	1901	445,466	Cawnpore	1901	197,170	Rosario, Argentina	1903	122,156
Leeds	1901	428,953	Seoul, Korea	1902	196,646	Astrakhan	1897	121,580
Cologne	1905	428,722	Portsmouth, England	1901	189,160	Hiroshima	1903	121,196
Sheffield	1901	409,070	Agra	1901	188,022	Kassel, Germany	1905	120,267
Cleveland	1900	381,768	Zurich	1908	186,999	Bogota	1886	120,000
Kioto	1903	380,568	Ahmadabad	1901	185,889	Pernambuco	1900	120,000
Buffalo	1905	376,618	Mandelay	1901	183,816	Rostov-on-Don	1897	119,889
Rotterdam	1905	370,390	Rochester	1905	181,672	Surat	1901	119,306
Lisbon	1900	356,009	Trieste	1901	178,559	Beirut	est.	118,800
Lodz	1897	351,570	Dortmund	1905	175,577	Geneva	1908	118,256
Belfast	1901	349,180	Kharkov	1897	173,989	Meerut	1901	118,129
Kobe, Japan	1908	345,952	Allahabad	1901	172,032	Syracuse	1905	117,498
Mexico City	1900	344,721	Nagasaki	1908	169,941	Rouen	1901	116,816
San Francisco	1900	342,782	Halle-on-Salle	1905	169,916	Karachi	1901	116,163
Bristol, England	1901	339,042	Indianapolis	1900	169,164	Batavia	1900	115,887
Stockholm	1907	337,460	Altona, Germany	1905	168,320	Derby	1901	114,848
Turin	1901	335,656	Bolton	1901	168,205	Utrecht	1905	114,321
Frankfort-on-Main	1905	334,978	Oporto	1900	167,955	Preston	1901	112,982
Santiago, Chile	1904	334,538	Strasburg	1905	167,678	Norwich, England	1901	111,728
Alexandria, Egypt	1907	332,246	Cardiff	1901	164,420	Helsingfors	1904	111,654
Sao Paulo, Brazil	1902	332,000	Kiel, Germany	1905	163,772	Murcia, Spain	1900	111,539
Yokohama	1903	326,035	Kansas City, Mo.	1900	163,752	Paterson, N. J.	1905	111,529
Cincinnati	1900	325,902	Manheim	1905	163,693	Athens	1896	111,486
Pittsburgh	1900	321,616	Adelaide †	1901	163,430	Birkenhead	1901	110,915
Kiev	1897	319,000	St. Paul	1900	163,065	Krefeld	1905	110,344
Edinburgh	1901	316,479	Elberfeld	1905	162,853	Gateshead	1901	109,887
Palermo	1901	309,694	Vilna	1897	162,633	Tula	1897	109,352
Montevideo	1904	298,127	Ghent	1905	162,482	Brunn	1901	109,346
Havana	1907	297,159	Amritsar	1901	162,429	Reima	1901	108,385
Nuremberg	1905	294,426	Dundee	1901	160,871	New Haven	1900	108,027
Antwerp	1905	291,949	Goteborg	1907	160,523	Plymouth, England	1901	107,509
Dublin	1901	290,638	Jaipur	1901	160,167	Madura	1901	105,984
Nagoya	1903	288,639	Lemberg	1901	159,877	Fall River, Mass.	1905	105,762
New Orleans	1900	287,104	Dantzig	1905	159,648	Nice, France	1901	105,109

* Population of Greater London (metropolitan and city police districts), estimated 7,537,196. † With suburbs.

NOTE.—The population of Chinese cities other than Canton, Peking, and Shanghai is omitted, because reports respecting it are utterly untrustworthy. There are forty or more Chinese cities whose inhabitants are numbered by rumor at from 200,000 to 1,000,000 each, but no official censuses have ever been taken; and setting aside consideration of the Oriental tendency to exaggeration, there is reason to believe that the estimates of population in many instances covered districts of country bearing the same names as the cities, instead of definite municipalities.

Population of the United States,

AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1790 TO 1900.

States and Territories.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Alabama	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,595	1,513,017	1,828,697
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	*	*	63,592
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	9,658	40,440	59,620	122,931
Arkansas	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179	1,311,564
California	....	....	....	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,485,053
Colorado	....	....	....	....	34,277	39,864	194,327	419,198	539,700
Connecticut	275,148	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420
Dakota	....	....	....	....	4,837	14,181	135,177	....	....
Delaware	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735
D. of Columbia	32,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718
Florida	....	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542
Georgia	340,985	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	154,001
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	14,999	32,610	84,385	161,772
Illinois	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550
Indiana	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462
Indian Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*	392,060
Iowa	....	....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896	2,231,853
Kansas	....	....	....	....	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,470,495
Kentucky	564,135	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174
Louisiana	152,923	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587	1,381,625
Maine	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466
Maryland	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044
Massachusetts	523,159	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943	2,805,346
Michigan	8,765	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,420,982
Minnesota	....	....	....	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826	1,751,394
Mississippi	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270
Missouri	66,557	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3,106,665
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	20,595	39,159	132,159	243,329
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910	1,066,300
Nevada	....	....	....	....	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761	42,335
New Hampshire	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588
New Jersey	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669
New Mexico	....	....	....	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593	195,310
New York	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894
North Carolina	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	182,719	319,146
Ohio	581,295	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316	4,157,545
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61,834	398,331
Oregon	....	....	....	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767	413,536
Pennsylvania	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014	6,302,115
Rhode Island	83,015	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556
South Carolina	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	328,808	401,570
Tennessee	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616
Texas	....	....	....	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523	3,048,710
Utah	....	....	....	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905	276,749
Vermont	235,966	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641
Virginia	1,065,116	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184
Washington	....	....	....	....	11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390	518,103
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	442,014	618,457	762,704	958,800
Wisconsin	....	....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	9,118	20,789	60,705	92,531
Total	9,633,822	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	†76,303,387

Population Continental United States (including Alaska), 76,149,386 (1900); Philippines (1903), 7,635,426; Porto Rico, 953,243; Hawaii, 154,001; Guam, 8,661; American Samoa, 5,800. Total population, 85,271,093. Population 1910, estimating Continental United States, about 97,000,000. For population of States by State Censuses of 1905, consult index.

*The inhabitants of Alaska and the Indian Territory are not included in the enumeration of 1890. The population of Alaska in 1890 was 30,329; of the Indian Territory, 179,321. Total population of the United States in 1890, 62,831,900. The inhabitants of Alaska were not included in the enumeration of 1880. The population was 33,426. Total population of the United States in 1880, 50,189,209.

† Includes 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States.

Population: Census of 1790.—Connecticut, 237,946; Delaware, 59,096; Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Maine,‡ 96,540; Maryland, 319,728; Massachusetts, 378,787; New Hampshire, 141,885; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 340,120; North Carolina, 393,751; Pennsylvania, 434,373; Rhode Island, 68,825; South Carolina, 249,073; Tennessee, 35,691; Vermont, 85,425; Virginia, 747,610. Total U. S., 3,929,214.

Population: Census of 1800.—Connecticut, 251,002; Delaware, 64,273; District of Columbia, 14,093; Georgia, 162,686; Indiana, 5,641; Kentucky, 220,955; Maine,‡ 151,719; Maryland, 341,548; Massachusetts, 422,845; Mississippi, 8,850; New Hampshire, 183,858; New Jersey, 211,149; New York, 589,051; North Carolina, 478,103; Ohio, 45,365; Pennsylvania, 602,365; Rhode Island, 69,122; South Carolina, 345,591; Tennessee, 105,602; Vermont, 154,465; Virginia, 880,200. Total U. S., 5,308,483.

Population: Census of 1810.—Connecticut, 261,942; Delaware, 72,674; District of Columbia, 24,023; Georgia, 252,433; Illinois, 12,282; Indiana, 24,520; Kentucky, 406,511; Louisiana, 76,556; Maine,‡ 228,705; Maryland, 380,546; Massachusetts, 472,040; Michigan, 4,762; Mississippi, 40,352; Missouri, 20,845; New Hampshire, 214,460; New Jersey, 245,562; New York, 959,049; North Carolina, 555,500; Ohio, 230,760; Pennsylvania, 810,091; Rhode Island, 76,931; South Carolina, 415,115; Tennessee, 261,727; Vermont, 217,895; Virginia, 974,600. Total U. S., 7,239,881. ‡ Maine a part of Massachusetts until admitted in 1820.

Population prior to 1790 (according to Bancroft): 1688, 200,000; 1714, 434,600; 1727, 580,000; 1750, 1,260,000; 1754, 1,425,000; 1760, 1,695,000; 1770, 2,312,000; 1780, 2,945,000 (2,383,000 white, 562,000 colored).

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Population of the United States.

BY STATE CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1905.

TEN States took enumerations of their population in the year 1905. The following were the totals of each. (For details of several States see ALMANAC of 1906, pages 404 and 405).

STATES.	Total Population, 1905.	STATES.	Total Population, 1905.	STATES.	Total Population, 1905.
Florida	625,200	New Jersey	2,144,134	South Dakota	464,288
Iowa	2,216,068	New York	8,066,672	Wisconsin	2,228,949
Massachusetts	3,003 636	Rhode Island	480,082	Wyoming	101,816
Michigan	2,655,463				

PROPORTION OF SEXES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Extracts from Census Bulletin No. 14.)

MORE MALES THAN FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The whole population of continental United States was first counted with distinction of sex in 1820. During the seventy years from 1830 to 1900 the absolute excess of males was greater at each census than at any preceding census with one exception—that of 1870—when the excess of males was less than in 1850 and 1860.

This reduction of the excess of males between 1860 and 1870, by about 300,000, was doubtless due to the deaths in the Civil War and the diminished immigration during the decade.

The greatest relative excess of males was in 1890, when in each 10,000 people there were 242 more males than females.

By 1900 this excess had decreased to 216 in 10,000, less than the relative excess in 1890 and 1860, but greater than that at each other census.

In continental United States there are 1,638,321 more males than females, or about two in each 100 people.

Probably in the population of the world, as a whole, and certainly in that half of it which has been counted, with distinction of sex, there are several millions more males than females.

In continental United States, however, the relative excess of males is greater than the average for all countries.

Europe has an excess of females; every other continent, so far as known, has an excess of males.

The divisions of continental United States with the smallest proportion of males are the District of Columbia (47.4 per cent.), Massachusetts (48.7 per cent.), and Rhode Island (49.1 per cent.); those with the largest are Wyoming (62.9 per cent.), and Montana (61.6 per cent.

As a rule sparsely settled regions have an excess of males and densely settled regions an excess of females.

CITIES HAVE MORE FEMALES THAN MALES.

American cities as a rule have more females than males. In the 1,861 cities, each having in 1900 at least 2,500 inhabitants, there were 201,959 more females than males, and this notwithstanding the many western cities which contained more males than females, and the enormous number of foreign-born in the country, five-ninths of them male, and a large proportion of them living in the cities.

This tendency of American cities to develop a population having a majority of females had increased since 1890, when, in the 1,490 cities, each having at least 2,500 inhabitants, there were 6,929 more males than females.

While the excess of 6,929 males in American cities in 1890 became an excess of 210,959 females in American cities in 1900, the excess of 1,519,559 males in country districts in 1890 became an excess of 1,840,280 males in 1900.

Or, expressing the facts in ratios, of each 1,000 inhabitants of such cities in 1890, 500 were males and in 1900, 497 were males; of each 1,000 inhabitants living outside these cities in 1890, 519 were males, and in 1900 520 were males. The difference thus in the number of males or of females between an average thousand of city and of country population in 1890 was 19, and in 1900, 23.

WOMEN LIVE LONGER THAN MEN.

Notwithstanding the great excess of males in the total population of the United States, there are two periods of life at which the reported number of females is greater. One, extending from about eighty-three years of age to the end of life, is probably due mainly to the longer average life of woman; the other, from sixteen to twenty-five, is probably apparent rather than real, and due mainly to the greater number of women who claim, erroneously, to belong to this age period.

In 1900, among the 13,367,147 persons attending school, 499 in each 1,000 were male and 501 female; in 1890, in the same class, 510 per 1,000 were male and 490 female.

INCREASING PROPORTION OF GIRLS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

In all races and in all parts of the country there has been a decided increase since 1890 in the proportion of females among persons attending school. This increase is due mainly to the increase in the proportion of young women among persons at least fifteen years of age attending school, the increase at this age period being nearly five times as great as at any other, and more than three times as great as the average increase for all ages.

DEATH RATE HIGHER FOR MALES THAN FEMALES.

The death rate of males in the registration area of the United States in 1900 was 19.0 per 1,000, and that of females 16.6 per 1,000, the former having a death rate higher by about one-seventh than the latter. In the 346 registration cities the death rate of males was 20.0, and that of females 17.2 per 1,000, the male rate exceeding the female by one-sixth. In the rest of the registration area the male death rate was 15.8 and that of females 15.0 per 1,000, the male rate exceeding the female by one-nineteenth.

Population of the United States,

ACCORDING TO SEX, NATIVITY, AND COLOR.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1900.)

States and Territories.	Males.	Females.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Whites.	Negroes.*	Chinese.	Japanese.	Indians.†
Alabama	916,764	911,933	1,814,105	14,592	1,001,152	827,307	58	3	177
Alaska	45,872	17,720	50,931	12,661	30,507	168	3,116	265	29,536
Arizona	71,795	51,136	98,698	24,233	92,903	1,848	1,419	281	26,480
Arkansas	675,312	636,252	1,297,275	14,289	944,580	366 866	62	....	66
California	820,531	664,522	1,117,813	367,240	1,402,727	11.045	45,753	10,151	15,377
Colorado	295,332	244,368	448,545	91,155	529,046	8,570	599	48	1,437
Connecticut	454,294	454,126	670,210	238,210	892,424	15,226	599	18	153
Delaware	94.158	90,577	170,925	13,810	153,977	30,697	51	1	9
District of Columbia	132,004	146,714	258,599	20,119	191,532	86,702	455	7	22
Florida	275,246	253,296	504,710	23,832	297,333	230,730	120	1	358
Georgia	1,103,201	1,113,130	2,203,928	12,403	1,181,294	1,034,813	204	1	19
Hawaii	106,369	47,632	63,221	90,780	66,890	233	25,767	61,111	....
Idaho	93,367	68,405	137,168	24,604	154,495	293	1,467	1,291	4,226
Illinois	2,472,782	2,348,768	3,854,803	966,747	4,734,873	85,078	1,503	80	16
Indiana	1,285,404	1,231,058	2,374,341	142,121	2,458,502	57,505	207	5	243
Indian Territory	208,952	183,108	387,202	4,858	302,680	36,853	27	....	52,500
Iowa	1,156,849	1,075,004	1,925,933	305,920	2,218,667	12,693	104	7	382
Kansas	768,716	701,779	1,343,810	126,685	1,416,319	52,003	39	4	2,130
Kentucky	1,090,227	1,056,947	2,096,925	50,249	1,862,309	281,706	57	....	102
Louisiana	694,733	686,892	1,328,722	52,903	729,612	650,804	599	17	593
Maine	350,995	343,471	601,136	93,330	692,226	1,319	119	4	798
Maryland	589,275	598,769	1,094,110	93,934	952,424	235,064	544	9	3
Massachusetts	1,367,474	1,437,872	1,959,122	846,324	2,769,764	31,974	2,968	53	587
Michigan	1,248,905	1,172,077	1,879,329	541,653	2,398,563	15 816	240	9	6,354
Minnesota	932,490	818,904	1,246,076	505,318	1,737,036	4,959	166	51	9,182
Mississippi	781,451	769,819	1,543,289	7.981	641,200	907,630	237	....	2,203
Missouri	1,595,710	1,510,955	2,890,286	215,379	2,944,843	161,234	449	9	130
Montana	149,842	93,487	176,262	67,067	226,283	1,523	1,739	2,441	11,343
Nebraska	564,592	501,708	888,593	177,347	1,056,526	6,269	180	3	3 322
Nevada	25,603	16,732	32,242	10,093	35,405	134	1,352	228	5,216
New Hampshire	205,379	206,209	323,481	88,107	410,791	662	112	1	22
New Jersey	941,760	941,909	1,451,785	431,884	1,812,317	69,844	1,393	52	63
New Mexico	104,228	91,082	181,685	13,625	180,207	1,610	341	8	13,144
New York	3,614,780	3,654,114	5,368,469	1,900,425	7,156 881	99,232	7 170	354	5,257
North Carolina	938,677	955,133	1,889,318	4,492	1,263,603	624,469	51	....	5,687
North Dakota	177,493	141,653	206,055	113,091	311,712	286	32	148	6,968
Ohio	2,102,655	2,054,890	3,698,811	458,734	4,060,204	96,901	371	27	42
Oklahoma	214,359	183,972	382,651	15,680	367,524	18,831	31	....	11,945
Oregon	232,985	180,551	347,788	65.748	394,582	1,105	10,397	2,501	4,951
Pennsylvania	3,204,541	3,097,574	5,316,865	985,250	6,141,664	156,845	1,927	40	1,659
Rhode Island	210,516	218,040	294,037	134,519	419,050	9,092	366	13	35
South Carolina	664,895	675,421	1,334,788	5,528	557,807	782,321	67	....	121
South Dakota	216 164	185,406	313,062	88,508	380,714	465	165	1	20,225
Tennessee	1,021,224	999,392	2,002,870	17,746	1,540,186	480,243	75	4	108
Texas	1,578,900	1,469,810	2,869,353	179,357	2,426,669	620,722	836	13	470
Utah	141,687	135,062	222,972	53,777	272,465	672	572	417	2,623
Vermont	175,138	168,503	298,894	44,747	342,771	826	39	....	5
Virginia	925,897	928,287	1,834,723	19,461	1 192,855	660,722	243	10	354
Washington	304,178	213,925	406,739	111,364	496,304	2,514	3,629	5,617	10,039
West Virginia	499,242	459,558	936,349	22,451	915,253	43,499	56	....	12
Wisconsin	1,067,562	1,001,480	1,553,071	515,971	2 057,911	3,542	212	5	8,372
Wyoming	58,184	34,347	75,116	17,415	89,051	940	461	393	1,686
Total	39,059,242	37,244,145	65,843,302	10,460,085	66 990,802	8,840,789	119,050	85,986	266,760

* Including all persons of negro descent. † Including Indians taxed and not taxed.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN SEX, NATIVITY, AND COLOR 1890 TO 1900.

	Aggregates.		Per Cent.		Increase.	
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	Number.	Per Cent.
Total population	76,303,387	63,069,756	100.0	100.0	13,233,631	21.0
Males	39,059,242	32,315,063	51.2	51.2	6,744,179	20.9
Females	37,244,145	30,754,693	48.8	48.8	6,489,452	21.1
Native born	65,843,302	53,761,665	86.3	85.2	12,081,637	22.5
Foreign born	10,460,085	9,308,091	13.7	14.8	1,151,994	12.4
White	66,990,802	55,166,184	87.8	87.5	11,824,618	21.4
Colored	9,312,585	7,903,572	12.2	12.5	1,409,013	17.8
Native white	56,740,739	46,030,105	74.4	73.0	10,710,634	23.3
Native parents	41,053,417	34,514,450	53.8	54.7	6,538,967	18.9
Foreign parents	15,687,322	11,515,655	20.6	18.3	4,171,667	36.2
Foreign white	10,250,063	9,136,079	13.4	14.5	1,113,984	12.2
Negro	8,840,789	7,488,788	11.6	11.9	1,352,001	18.1
Chinese	119,050	126,778	0.2	0.2	§7,728	§6.1
Japanese	85,986	14,399	0.1	(‖)	71,587	497.2
Indian	266,760	273,607	0.3	0.4	§6,847	§2.5

§ Decrease. ‖ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Population of the United States,

DWELLINGS, FAMILIES, HOMES, AND DENSITY.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1900.)

States and Territories.	Total Dwellings.	Total Families.*	Homes.					Density of Population.	
			Owned.†			Hired.	Unknown.		
			Free.	Mortgaged.	Unknown.			1890.	1900.
Alabama	362,295	374,765	94,692	20,549	7,208	231,180	17,351	29.4	35.5
Alaska	10,565	13,459	7,190	22	....	1,644	3,327	....	0.1
Arizona	28,763	29,875	13,259	1,009	1,049	10,545	1,955	0.8	1.1
Arkansas	259,004	265,238	95,510	16,469	7,848	130,411	12,183	21.3	24.7
California	313,217	341,781	100,228	40,216	6,550	162,275	15,421	7.8	9.5
Colorado	12[illegible],364	127,459	39,000	12,923	3,042	61,386	5,998	4.0	5.2
Connecticut	159,677	203,424	37,930	37,496	1,429	119,094	4,691	154.0	187.5
Delaware	38,1[illegible]1	38,446	7,759	5,115	767	23,835	1,531	86.0	94 3
District of Columbia	49,385	56,678	8,441	4,261	296	40,753	1,714	3,839.9	4,645 3
Florida	113,594	117,001	40,810	5,469	4,651	55,920	6,779	7.2	9.7
Georgia	436,153	455,557	101,114	17,603	10,950	291,447	29,598	31.2	37.6
Hawaii	32,366	36,922	5,172	438	711	21,086	2,356	....	23.9
Idaho	36,487	37,491	20,163	3,215	992	9,218	2,231	1.1	1.9
Illinois	845,836	1,036,158	273,594	161,615	16,388	547,369	25,223	68.3	86.1
Indiana	552,495	571,513	200,035	103,643	8,605	242,588	12,201	61.1	70.1
Indian Territory	75,539	76,701	17,809	463	6,259	47,746	3,740	5.8	12.6
Iowa	468,682	480,878	163,640	112,877	6,243	183,053	10,897	34.5	40.2
Kansas	314,375	321,947	116,784	61,504	4,998	126,240	9,896	17.5	18.0
Kentucky	413,974	437,054	172,042	35,034	11,066	204,009	12,077	46.5	53.7
Louisiana	269,395	284,875	64,861	12,204	6,510	181,577	16,297	24.6	30.4
Maine	148,507	163,344	75,262	24,296	2,979	55,028	4,023	22.1	23.2
Maryland	221,706	242,331	58,577	27,108	5,017	135,353	13,782	105.7	120.5
Massachusetts	451,362	613,659	108,766	93,502	3,859	379,696	19,050	278.5	348.9
Michigan	521,648	548,094	191,863	128,939	9,474	198,078	14,004	36.5	42.2
Minnesota	317,037	342,658	126,181	74,654	7,354	118,034	11,061	16.5	22.1
Mississippi	310,963	318,948	73,159	23,517	5,969	194,637	18,832	27.8	33.5
Missouri	593,528	654,338	193,229	118,742	10,273	307,492	17,136	39.0	45.2
Montana	53,779	55,889	23,656	3,398	1,509	20,556	3,006	1.0	1.7
Nebraska	213 972	220,947	71,133	44,242	5,330	90,711	6,574	13.8	13.9
Nevada	10,960	11,190	5,636	543	332	3,134	827	0.4	0.4
New Hampshire	86,635	97,902	35,839	12,989	1,765	42,840	3,101	41.8	45.7
New Jersey	321,032	415,222	61,755	69,804	4,496	259,848	13,090	193.8	250.3
New Mexico	44,903	46,355	26,652	632	1,939	13,118	3,169	1.3	1.6
New York	1,035,180	1,634,523	277,767	230,870	12,900	1,043 800	42,833	126.1	152.6
North Carolina	360,491	370,072	130,650	24,735	9,837	188,162	14,181	33.3	39.0
North Dakota	63,319	64,690	33,409	13,710	2,044	11,863	2,334	2.7	4,5
Ohio	857,636	944,433	317,012	149,376	15,204	431,301	21,781	90.1	102.0
Oklahoma	85,309	86,908	50,246	6,532	2,984	23,157	3,010	2.0	10.3
Oregon	87,525	91,214	37,284	10.771	2,119	33,745	3,626	3.4	4.4
Pennsylvania	1,236,238	1,320,025	326,687	174,920	22,236	742,385	36,946	116.9	140.1
Rhode Island	67,816	94,179	14,506	10,780	723	64,362	2,364	318.4	407.0
South Carolina	259,302	269,864	57,138	13,994	5,922	174,448	16,357	38.2	44.4
South Dakota	81,863	83,536	37,153	17,115	2,517	22,610	2,895	4.5	5.2
Tennessee	385,588	402,536	146,763	20,995	11,417	206,077	13,765	42.3	48.4
Texas	575,734	589,291	196,165	50,160	15,608	299,312	20,810	8.5	11.6
Utah	53,490	56,196	31,344	4,292	1,088	17,012	1,472	2.6	3.4
Vermont	75,021	81,462	26,712	19,662	1,377	31,014	1,794	36.4	37.6
Virginia	347,159	364,517	133,836	26,530	10,208	177,087	13,088	41.3	46.2
Washington	106,622	113,086	44,681	10,421	2,102	45,113	4,854	5.3	7.7
West Virginia	180,715	186,291	77,972	14.831	5,666	80,759	4,552	31.0	38.9
Wisconsin	398,017	426,063	161,059	104,966	7,985	137,009	9,308	31.1	38.0
Wyoming	19,664	20,116	7,779	1,078	817	7,388	1,570	0.6	0.9
Total	14,474,777	16,239,797	4,739,914	2,180,229	298,612	8,246,747	540,935	21.2	25.6

*The average size of families was 4.7 persons in 1900, against 5 in 1880 and 5.6 in 1850. Of the 15,963,965 private families in 1900, 14,042,546 had male heads and 1,921,419 female heads.

†Of 7,218,755 persons owning their homes in 1900, 5,064,848 were native whites, 1,730,970 were foreign whites, 372,444 were negroes, 48,219 were Indians, and 2,274 Chinese and Japanese.

The density of population is obtained by dividing the population of each State and Territory and of the United States by its total land area in square miles at each census. In computing density of population for the United States, the areas and population of Alaska and Hawaii in 1900, of Alaska in 1890, and of Indian Terrritory in 1860. 1870, and 1880 are not considered. The area of Indian reservations, outside of Indian Territory, is included in the area of the States and Territories in which they are severally situated, and in that of the United States, prior to 1890, although the population of these Indian reservations was not ascertained, and, for this reason, cannot be considered in figuring density of population at the censuses prior to 1890.

The density of population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, according to the Census of 1900, is 25.6—that is, there were in the United States in 1900, on the average, 25.6 inhabitants to the square mile, using land surface only. At the Census of 1790 there were less than 5 inhabitants to the square mile, so that the density of the population of the country has increased in 110 years more than fivefold, although the land area of the country in 1900, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii was more than three and one-half times what it was in 1790.

Population of the United States.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1900.)

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE.

Months.	Number.	Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
Under 1.	153,474	15.....	1,533,018	37.....	899,682	59.....	380,233	81.....	49,725
1 to 2....	332,330	16.....	1,561,503	38.....	1,037,433	60.....	548,144	82.....	44,826
3 to 5....	496,121	17.....	1,489,146	39.....	959,098	61.....	287,645	83.....	35,944
6 to 8....	476,031	18.....	1,534,070	40.....	1,196,762	62.....	331,577	84.....	32,133
9 to 11...	458,936	19.....	1,438,352	41.....	733,459	63.....	323,026	85.....	29,022
		20.....	1,531,494	42.....	844,453	64.....	300,971	86.....	19,695
Years.		21.....	1,426,849	43.....	738,418	65.....	354 279	87.....	16,741
		22.....	1,485,923	44.....	734,074	66.....	265,241	88.....	13,189
1.....	1,768,078	23.....	1,436,297	45.....	880,796	67.....	249,924	89.....	9,953
2.....	1,830,332	24.....	1,454,453	46.....	651,391	68.....	225,985	90.....	11,401
3.....	1,824,312	25.....	1,476,860	47.....	632,388	69.....	207,497	91.....	4,382
4.....	1,831,014	26.....	1,312,957	48.....	663,877	70.....	273,449	92.....	3,627
5.....	1,808,569	27.....	1,282,976	49.....	626,160	71.....	152 639	93.....	2,592
6.....	1,832,613	28.....	1,311,166	50.....	862,051	72.....	171 447	94.....	1,990
7.....	1,782,918	29.....	1,145,482	51.....	510,652	73.....	148,699	95.....	2,293
8.....	1,780,445	30.....	1,465,256	52.....	572,186	74.....	137,607	96.....	1,291
9.....	1,669,578	31.....	956,575	53.....	495,521	75.....	155,236	97.....	895
10.....	1,740,628	32.....	1,102,117	54.....	502,419	76.....	110,605	98.....	1,021
11.....	1,583,131	33.....	1,030 812	55.....	569,826	77.....	93,510	99.....	766
12.....	1,637,509	34.....	1 001,279	56.....	464,784	78.....	86,687	100 and over...	3,504
13.....	1,550,402	35.....	1,136,406	57.....	399,636	79.....	73,819	All ages.....	75,994,575
14.....	1,568,564	36.....	932 162	58.....	396,683	80.....	88,884	Age unknown	200,584

POPULATION ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Sex and Conjugal Condition.	Number.	Per Cent.	Sex and Conjugal Condition.	Number.	Per Cent.	Sex and Conjugal Condition.	Number.	Per Cent.
Both sexes.....	76,303,387	100.0	Males.....	39,059,242	100.0	Females.....	37,244,145	100.0
Single	44,187 155	57.9	Single.....	23,666,836	60.6	Single	20 520,319	55.1
Married.....	27,849,761	36.5	Married.....	14,003,798	35 9	Married.....	13,845,963	37.2
Widowed.....	3,903,857	5.1	Widowed.....	1,182,293	3.0	Widowed.....	2,721,564	7.3
Divorced.....	199,868	0.3	Divorced	84,903	0.2	Divorced.....	114,965	0.3
Unknown.....	162,746	0.2	Unknown.....	121,412	0.3	Unknown	41,334	0.1

Note.—The figures relating to conjugal condition are not absolute, as the statements as to those married and unmarried are apt to be incorrectly reported, partly through unintentional misstatement and partly through a desire to conceal the facts. For instance, an incorrect return may be made through lack of knowledge, in the case of boarders and lodgers (particularly men) who are reported as single when in fact they are or have been married; or from motives of concealment, in the case of divorced persons who report themselves as single, of couples who have separated but are not legally divorced, or of persons who are not lawfully married.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO ILLITERACY.

General Nativity and Color.	Aggregate.	Can Read but Cannot Write.		Can Neither Read Nor Write.		General Nativity and Color.	Aggregate.	Can Read but Cannot Write.		Can Neither Read Nor Write.	
		Number.	Per C't	Number.	Per C't			Number.	Per C't	Number.	Per C't
Aggregate.....	6,180,069	955 843	15.5	5,224,226	84.5	Colored (total)...	2,979,323	309,884	10.4	2,669,439	89.6
White (total)....	3 200,746	645,959	20.2	2,554,787	79.8	Persons of negro descent	2,853,194	306,303	10.7	2,546,891	89.3
Native white...	1,913,611	445,263	23.3	1,468,348	76.7	Chinese.....	25,396	1,024	4.0	24,372	96.0
Native parents	1,734,764	410,013	23.6	1,324,751	76.4	Japanese.....	4,386	137	3.1	4,249	96.9
For'gn parents	178,847	35,250	19.7	143,597	80.3	Indian	96,347	2,420	2.5	93,927	97.5
Foreign white.	1,287,135	200,696	15.6	1,086,439	84.4						

These returns do not apply to the literacy of persons of less than ten years of age.

For enumeration of Illiterates by States, see table of "Population According to School Age and Voting Age."

POPULATION WHICH CANNOT SPEAK ENGLISH.

General Nativity and Color.	Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.		General Nativity and Color.	Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per C't	Number.	Per C't	Number.	Per C't		Number.	Per Cent	Number.	Per Cent	Number.	Per Cent
Native white—foreign parents.....	65,008	4.6	28,164	4.2	36,844	5.0	Japanese	14,843	1.1	14,448	2.2	395	0.1
Foreign white.....	1,217,280	86.7	563,982	84.2	653,298	89.1	Indian.....	72,583	5.2	32,309	4.8	40,274	5.5
Chinese.....	33,498	2.4	31,191	4.6	2,307	0.3	Aggregate.....	1,403,212	100.0	670,094	100.0	733,118	100.0

These returns embrace only persons of ten years of age and over.

BOSTON F U

Population of the United States,

ACCORDING TO SCHOOL AGE AND VOTING AGE.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1900.)

States and Territories.	School Age, Five to Twenty Years.			Voting Age.					
	Total.	Whites.	Negroes. †	Total.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Whites.	Negroes. †	Illiterates.
Alabama	733,222	394,152	338,980	413,862	405 598	8,264	232,294	181,471	139,649
Alaska	11,408	1,718	10	37,956	26,489	11,467	25,953	141	10,735
Arizona	38,868	28,371	365	44,081	30,306	13,775	34,911	1,084	10,533
Arkansas	529,375	380,815	148,534	313,836	305,464	8,372	226,597	87,157	62,615
California	420,081	405,868	3,225	544,087	318,817	225,270	489,545	3,711	33,508
Colorado	160,531	157,752	2,043	185,708	133,935	51,773	181,616	3,215	7,689
Connecticut	257,101	252,760	4,272	280,340	173,248	107,092	275,126	4,576	18,984
Delaware	59,635	48,782	10,849	54,018	47,202	6,816	45,592	8,374	7,538
District of Columbia	77,291	51,212	26,046	83,823	73,722	10,101	60,318	23,072	7,052
Florida	197,600	110,537	86,908	139,601	127,865	11,736	77,962	61,417	30,849
Georgia	885,725	457,958	427,741	500,752	493,740	7,012	277,496	223,073	158,247
Hawaii	33,774	23,827	79	79,607	13,064	66,543	19,576	93	27,363
Idaho	54,964	53,261	69	53,932	38,185	15,747	50,328	130	2,936
Illinois	1,589,915	1,565,606	24,238	1,401,456	932,574	468,882	1,370,209	29,762	67,481
Indiana	843,885	825,394	18,389	720,206	646,889	73,317	701,761	18,186	40,016
Indian Territory	159,125	121,420	14,882	97,361	94,361	3,000	77,865	9,146	15,482
Iowa	767,870	763,785	3,912	635,298	477,273	158,025	630,665	4,441	17,061
Kansas	527,560	507,611	18,878	413,786	346,761	67,025	398,552	14,695	14,214
Kentucky	798,027	693,455	104,512	543,996	518,772	25,224	469,206	74,728	102,528
Louisiana	538,267	276,563	261,453	325 943	299,772	26,171	177,878	147,348	122,638
Maine	199,153	198,519	369	217,663	178,931	38,732	216,856	445	13,952
Maryland	403,026	318,052	84,946	321,903	279,216	42,687	260,979	60,406	40 352
Massachusetts	778,110	769,710	7,996	843,465	495,734	347,731	830,049	10,456	53,694
Michigan	790,275	783,220	4,814	719,478	457,353	262,125	712,245	5,193	39,230
Minnesota	612,990	608,547	1,063	506,794	245,768	261,026	502,384	2,168	20,785
Mississippi	633,026	253 153	378,923	349,177	344,151	5,026	150,530	197,936	118,057
Missouri	1,105,258	1,049,414	55,767	856,684	743,659	113,025	809,797	46,418	60,327
Montana	65,871	61,032	289	101,931	58,237	43,694	94,873	711	5,900
Nebraska	386,384	383,229	1,781	301,091	209.961	91,130	297,817	2,298	7,388
Nevada	11,599	9,703	18	17,710	10,523	7,187	14,652	70	2,271
New Hampshire	110,895	110,708	172	130,987	96,099	34,888	130,648	230	10,295
New Jersey	572,923	553,230	19,585	555,608	357,447	198,161	532,750	21.474	38,305
New Mexico	69,712	64,137	401	55,067	47,482	7,585	50,804	775	15,585
New York	2,146,764	2,119,156	25,476	2,184,965	1,346,829	838,136	2,145,057	31,425	130,094
North Carolina	753,826	490,782	260,755	417,578	415,048	2,530	289,263	127,114	122,658
North Dakota	112,789	110,193	97	95,217	39,344	55,873	93 237	115	5,158
Ohio	1,338,345	1,308,510	29,804	1,212,222	985,969	226,254	1,180,599	31,235	58,698
Oklahoma	147,656	135,960	7,106	109,191	100,[illegible]	8,653	101,543	4.327	6,479
Oregon	132,887	129,875	201	144,446	101,923	42,523	131,261	560	6,978
Pennsylvania	2,031,171	1,986,430	43,394	1,817,239	1,330,099	487,140	1,763,482	51,668	139,982
Rhode Island	124,646	122,223	2,403	127,144	72,820	54,324	124 001	2,765	11,675
South Carolina	560,773	218,323	342,401	283,325	280,221	3,104	130,375	152,860	99,516
South Dakota	147,165	140,461	134	112,681	67,079	45,602	107,353	184	5,442
Tennessee	780,421	589,451	190,925	487,380	477,739	9,641	375,046	112,236	105,851
Texas	1,215,634	955,906	259,491	737,768	650,599	87,169	599.961	136,875	113,783
Utah	106,513	105,378	136	67,172	41,939	25,233	65,205	358	2,470
Vermont	98,614	98,357	255	108,356	87,465	20,891	108,027	289	8,544
Virginia	704,771	435,612	268,962	447,815	436,289	11,426	301,379	146,122	113,353
Washington	158,245	153,180	528	195,572	126,190	69,382	183,999	1,230	6,635
West Virginia	356,471	341,637	14,823	247,970	235,036	12,934	233,129	14,786	32,066
Wisconsin	730,685	726,950	661	570,715	313 188	257,527	567,213	1,006	31,136
Wyoming	27,500	26,607	215	37,898	26,563	11,335	36,262	481	1,636
Total *	26,110,788	22,490,211	3,500,194	21,329 81[illegible]	16,227,285	5,102,534	19,036,143	2,065,989	2,326,295

* Including all persons in the military and naval service of the United States. † Including all persons of negro descent.

The whole number of persons of school age—that is, from 5 to 20 years of age, inclusive—in 1900 is 26,110,788, of whom 21,573,492 are from 5 to 17 years of age and 4,537,296 from 18 to 20 years of age. These figures include, however, 21,523 persons of school age reported in Alaska, Hawaii, Indian Territory, and on Indian reservations. Eliminating the latter from the account there are native born, 24,689,118; foreign born, 1,204,147; native white (native parents), 14,775,476; native white (foreign parents), 6,371,221; foreign white, 1,193,443; colored, 3,553,125; persons of negro descent, 3,485,188; males, 12,972,994; females, 12,920,271.

The number of males of voting age is 21,329,819, of which there are native born, 16,227,285; foreign born, 5,102,534; native white (native parents), 10,636,898; native white (foreign parents), 3,466,721; foreign white, 4,932,524; colored, 2,293,676; persons of negro descent, 2,065,589.

The ratio of population to males of voting age in the entire country is 3.6. This ratio varies, however, for the several elements of the population, the ratio of negro population to negro males of voting age being 4.3.

Area.—According to the Census of 1900, the largest county in the United States is Custer County, Montana, which has 20,490 square miles. The smallest is Bristol County, Rhode Island, which has 25 square miles.

Population of the United States.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1900.)

FOREIGN POPULATION ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

Africa	2,577	France	104,534	Poland (unknown)	20,436
Asia*	11,927	Germany	2,669,164	Portugal	37,144
Atlantic islands	10,955	Greece	8,655	Roumania	15,043
Australia	7,041	Holland	105,098	Russia	424,372
Austria	276,702	Hungary	145,815	Scotland	234,699
Belgium	29,848	India	2,069	South America	4,814
Bohemia	156,999	Ireland	1,619,469	Spain	7,284
Canada (English)†	787,798	Italy	484,703	Sweden	574,625
Canada (French)†	395,427	Japan	81,590	Switzerland	115,959
Central America	3,911	Luxembourg	3,042	Turkey	9,949
China	106,659	Mexico	103,445	Wales	93,744
Cuba	11,159	Norway	338,426	West Indies‖	14,468
Denmark	154,616	Pacific islands§	2,659	Other countries	2,587
England	843,491	Poland (Austrian)	58,503	Born at sea	8,310
Europe‡	2,272	Poland (German)	150,232		
Finland	63,440	Poland (Russian)	154,424	Total foreign born	10,460,085

*Except China, Japan, and India. †Includes Newfoundland. ‡Not otherwise specified. §Except Philippine Islands. ‖Except Cuba and Porto Rico.

POPULATION OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.

Specified Countries.	Total.	Having Both Parents Born as Specified.	Having One Parent Born as Specified and One Parent Native.	Specified Countries.	Total.	Having Both Parents Born as Specified.	Having One Parent Born as Specified and One Parent Native.
Austria	434,728	408,195	26,533	Poland	687,711	668,536	19,175
Bohemia	356,865	325,400	31,465	Russia	685,360	669,810	15,550
Canada, English	1,319,141	683,440	635,701	Scotland	623,350	421,192	202,158
Canada, French	812,621	635,972	176,649	Sweden	1,084,842	998,538	86,304
Denmark	308,488	266,752	41,736	Switzerland	255,278	187,924	67,354
England	2,146,271	1,364,159	782,112	Wales	246,596	173,416	73,180
France	267,257	171,347	95,910	Other countries	1,079,306	912,055	167,311
Germany	7,832,681	6,244,799	1,587,882	Of mixed foreign parentage	1,340,678	1,340,678	.....
Hungary	216,402	210,307	6,095				
Ireland	4,981,047	4,001,461	979,586				
Italy	732,421	706,598	25,823	All classes	26,198,939	21,074,679	5,124,260
Norway	787,836	684,100	103,736				

These returns embrace persons born in foreign countries as well as native born persons having one or both parents born in foreign countries.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS JUNE 1, 1900, TO EACH VOTE CAST NOVEMBER 6, 1900.

Salt Lake City, Utah	2.73	Rochester, N. Y.	4.60	Buffalo, N. Y.	5.17	Boston, Mass.	6.70
Dayton, Ohio	3.79	St. Louis, Mo.	4.60	Minneapolis, Minn.	5.24	Lawrence, Mass.	6.75
Albany, N. Y	3.82	Toledo, Ohio	4.64	Hartford, Ct.	5.27	Portland, Ore.	7.11
Columbus, Ohio	3.89	New Haven, Ct.	4.72	San Francisco, Cal.	5.42	Lowell, Mass.	7.14
Grand Rapids, Mich	4.03	Kansas City, Kan.	4.75	Philadelphia, Pa.	5.51	St. Joseph, Mo.	7.71
Cincinnati, Ohio	4.22	Elizabeth, N. J.	4.90	New York, N. Y.	5.66	Somerville, Mass.	7.88
Syracuse, N. Y.	4.29	Milwaukee, Wis.	4.90	Manchester, N. H.	5.84	Providence, R. I.	7.99
Camden, N. J.	4.30	Omaha, Neb.	4.94	Hoboken, N. J.	5.92	Cambridge, Mass.	8.09
Kansas City, Mo.	4.33	Cleveland, Ohio	4.95	Springfield, Mass.	6.14	Richmond, Va.	8.57
Des Moines, Iowa	4.35	Louisville, Ky.	4.95	Duluth, Minn.	6.15	New Bedford, Mass	8.92
Utica, N. Y.	4.36	Newark, N. J.	4.97	Lynn, Mass.	6.22	Fall River, Mass.	9.27
Trenton, N. J.	4.37	Paterson, N. J.	4.99	Portland, Me.	6.30	New Orleans, La.	12.64
Baltimore, Md.	4.50	Jersey City, N. J.	5.05	Seattle, Wash.	6.30	Savannah, Ga.	16.18
Wilmington, Del.	4.57	Bridgeport, Ct.	5.11	St. Paul, Minn.	6.40	Atlanta, Ga.	17.61
Chicago, Ill.	4.58	Detroit, Mich.	5.16	Worcester, Mass.	6.50		

This table shows how very wide of the mark in nearly all of these cities would be an estimate of the population made by multiplying the vote cast by any single ratio, and that this method of estimating a city's population is without foundation.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY TOPOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Prairie region	13,300,970	Appalachian valley	4,499,072	Great plains	1,052,719
New England hills	10,260,153	Coastal plain (west of Mississippi River)	1,974,677	Pacific valley	995,363
Lake region	9,571,215	Coast lowlands	1,865,952	Rocky Mountain	592,972
Interior timbered region	8,129,760	Mississippi alluvial region	1,227,094	Great basin	375,345
Piedmont region	6,809,103	Ozark hills	1,203,880	Columbian mesas	358,758
Coastal plain (east of Mississippi River)	6,427,635	Coast ranges	1,079,992	Plateau region	201,669
Allegheny plateau	6,070,246			Continental U. S.	75,994,575

This table shows that the Prairie region and the New England hills include over three-tenths (31 per cent), and with the Lake region and the Interior timbered region over one-half (54.3 per cent.) of the population of the country.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Negro Population of the United States.

COMPILED FROM BULLETIN NO. 8 OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

(For negro population of the United States by States in 1900, see Index.

States and Territories.	Per Cent. of Negroes to Total Population.	Per Cent. of Total Negro Population in Each State.†	Per Cent. of Mulattoes to Total Negro Population, 1890.*	Per Cent. of Illiterate in Negro Population, 1900.	Per Cent. of Illiterate in Negro Population, 1890.	Per Cent. of Negroes 10 to 14 Years of Age Attending School.	States and Territories.	Per Cent. of Negroes to Total Population.	Per Cent. of Total Negro Population in Each State.†	Per Cent. of Mulattoes to Total Negro Population, 1890.*	Per Cent. of Illiterate in Negro Population, 1900.	Per Cent. of Illiterate in Negro Population, 1890.	Per Cent. of Negroes 10 to 14 Years of Age Attending School.
Alabama	45.2	09.4	11.4	57.4	69.1	41.4	Nebraska	00.6	00.1	31.7	11.8	19.1	85.5
Arizona	01.5	‡	31.3	12.7	19.2	..	Nevada	00.3	‡	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	28.0	04.2	12.8	43.0	53.6	54.4	New Hampshire	00.2	‡	..	11.9	22.5	..
California	00.7	00.1	42.2	13.4	26.5	86.2	New Jersey	03.7	00.8	15.1	17.2	28.1	76.7
Colorado	01.6	00.1	34.7	13.0	17.6	86.5	New Mexico	00.8	‡	50.4	19.1	45.8	78.4
Connecticut	01.7	00.2	25.0	11.5	15.3	86.6	New York	01.4	01.1	21.7	10.8	17.1	82.5
Delaware	16.6	00.3	12.5	38.1	49.5	62.4	North Carolina	33.0	07.1	13.8	47.6	60.1	55.1
Dist. of Columbia	31.1	01.0	26.2	24.3	35.0	80.5	North Dakota	00.1	‡	..	..	..	..
Florida	43.7	02.6	11.9	38.4	50.5	62.4	Ohio	02.3	01.1	42.5	17.8	25.4	88.5
Georgia	46.7	11.7	09.9	52.4	67.3	45.6	Oklahoma	04.7	00.2	27.5	26.0	39.0	76.8
Idaho	00.2	‡	..	..	..	..	Oregon	00.3	‡	53.0	08.8	17.1	..
Illinois	01.8	01.0	29.3	18.1	26.8	79.4	Pennsylvania	02.5	01.8	23.9	15.1	23.2	80.8
Indiana	02.3	00.6	30.2	22.6	32.3	88.4	Rhode Island	02.1	00.1	27.0	14.1	18.1	90.5
Indian Territory	09.4	00.4	..	42.8	..	35.7	South Carolina	58.4	08.9	09.7	52.8	64.1	44.7
Iowa	00.6	00.1	29.8	18.5	26.1	80.4	South Dakota	00.1	‡	..	..	..	..
Kansas	03.5	00.6	26.5	22.3	32.8	86.5	Tennessee	23.8	05.4	17.3	41.6	54.2	56.5
Kentucky	13.3	03.2	19.4	40.1	55.9	68.1	Texas	20.4	07.0	13.5	38.2	52.5	67.6
Louisiana	47.1	07.4	16.3	61.1	72.1	34.7	Utah	00.2	‡	..	06.3	26.6	..
Maine	00.2	‡	57.4	14.2	15.9	77.9	Vermont	00.2	‡	..	14.6	20.4	..
Maryland	19.8	02.7	15.9	35.1	50.1	63.5	Virginia	35.6	07.5	19.3	44.6	57.2	57.2
Massachusetts	01.1	00.4	36.3	10.7	14.3	89.3	Washington	00.5	‡	34.8	11.6	17.7	84.4
Michigan	00.7	00.2	53.8	10.9	18.9	89.5	West Virginia	04.5	00.5	28.6	32.3	44.5	67.6
Minnesota	00.3	00.1	46.2	07.9	12.1	84.7	Wisconsin	00.1	‡	58.8	11.4	20.0	81.3
Mississippi	58.5	10.3	11.5	49.1	60.8	52.5	Wyoming	01.0	‡	..	17.2	17.8	..
Missouri	05.2	01.8	23.6	28.1	41.7	73.3							
Montana	00.6	‡	27.1	11.4	11.0	..	Total U. S.	11.6	100.0	15.2	44.5	57.5	53.8

* No enumeration of mulattoes was taken in 1900. The returns of 1890 include quadroons and octoroons. † The whole United States being 100 per cent., the ratios show what proportion of the whole resides in each specified State. ‡ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The ten counties in the United States having the largest negro population are, in percentages, Isaquena, Miss., 94.0; Tensas, La., 93.5; Madison, La., 92.7; East Carroll, La., 91.6; Beaufort, S. C., 90.5; Tunica, Miss., 90.5; Washington, Miss., 89.7; Coahoma, Miss., 88.2; Leflore, Miss., 88.2; Bolivar, Miss., 88.1.

The negro population of cities having the largest number of negroes in 1900 was: Washington, D. C., 86,702; Baltimore, Md., 79,258; New Orleans, La., 77,714; Philadelphia, Pa., 62,613; New York City, 60,666; Memphis, Tenn., 49,910; Louisville, Ky., 39,139; Atlanta, Ga., 35,727; St. Louis, Mo., 35,516; Richmond, Va., 32,230; Charleston, S. C., 31,522; Chicago, Ill., 30,150; Nashville, Tenn., 30,044; Savannah, Ga., 28,090.

More than three-fourths (77.3 per cent.) of the negroes live in the country districts.

Illiteracy among negroes is about seven times as common as among whites.

There are 3,992,337 negroes in Continental United States engaged in gainful occupations.

The death rate of negroes in the registration area in 1900 was 30.2 per cent.; that of whites in the same area was 17.3 per cent.

The proportion of negro children to negro women 15 to 49 years of age was largest in 1880 and smallest in 1900. There has been uniformly a larger proportion of negro children than of white children. That difference more than doubled between 1860 and 1880, but in 1900 it was less than half what it was in 1880 and less than at any other census except 1860.

Though the negroes have a larger proportion of children than the whites, it has been noticed that the whites of the South have a larger proportion than the whites in other sections of the country.

At the two censuses preceding the Civil War, the proportion of children for the two races at the South was substantially the same. The immediate effect of the Civil War and Reconstruction, if the figures of 1870 may be trusted to that extent, was to reduce the proportion of children among Southern whites by about one-eighth, and among negroes by about one twenty-fifth. The following decade saw an increase in the proportion for each race, but as the decrease among the negroes, 1860 to 18 0, has been less, so was the increase, 1870 to 1880, greater. But between 1880 and 1900 there was a decrease of 160 in the number of negro children at the South to 1,000 negro women, and a decrease of only 75 white children to 1,000 white women. As a result, in 1900 there were for the first time more white children than negro children at the South to 1,000 women.

NEGRO SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1790.

New Hampshire, 158; Vermont, 17; Rhode Island, 952; Connecticut, 2,759; New York, 21,324; New Jersey, 11,423; Pennsylvania, 3,737; Delaware, 8,887; Maryland, 103,036; Virginia, 293,427; North Carolina, 100,572; South Carolina, 107,097; Georgia, 29,264; Tennessee, 3,417; Kentucky, 11,830. Total slaves, 697,897. Total population, 3,929,214.

Foreign-Born Population of Largest Cities

OF THE UNITED STATES—CENSUS OF 1900.

Principal Countries of Birth.	Baltimore.		Boston.		Buffalo.		Chicago.		Cincinnati.		Cleveland.		Detroit.	
	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.
Total	68,600	100	197,129	100	104,252	100	587,112	100	57,961	100	124,631	100	96,503	100
Austria	1,356	2.0	1,115	0.6	776	0.8	11,815	2.0	654	1.1	4,630	3.7	471	0.5
Bohemia	2,321	3.4	93	*	39	*	36,362	6.2	94	0.2	13,599	10.9	612	0.6
Canada (English)†	629	0.9	47,374	24.0	16,509	15.8	29,472	5.0	928	1.6	7,839	6.3	25,403	26.3
Canada (French)†.	51	0.1	2,908	1.5	733	0.7	5,307	0.9	103	0.2	772	0.6	3,541	3.7
Denmark	107	0.2	675	0.3	148	0.1	10,166	1.7	49	0.1	373	0.3	231	0.2
England	2,841	4.1	13,174	6.7	6,908	6.6	29,308	5.0	2,201	3.8	10,621	8.5	6,347	6.6
France	369	0.5	1,003	0.5	791	0.8	2,989	0.5	748	1.3	485	0.4	589	0.6
Germany	33,208	48.4	10,523	5.3	36,720	35.2	170,738	29.1	38,219	65.9	40,648	32.6	32,027	33.2
Holland	98	0.1	391	0.2	311	0.3	18,555	3.2	369	0.6	804	0.6	397	0.4
Hungary	155	0.2	330	0.2	215	0.2	4,946	0.8	208	0.4	9,558	7.7	91	0.1
Ireland	9,690	14.1	70,147	35.6	11,292	10.8	73,912	12.6	9,114	15.7	13,120	10.5	6,412	6.7
Italy	2,042	3.0	13,738	7.0	5,669	5.4	16,008	2.7	917	1.6	3,065	2.5	905	0.9
Mexico	12	*	13	*	8	*	102	*	18	*	9	*	8	*
Norway	188	0.3	1,145	0.6	185	0.2	22,011	3.8	12	*	249	0.2	75	0.1
Poland (Austrian)	139	0.2	61	*	2,643	2.5	9,499	1.6	4	*	752	0.6	1,074	1.1
Poland (German).	733	1.1	216	0.1	13,092	12.6	32,995	5.6	89	0.2	3,577	2.9	10,703	11.1
Poland (Russian).	1,694	2.5	3,375	1.7	2,811	2.7	15,026	2.6	344	0.6	4,119	3.3	1,738	1.8
Poland (unknown)	245	0.4	180	0.1	284	0.3	2,193	0.4	34	0.1	144	0.1	116	0.1
Russia	10,493	15.3	14,995	7.6	1,199	1.2	24,178	4.1	1,976	3.4	3,607	2.9	1,332	1.4
Scotland	594	0.9	4,473	2.3	1,868	1.8	10,347	1.8	461	0.8	2,179	1.8	2,496	2.6
Sweden	236	0.3	5,541	2.8	743	0.7	48,836	8.3	111	0.2	1,000	0.8	267	0.3
Switzerland	186	0.3	400	0.2	590	0.6	3,251	0.6	657	1.1	1,288	1.0	491	0.5
Wales	92	0.1	308	0.2	153	0.2	1,818	0.3	240	0.4	1,490	1.2	101	0.1
Other countries	1,121	1.6	4,951	2.5	565	0.5	7,278	1.2	411	0.7	703	0.6	1,076	1.1

Principal Countries of Birth.	Milwaukee.		New Orleans		New York.		Philadelphia.		Pittsburgh.		St. Louis.		San Francisco.	
	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per. Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.
Total	88,919	100	30,325	100	1,270,080	100	295,340	100	84,878	100	111,356	100	116,885	100
Austria	1,616	1.8	391	1.3	71,427	5.6	5,154	1.8	3,553	4.2	2,563	2.3	1,841	1.6
Bohemia	1,719	1.9	17	0.1	15,055	1.2	270	0.1	75	0.1	2,590	2.3	197	0.2
Canada, (Eng.)†	1,687	1.9	310	1.0	19,399	1.5	2,989	1.0	994	1.2	2,151	1.9	4,770	4.1
Canada (French)†	217	0.2	85	0.3	2,527	0.2	294	0.1	79	0.1	339	0.3	429	0.4
Denmark	514	0.6	92	0.3	5,621	0.4	934	0.3	38	*	390	0.4	2,171	1.8
England	2,134	2.4	1,262	4.2	68,836	5.4	36,752	12.4	8,902	10.5	5,800	5.2	8,956	7.7
France	263	0.3	4,428	14.6	14,755	1.2	2,521	0.9	573	0.7	1,462	1.3	4,870	4.2
Germany	53,854	60.5	8,733	28.8	322,343	25.4	71,319	24.2	21,222	25.0	58,781	52.8	35,194	30.1
Holland	606	0.7	47	0.2	2,608	0.2	258	0.1	62	0.1	368	0.3	244	0.2
Hungary	381	0.4	68	0.2	31,516	2.5	2,785	0.9	2,124	2.5	561	0.5	315	0.3
Ireland	2,653	3.0	5,398	17.8	275,102	21.7	98,427	33.3	18,620	21.9	19,421	17.4	15,963	13.6
Italy	726	0.8	5,866	19.3	145,433	11.5	17,830	6.0	5,709	6.7	2,227	2.0	7,508	6.4
Mexico	6	*	299	1.0	282	*	63	*	5	*	76	0.1	1,459	1.2
Norway	1,702	1.9	95	0.3	11,387	0.9	692	0.2	63	0.1	172	0.2	2,172	1.8
Poland (Austrian)	627	0.7	1	*	3,995	0.3	970	0.3	1,023	1.2	322	0.3	29	*
Poland (German)	15,115	17.0	10	*	1,881	0.1	1,728	0.6	3,515	4.1	1,192	1.1	109	0.1
Poland (Russian)	1,245	1.4	29	0.1	25,231	2.0	4,163	1.4	6,243	7.4	1,248	1.1	538	0.5
Poland, (unkn'n)	46	0.1	15	0.1	1,766	0.1	693	0.2	403	0.5	95	0.1	110	0.1
Russia	1,135	1.3	439	1.4	155,201	12.2	28,951	9.8	4,107	4.8	4,785	4.3	1,511	1.3
Scotland	667	0.8	218	0.7	19,836	1.6	8,479	2.9	2,264	2.7	1,264	1.1	3,000	2.6
Sweden	659	0.7	170	0.6	28,320	2.2	2,143	0.7	1,072	1.3	1,116	1.0	5,248	4.5
Switzerland	653	0.7	314	1.0	8,371	0.7	1,707	0.6	544	0.6	2,752	2.5	2,085	1.8
Wales	307	0.4	35	0.1	1,686	0.1	1,033	0.4	2,539	3.0	238	0.2	386	0.3
Other countries	459	0.5	2,003	6.6	37,502	3.0	5,185	1.8	1,149	1.3	1,443	0.3	17,780	15.2

* Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. † Includes Newfoundland.

Total foreign-born population of Allegheny, Pa., 30,216; Atlanta, Ga., 2,531; Charleston, S. C., 2,592; Columbus, O., 12,328; Denver, Col., 25,301; Fall River, Mass., 50,042; Hartford, Ct., 23,758; Indianapolis, Ind., 17,122; Jersey City, N. J., 58,424; Kansas City, Mo., 18,410; Louisville, Ky., 21,427; Lowell, Mass., 40,974; Memphis, Tenn., 5,110; Minneapolis, Minn., 61,021; Newark, N. J., 71,363; New Haven, Ct., 30,802; Paterson, N. J., 38,791; Providence, R. I., 55,855; Rochester, N. Y., 40,748; St. Paul, Minn., 46,819; Washington, D. C., 20,119; Worcester, Mass., 37,652.

The City of New York contains (1900) 786,435 persons of German parentage, wholly or in part; 725,511 of Irish parentage; 245,525 of Russian; 218,918 of Italian; 204,109 of English and Scotch; 113,237 of Austrian; 53,469 of Polish; 52,430 of Hungarian; 29,441 of French; 44,798 of Swedish; 170,084 of other foreign countries. Total, 2,643,957.

Ninety-four per cent. of the foreign-born population is resident in the Northern and 6 per cent. in the Southern States.

Of the population in the United States, in 1900, 34.3 per cent. was of wholly or partial foreign parentage. This includes 13.7 per cent. of foreign born.

Occupations in the United States.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

(Census of 1900.)*

All occupations	29,285,922
Agricultural pursuits	10,438,919
Agricultural laborers	4,459,346
Dairymen and dairywomen	10,931
Farmers, planters, and overseers	5,681,257
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	62,418
Lumbermen and raftsmen	72,190
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	85,469
Turpentine farmers and laborers	24,737
Wood choppers	36,265
Other agricultural pursuits	5,606
Professional service	1,264,737
Actors, professional showmen, etc	34,923
Architects, designers, draughtsmen, etc	29,560
Artists and teachers of art	24,902
Authors and scientists	6,058
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists	8,887
Clergymen	111,942
Dentists	29,683
Electricians	50,782
Engineers (civil)	20,153
Engineers (mechanical and electrical)	14,440
Engineers (mining)	2,908
Journalists	30,098
Lawyers	114,703
Musicians and teachers of music	92,264
Officials, National †	40,595
Officials, State	4,345
Officials, county and city	45,350
Physicians and surgeons	140,415
Surveyors	6,034
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	446,797
Not specified	5,714
Domestic and personal service	5,691,746
Barbers and hairdressers	131,383
Bartenders	88,937
Boarding and lodging house keepers	71,371
Bootblacks	8,243
Firemen (Fire Department)	14,576
Hotel-keepers	54,931
Housekeepers and stewards	155,524
Hunters, trappers, guides, and scouts	11,340
Janitors	51,226
Laborers (not specified)	2,619,436
Longshoremen	20,934
Launderers and laundresses	387,013
Nurses and midwives	121,269
Policemen, watchmen, and detectives	116,615
Restaurant-keepers	34,023
Saloon-keepers	83,875
Servants and waiters	1,565,440
Sextons	5,714
Soldiers (U. S.)	103,902
Sailors and marines (U. S.)	22,842
Not specified	23,422
Trade and transportation	4,778,233
Agents, insurance, real estate, etc	241,333
Auctioneers	2,813
Bankers and brokers	73,384
Bookkeepers and accountants	255,526
Clerks and copyists	603,721
Commercial travellers	92,936
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers	3,053
Foremen and overseers, stable, railroad, etc	55,503
Hostlers	65,331
Hucksters and peddlers	76,872
Livery-stable keepers	33,630
Mail letter carriers	28,378
Merchants and dealers (retail)	792,887
Drugs and medicines	57,346
Dry goods, fancy goods, and notions	45,840
Groceries	156,557
Liquors and wines	13,119
Boots and shoes	15,239
Cigars and tobacco	15,367
Clothing and men's furnishings	18,097
Coal and wood	20,866
General store	33,031
Lumber	16,774
Produce and provisions	34,194
Not specified	366,457
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	42,310
Messengers and errand and office boys	71,695
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	6,904
Officials of banks and companies	74,246
Packers and shippers	59,769
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	54,274
Salesmen and saleswomen	611,787
Sailors, boatmen, pilots	80,024
Steam railroad employes	582,471
Stenographers and typewriters	112,464
Street railway employes	68,936
Telegraph and telephone linemen	14,765
Telegraph and telephone operators	75,080
Undertakers	16,200
Weighers, gaugers, and measurers	6,670
Not specified	34,056
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	7,112,987
BUILDING TRADES.	
Carpenters and joiners (including ship carpenters)	602,741
Masons (brick and stone)	161,048
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	277,990
Paper-hangers	22,004
Plasterers	35,706
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	97,884
Roofers and slaters	9,068
Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	9,437
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.	
Oil well and oil works employes	24,626
Other chemical workers	14,814
CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS.	
Brick and tile makers, etc	49,934
Glass workers	49,999
Marble and stone cutters	54,525
Potters	16,140
FISHING AND MINING.	
Fishermen and oystermen	73,810
Miners (coal)	344,292
Miners (gold and silver)	59,095
Miners (not otherwise specified)	133,010
Quarrymen	34,598
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.	
Bakers	79,407
Butchers	114,212
Butter and cheese makers	19,261
Confectioners	31,242
Meat packers, curers, and picklers	18,776
Millers	40,576
Other food preparers	13,666
IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS.	
Blacksmiths	227,076
Iron and steel workers	290,797
Machinists	283,432
Steam boilermakers	33,087
Stove, furnace, and grate makers	12,473
Tool and cutlery makers	28,122
Wheelwrights	13,539
Wireworkers	18,487
LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS.	
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	209,056
Harness and saddle makers and repairers	40,193
Leather curriers and tanners	42,684
Trunk and leather-case makers, etc	7,051
LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.	
Bottlers and soda-water makers, etc	10,546
Brewers and maltsters	20,984
Distillers and rectifiers	3,145
LUMBER AND ITS MANUFACTURES.	
Cabinet makers and furniture manufacturing employes	58,719
Coopers	37,226
Piano and organ makers	6,220
Saw and planing mill employes	161,687
Other woodworkers	82,390
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.	
Brass workers	26,760
Clock and watch makers and repairers	24,188
Copper workers	3,188
Gold and silver workers	26,146
Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bellhangers	7,452
Tinplate and tinware makers	70,613
Other metal workers	40,983

* The enumeration of 1900 is the latest taken by the Federal Census Bureau. The next enumeration will be taken in 1910.

† Including army and navy officers. (Continued on next page.)

OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Paper and Printing.	
Bookbinders	30,286
Compositors	38,849
Engravers	11,150
Paper and pulp mill operatives	36,329
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	116,484
Textiles.	
Artificial-flower makers	2,775
Bleachery and dye works operatives	22,289
Carpet factory operatives	19,388
Cotton ginners	1,395
Cotton mill operatives	246,004
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	47,120
Silk mill operatives	54,460
Woollen mill operatives	73,196
Other textile mill operatives	104,619
Dressmakers	347,076
Hat and cap makers	22,733
Milliners	87,881
Seamstresses	151,379
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	39,432
Tailors and tailoresses	230,277
Other textile workers	30,046
Miscellaneous Industries.	
Broom and brush makers	10,222
Builders and contractors	56,935
Candle, soap, and tallow makers	4,022
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	224,546
Gas works employees	6,955
Glove makers	12,276
Manufacturers and officials, etc	158,123
Officials of mining and quarrying companies	17,935
Photographers	27,029
Publishers of books, maps, and newspapers	10,970
Rubber factory operatives	21,866
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	131,464
Upholsterers	30,839
Other miscellaneous industries	507,521

URBAN POPULATION.

Geographical Divisions.	Total Population.		Urban Population.		Increase in Total Population.		Increase in Urban Population.	
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
North Atlantic division	21,046,695	17 406,969	13,613,736	10.071 957	3,639,726	20.9	3 541 779	35.2
South Atlantic division	10,443 480	8,557,922	2,049,520	1,554,190	1,585,558	17.9	495,330	31.9
North Central division	26,333,004	22,410,417	9,343,213	6,744,936	3.922,587	17.5	2,598,277	38.5
South Central division	14,080,047	11 170,137	1 896,655	1 339,232	2,909,910	26.1	557·423	41.6
Western division	4,091,349	3,102,269	1,469.268	1,035.659	989,080	31.9	433 609	41.9
Hawaii	154,001	89,990	39,306	22,907	64.011	71.1	16,399	71.6
Total	76,148,576	63.037,704	28,411,698	20,768,881	13,110,872	20.8	7,642,817	36.8

Ratio of Urban to Total Population: 1900—31.1 per cent.; 1890—29.1 per cent.; 1860—16.1 per cent.; 1850—12.5 per cent.; 1820—4.9 per cent.; 1790—3.4 per cent.

CENTRE OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Date.	Position of Centre of Population.					Westward Movement During Preceding Decade.
	N. Latitude		W. Longitude		Approximate Location by Important Towns.	
	°	′	°	′		Miles.
1790	39	16.5	76	11.2	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.	.....
1800	39	16.1	76	56.5	18 miles west of Baltimore, Md	41
1810	39	11.5	77	37.2	40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.	36
1820	39	5.7	78	33.0	16 miles north of Woodstock, Va	50
1830	38	57.9	79	16.9	19 miles W.S.W. of Moorefield, in the present State of W. Va	39
1840	39	2.0	80	18.0	16 miles south of Clarksburg, in the present State of W. Va.	55
1850	38	59.0	81	19.0	23 miles S.E. of Parkersburg, in the present State of W. Va.	55
1860	39	0.4	82	48.8	20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio	81
1870	39	12.0	83	35.7	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio	42
1880	39	4.1	84	39.7	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio	58
1890	39	11.9	85	32.9	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind	48
1900	39	9.5	85	48.9	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind	14
					Total	519

This table was prepared by the Census Office. The centre of the negro population in 1890 was near Rome, Ga., and was travelling Gulfward.

The centre of area of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii and other recent accessions, is in Northern Kansas, in approximate latitude 39° 55′, and approximate longitude 98° 50′. The centre of population is therefore about three-fourths of a degree south and more than thirteen degrees east of the centre of area.

RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

Rank.	States and Territories.	Population.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Population.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Population.
1	New York	7,268,894	19	Minnesota	1,751,394	36	New Hampshire	411,588
2	Pennsylvania	6,302,115	20	Mississippi	1,551,270	37	South Dakota	401,570
3	Illinois	4,821,550	21	California	1,485,053	38	Oklahoma	398,331
4	Ohio	4,157,545	22	Kansas	1,470,495	39	Indian Territory	392,060
5	Missouri	3,106,665	23	Louisiana	1,381,625	40	Vermont	343,641
6	Texas	3,048,710	24	South Carolina	1,340,316	41	North Dakota	319,146
7	Massachusetts	2,805,346	25	Arkansas	1,311,564	42	Dist. of Columbia	278,718
8	Indiana	2,516,462	26	Maryland	1,188,044	43	Utah	276,749
9	Michigan	2,420,982	27	Nebraska	1,066,300	44	Montana	243,329
10	Iowa	2,231,853	28	West Virginia	958,800	45	New Mexico	195,310
11	Georgia	2,216,331	29	Connecticut	908,420	46	Delaware	184,735
12	Kentucky	2,147,174	30	Maine	694,466	47	Idaho	161,772
13	Wisconsin	2,069,042	31	Colorado	539,700	48	Hawaii	154,001
14	Tennessee	2,020,616	32	Florida	528,542	49	Arizona	122,931
15	North Carolina	1,893,810	33	Washington	518,103	50	Wyoming	92,531
16	New Jersey	1,883,669	34	Rhode Island	428,556	51	Alaska	63,592
17	Virginia	1,854,184	35	Oregon	413,536	52	Nevada	42,335
18	Alabama	1,828,697						

Population of Incorporated Places; Census of 1900.*

ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES.

Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.
New York, N. Y.	3,437,202	Toledo, Ohio	131,822	Wilmington, Del.	76,508	Kansas City, Kan.	51,418
Chicago, Ill.	1,698,575	Allegheny, Pa.	129,896	Camden, N. J.	75,935	Harrisburg, Pa.	50,167
Philadelphia, Pa	1,293,697	Columbus, Ohio	125,560	Trenton, N. J.	73,307	Portland, Me.	50,145
St. Louis, Mo.	575,238	Worcester, Mass.	118,421	Troy, N. Y	76,057	Yonkers, N. Y.	47,931
Boston, Mass	560,892	Syracuse, N. Y.	108,374	Bridgeport, Ct.	70,996	Norfolk, Va.	46,624
Baltimore, Md.	508,957	New Haven, Ct.	108,027	Lynn, Mass	68,513	Waterbury, Ct.	45,859
Cleveland, Ohio	381,768	Paterson, N. J.	105,171	Oakland, Cal	66,960	Holyoke, Mass	45,712
Buffalo, N. Y.	352,387	Fall River, Mass	104,863	Lawrence, Mass.	62,559	Fort Wayne, Ind	45,115
San Francisco, Cal.	342,782	St. Joseph, Mo	102,979	New Bedford, Mass.	62,442	Youngstown, Ohio	44,885
Cincinnati, Ohio	325,902	Omaha, Neb	102,555	Des Moines, Iowa	62,139	Houston, Tex.	44,633
Pittsburgh, Pa	321,616	Los Angeles, Cal.	102,479	Springfield, Mass.	62,059	Covington, Ky.	42,938
New Orleans, La.	287,104	Memphis, Tenn.	102,320	Somerville, Mass.	61,643	Akron, Ohio	42,728
Detroit, Mich.	285,704	Scranton, Pa.	102,026	Hoboken, N. J.	59,364	Dallas, Tex.	42,638
Milwaukee, Wis.	285,315	Lowell, Mass.	94,969	Evansville, Ind.	59,007	Saginaw, Mich.	42,345
Washington, D. C.	278,718	Albany, N. Y.	94,151	Manchester, N. H.	56,987	Lancaster, Pa	41,459
Newark, N. J.	246,070	Cambridge, Mass.	91,886	Utica, N. Y.	56,383	Lincoln, Neb	40,169
Jersey City, N. J.	206,433	Portland, Ore.	90,426	Peoria, Ill.	56,100	Brockton, Mass.	40,063
Louisville, Ky.	204,731	Atlanta, Ga	89,872	Charleston, S. C.	55,807	Binghamton, N. Y.	39,647
Minneapolis, Minn.	202,718	Grand Rapids, Mich.	87,565	Savannah, Ga.	54,244	Augusta, Ga.	39,441
Providence, R. I.	175,597	Dayton, Ohio	85,333	Salt Lake City, Utah	53,531	Honolulu, Hawaii	39,506
Indianapolis, Ind.	169,161	Richmond, Va	85,050	San Antonio, Tex.	53,321	Pawtucket, R. I.	39,231
Kansas City, Mo.	163,752	Nashville, Tenn	80,865	Duluth, Minn.	52,969	Altoona, Pa.	38,973
St. Paul, Minn.	163,065	Seattle, Wash	80,671	Erie, Pa.	52,733	Wheeling, W. Va.	38,878
Rochester, N. Y.	162,608	Hartford, Ct.	79,850	Elizabeth, N. J.	52,130	Mobile, Ala.	38,469
Denver, Col.	133,859	Reading, Pa	78,961	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	51,721	Birmingham, Ala.	38,415

INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 5,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE.

Adrian, Mich.	9,654	Bayonne, N. J.	32,722	Cadillac, Mich.	5,997	Columbus, Miss.	6,484
Akron, Ohio	42,728	Beatrice, Neb.	7,875	Cairo, Ill.	12,566	Columbus, Ohio	125,560
Alameda, Cal.	16,464	Beaumont, Tex.	9,427	Calais, Me	7,655	Concord, N. H.	19,632
Albany, N.Y.	94,151	Beaverdam, Wis.	5,128	Cambridge, Md.	5,747	Concord, N. C.	7,910
Albuquerque, N.M.	6,238	Beaver Falls, Pa.	10,054	Cambridge, Mass.	91,886	Conneaut, Ohio	7,133
Alexandria, Ind.	7,221	Bedford, Ind.	6,115	Cambridge, Ohio	8,241	Connellsville, Pa.	7,160
Alexandria, La.	5,648	Bellaire, Ohio	9,912	Camden, N. J.	75,935	Connersville, Ind.	6,836
Alexandria, Va.	14,528	Bellefontaine, Ohio.	6,649	Canal Dover, Ohio	5,422	Conshohocken, Pa.	5,762
Allegheny, Pa.	129,896	Belleville, Ill.	17,484	Canandaigua, N. Y.	6,151	Corning, N.Y.	11,061
Allentown, Pa.	35,416	Bellevue, Ky.	6,332	Canton, Ill.	6,564	Corry, Pa.	5,369
Alliance, Ohio	8,974	Beloit, Wis.	10,436	Canton, Ohio	30,667	Corsicana, Tex.	9,313
Alpena, Mich.	11,802	Belvidere, N. J.	6,937	Carbondale, Pa.	13,536	Cortland, N.Y.	9,014
Alton, Ill.	14,210	Bennington, Vt.	5,656	Carlisle, Pa.	9,626	Coshocton, Ohio	6,473
Altoona, Pa.	38,973	Benton Harbor, M'h.	6,562	Carnegie, Pa.	7,330	Council Bluffs, Iowa	25,802
Americus, Ga.	7,674	Berkeley, Cal.	13,214	Carthage, Mo	9,416	Covington, Ky.	42,938
Amsterdam, N. Y.	20,929	Berlin, N. H.	8,886	Catskill, N. Y.	5,484	Crawfordsville, Ind.	6,640
Anaconda, Mont	9,453	Bessemer, Ala.	6,358	Cedar Falls, Iowa	5,319	Creston, Iowa	7,752
Anderson, Ind.	20,178	Bethlehem, Pa.	7,293	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	25,656	Cripple Creek, Col.	10,147
Anderson, S. C.	5,498	Beverly, Mass.	13,884	Centreville, Iowa	5,256	Crookston, Minn.	5,359
Annapolis, Md.	8,525	Biddeford, Me.	16,145	Central Falls, R. I.	18,167	Cumberland, Md.	17,128
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,509	Biloxi, Miss.	5,467	Centralia, Ill.	6,721	Dallas, Tex.	42,638
Anniston, Ala.	9,695	Binghamton, N. Y.	39,647	Chambersburg, Pa.	8,864	Danbury, Ct.	16,537
Ansonia, Ct.	12,681	Birmingham, Ala.	38,415	Champaign, Ill.	9,098	Danville, Ill.	16,354
Antigo, Wis.	5,145	Bloomfield, N. J.	9,668	Charleroi, Pa.	5,930	Danville, Pa.	8,042
Appleton, Wis	15,085	Bloomington, Ill.	23,286	Charleston, Ill.	5,488	Danville, Va.	16,520
Archbald, Pa.	5,396	Bloomington, Ind	6,460	Charleston, S. C.	55,807	Davenport, Iowa	35,254
Ardmore, I. T.	5,681	Bloomsburg, Pa.	6,170	Charleston, W. Va.	11,099	Dayton, Ky.	6,104
Argentine, Kan.	5,878	Blue Island, Ill.	6,114	Charlotte, N. C.	18,691	Dayton, Ohio	85,333
Arkansas City, Kan.	6,140	Boise, Idaho	5,957	Charlottesville, Va.	6,449	Decatur, Ill.	20,754
Asheville, N. C.	14,694	Bonham, Tex.	5,042	Chattanooga, Tenn.	30,154	Defiance, Ohio	7,579
Ashland, Ky.	6,800	Boone, Iowa	8,880	Cheboygan, Mich.	6,489	De Kalb, Ill.	5,904
Ashland, Pa.	6,438	Boston, Mass.	560,892	Chelsea, Mass.	34,072	Delaware, Ohio	7,940
Ashland, Wis.	13,074	Boulder, Col.	6,150	Chester, Pa.	33,988	Denison, Tex.	11,807
Ashtabula, Ohio	12,949	Bowling Green, Ky.	8,226	Cheyenne, Wyo.	14,087	Denver, Col.	133,859
Astoria, Ore.	8,381	Bowling Green, O.	5,067	Chicopee, Mass.	19,167	Derby, Ct.	7,900
Atchison, Kan.	15,722	Braddock, Pa.	15,654	Chicago, Ill.	1,698,575	Des Moines, Iowa	62,139
Athens, Ga.	10,245	Bradford, Pa.	15,029	Chicago Heights, Ill	5,100	De Soto, Mo.	5,611
Atlanta, Ga.	89,872	Brainerd, Minn.	7,524	Chillicothe, Mo.	6,905	Detroit, Mich.	285,704
Atlantic City, Iowa	5,046	Brattleboro, Vt.	5,297	Chillicothe, Ohio	12,976	Dixon, Ill.	7,917
Atlantic City, N. J.	27,838	Brazil, Ind.	7,786	Chippewa Falls, Wis	8,094	Dover, N. H.	13,607
Auburn, Me.	12,951	Brenham, Tex.	5,968	Cincinnati, Ohio	325,902	Dover, N. J.	5,938
Auburn, N. Y.	30,345	Bridgeport, Ct.	70,996	Circleville, Ohio	6,991	Dubois, Pa.	9,375
Augusta, Ga.	39,441	Bridgeton, N. J.	13,913	Clarksville, Tenn.	9,431	Dubuque, Iowa	36,297
Augusta, Me	11,683	Bristol, Ct.	6,268	Clearfield, Pa.	5,081	Duluth, Minn.	52,969
Aurora, Ill.	24,147	Bristol, Pa.	7,104	Cleburne, Tex.	7,493	Dunkirk, N.Y.	11,616
Aurora, Mo.	6,191	Bristol, Tenn.	5,271	Cleveland, Ohio	381,768	Dunmore, Pa.	12,583
Austin, Minn.	5,474	Brockton, Mass.	40,063	Clinton, Iowa	22,698	Duquesne, Pa.	9,036
Austin, Tex	22,258	Brookfield, Mo.	5,484	Clinton, Mo.	5,061	Durham, N. C.	6,679
Baker City, Ore.	6,663	Brownsville, Tex.	6,305	Coatesville, Pa.	5,721	East Liverpool, Ohio	16,485
Baltimore, Md.	508,957	Brunswick, Ga.	9,081	Cohoes, N. Y.	23,910	Easton, Pa.	25,228
Bangor, Me.	21,850	Brunswick, Me.	5,210	Coldwater, Mich.	6,216	East Orange, N. J.	21,506
Baraboo, Wis	5,751	Bucyrus, O.	6,560	Colo. Springs, Col.	21,085	Eastport, Me.	5,311
Barre, Vt.	8,448	Buffalo, N. Y.	352,387	Columbia, Mo.	5,651	East St. Louis, Ill.	29,655
Batavia, N. Y.	9,180	Burlington, Iowa	23,201	Columbia, Pa.	12,316	Eau Claire, Wis.	17,517
Bath, Me.	10,477	Burlington, N. J.	7,392	Columbia, S. C.	21,108	Edwardsville, Pa.	5,165
Baton Rouge, La.	11,269	Burlington, Vt.	18,640	Columbia, Tenn.	6,052	Elgin, Ill.	22,433
Battle Creek, Mich.	18,563	Butler, Pa.	10,853	Columbus, Ga.	17,614	Elizabeth, N. J.	52,130
Bay City, Mich.	27,628	Butte, Mont.	30,470	Columbus, Ind.	8,130	Elizabeth City, N. C.	6,348

* The enumeration of 1900 is the latest taken by the Federal Census Bureau. The next enumeration will be taken in 1910 and reported in next year's Almanac. For present estimated population of larger cities see Statistics of Cities.

INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 5,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—*Continued.*

Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.
Elkhart, Ind.	15,184	Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,935	Lima, Ohio	21,723	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	5,132
Elmira, N.Y.	35,672	Hazelton, Pa.	14,230	Lincoln, Ill.	8,962	Mt. Vernon, N.Y.	21,228
El Paso, Tex.	15,906	Helena, Ark.	5,550	Lincoln, Neb.	40,169	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	6,633
Elwood, Ind.	12,950	Helena, Mont.	10,770	Litchfield, Ill.	5,918	Muncie, Ind.	20,942
Elyria, Ohio	8,791	Henderson, Ky.	10,272	Little Falls, Minn.	5,774	Murphysboro, Ill.	6,463
Emporia, Kan.	8,223	Herkimer, N. Y.	5,555	Little Falls, N. Y.	10,381	Muscatine, Iowa	14,073
Englewood, N. J.	6,253	Hillsboro, Tex.	5,346	Little Rock, Ark.	38,307	Muskegon, Mich.	20,818
Erie, Pa.	52,733	Hoboken, N. J.	59,364	Lock Haven, Pa.	7,210	Nanticoke, Pa.	12,116
Escanaba, Mich.	9,549	Holland, Mich.	7,790	Lockport, N. Y.	16,581	Nashua, N. H.	23,898
Etna, Pa.	5,384	Holyoke, Mass.	45,712	Logan, Utah	5,451	Nashville, Tenn.	80,865
Eureka, Cal.	7,327	Homestead, Pa.	12,154	Logansport, Ind.	16,204	Natchez, Miss.	12,210
Evanston, Ill.	19,259	Honolulu, Hawaii	39,306	Long Branch, N. J.	8,872	Naugatuck, Ct.	10,541
Evansville, Ind.	59,007	Hoosick Falls, N.Y.	5,671	Lorain, Ohio	16,028	Nebraska City, Neb.	7,530
Everett, Mass.	24,336	Hopkinsville, Ky.	7,280	Los Angeles, Cal.	102,479	Neenah, Wis.	5,954
Everett, Wash.	7,838	Hornellsville, N. Y.	11,918	Louisiana City, Mo.	5,131	Negaunee, Mich.	6,935
Fairmont, W. Va.	5,655	Hot Springs, Ark.	9,973	Louisville, Ky.	204,731	Nelsonville, Ohio	5,421
Fall River, Mass.	104,863	Houston, Tex.	44,633	Lowell, Mass.	94,969	Nevada, Mo.	7,461
Fargo, N. Dak.	9,589	Hudson, N. Y.	9,528	Ludington, Mich.	7,166	New Albany, Ind.	20,628
Faribault, Minn.	7,868	Huntingdon, Pa.	6,053	Lynchburg, Va.	18,891	Newark, N. J.	246,070
Fergus Falls, Minn.	6,012	Huntington, Ind.	9,491	Lynn, Mass.	68,513	Newark, Ohio	18,157
Findlay, Ohio	17,613	Huntington, W. Va.	11,923	McKeesport, Pa.	34,227	New Bedford, Mass.	62,442
Fitchburg, Mass.	31,531	Huntsville, Ala.	8,068	McKee's Rocks, Pa.	6,352	Newbern, N. C	9,090
Flint City, Mich.	13,103	Hutchinson, Kan.	9,379	Macomb, Ill.	5,375	New Brighton, Pa.	6,820
Florence, Ala.	6,478	Ilion, N. Y.	5,138	Macon, Ga.	23,272	New Britain, Ct.	25,998
Fond du Lac, Wis.	15,110	Independence, Mo.	6,974	Madison, Ind.	7,835	N. Brunswick, N. J.	20,006
Fort Dodge, Iowa	12,162	Indianapolis, Ind.	169,164	Madison, Wis.	19,164	Newburgh, N. Y.	24,943
Fort Madison, Iowa.	9,278	Iola, Kan.	5,791	Mahanoy, Pa.	13,504	Newburgh, Ohio	5,909
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,322	Ionia City, Mich.	5,209	Malden, Mass.	33,664	Newburyport, Mass.	14,478
Fort Smith, Ark.	11,587	Iowa City, Iowa	7,987	Malone, N. Y.	5,935	Newcastle, Pa.	28,339
Fort Wayne, Ind.	45,115	Iron Mountain, M'h.	9,242	Manchester, N. H.	56,987	New Haven, Ct.	108,027
Fort Worth, Tex.	26,688	Ironton, Ohio	11,868	Manchester, Va.	9,715	New Iberia, La.	6,815
Fostoria, Ohio	7,730	Ironwood, Mich.	9,705	Manistee, Mich.	14,260	New London, Ct.	17,548
Frankfort, Ind.	7,100	Irvington, N. J.	5,255	Manitowoc, Wis.	11,786	New Orleans, La.	287,104
Frankfort, Ky.	9,487	Ishpeming, Mich.	13,255	Mankato, Minn.	10,599	N. Philadelphia, O.	6,213
Franklin, N. H.	5,846	Ithaca, N. Y.	13,136	Mansfield, Ohio	17,640	Newport, Ky.	28,301
Franklin City, Pa.	7,317	Jackson, Mich.	25,180	Marietta, Ohio	13,348	Newport, R. I.	22,034
Frederick, Md.	9,296	Jackson, Miss.	7,816	Marinette, Wis.	16,195	Newport News, Va.	19,635
Fredericksburg, Va.	5,068	Jackson, Tenn.	14,511	Marion, Ind.	17,337	New Rochelle, N. Y.	14,720
Freeland, Pa.	5,254	Jacksonville, Fla.	28,429	Marion, Ohio	11,862	Newton, Kan.	6,208
Freeport, Ill.	13,258	Jacksonville, Ill.	15,078	Marlboro, Mass.	13,609	Newton, Mass.	33,587
Fremont, Neb.	7,241	Jamestown, N. Y.	22,892	Marquette, Mich.	10,058	New Ulm, Minn.	5,403
Fremont, Ohio	8,439	Janesville, Wis.	13,185	Marshall, Mo.	5,088	N. Whatcom, Wash.	6,834
Fresno, Cal.	12,470	Jeannette, Pa	5,865	Marshall, Tex.	7,855	New York, N. Y.	3,437,202
Frostburg, Md.	5,274	Jefferson, Mo.	9,664	Marshalltown, Iowa	11,544	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	19,457
Fulton, N. Y.	5,281	Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,774	Marshfield, Wis.	5,240	Niles, Ohio	7,468
Gainesville, Tex.	7,874	Jersey City, N. J.	206,433	Martinsburg, W.Va.	7,564	Nome, Alaska*	12,488
Galena, Ill.	5,005	Johnstown, N. Y.	10,130	Martin's Ferry, Ohio	7,760	Norfolk, Va.	46,624
Galena, Kan.	10,155	Johnstown, Pa.	35,936	Mason City, Iowa	6,746	Norristown, Pa.	22,265
Galesburg, Ill.	18,607	Joliet, Ill.	29,353	Massillon, Ohio	11,944	North Adams, Mass.	24,200
Galion, Ohio	7,282	Joplin, Mo.	26,023	Matawan, N.Y.	5,807	Northampton, Mass.	18,643
Gallipolis, Ohio	5,432	Kalamazoo, Mich.	24,404	Mattoon, Ill.	9,622	North Braddock, Pa.	6,535
Galveston, Tex.	37,789	Kane, Pa.	5,296	Maysville, Ky.	6,423	N'h Plainfield, N. J.	5,009
Gardiner, Me	5,501	Kankakee, Ill	13,595	Meadville, Pa.	10,291	N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	9,069
Geneva, N. Y.	10,433	Kansas City, Kan.	51,418	Medford, Mass.	18,244	Norwalk, Ct.	6,125
Glens Falls, N. Y.	12,613	Kansas City, Mo.	163,752	Melrose, Mass.	12,962	Norwalk, Ohio	7,074
Glenville, Ohio	5,588	Kaukauna, Wis.	5,115	Memphis, Tenn.	102,320	Norwich, Ct.	17,251
Gloucester, Mass.	26,121	Kearney, Neb.	5,634	Menasha, Wis.	5,589	Norwich, N. Y.	5,766
Gloucester, N. J.	6,840	Kearny, N. J	10,896	Menominee, Mich.	12,818	Norwood, Ohio	6,480
Gloversville, N. Y.	18,349	Keene, N. H.	9,165	Menominee, Wis.	5,655	Oakland, Cal.	66,960
Goldsboro, N. C.	5,877	Kenosha, Wis.	11,606	Meriden, Ct.	24,296	Oconto, Wis.	5,646
Goshen, Ind.	7,810	Kenton, Ohio	6,852	Meridian, Miss.	14,050	Oelwein, Iowa	5,142
Grafton, W. Va.	5,650	Keokuk, Iowa	14,641	Merrill, Wis.	8,537	Ogden, Utah	16,313
Grand Forks, N. D.	7,652	Kewanee, Ill.	8,382	Mexico, Mo.	5,099	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	12,633
Grand Island, Neb.	7,554	Key West, Fla.	17,114	Michigan City, Ind.	14,850	Oil City, Pa.	13,264
G'd Rapids, Mich.	87,565	Kingston, N. Y.	24,535	Middletown, Ct.	9,589	Oklahoma City, Okla	10,037
Great Falls, Mont.	14,930	Kirksville, Mo	5,966	Middletown, N.Y.	14,522	Old Forge, Pa.	5,630
Green Bay, Wis.	18,684	Knoxville, Tenn.	32,637	Middletown, Ohio	9,215	Oldtown, Me.	5,763
Greensboro, N. C.	10,035	Kokomo, Ind.	10,609	Middletown, Pa.	5,608	Olean, N. Y.	9,462
Greensburg, Ind.	5,034	Laconia, N. H.	8,042	Millvale, Pa.	6,736	Olyphant, Pa.	6,180
Greensburg, Pa.	6,508	Lacrosse, Wis.	28,895	Millville, N. J.	10,583	Omaha, Neb.	102,555
Greenville, Miss.	7,642	Lafayette, Ind	18,116	Milton, Pa.	6,175	Oneida, N. Y.	6,364
Greenville, Ohio	5,501	Lake Charles, La.	6,680	Milwaukee, Wis.	285,315	Oneonta, N. Y.	7,147
Greenville, S. C.	11,860	Lancaster, Ohio	8,991	Minneapolis, Minn.	202,718	Orange City, N. J.	24,141
Greenville, Tex.	6,860	Lancaster, Pa.	41,459	Michawaka, Ind.	5,560	Oshkosh, Wis.	28,284
Griffin, Ga.	6,857	Lansing, Mich.	16,485	Moberly, Mo.	8,012	Oskaloosa, Iowa	9,212
Guthrie, Okla.	10,006	Lansingburg, N. Y.	12,595	Mobile, Ala.	38,469	Ossining, N. Y.	7,939
Hackensack, N. J.	9,443	Laporte, Ind.	7,113	Moline, Ill.	17,248	Oswego, N. Y.	22,199
Hagerstown, Md.	13,591	Laramie, Wyo.	8,207	Monmouth, Ill.	7,460	Ottawa, Ill.	10,588
Hamilton, Ohio	23,914	Laredo, Tex.	13,429	Monongahela, Pa.	5,173	Ottawa, Kan.	6,934
Hammond, Ind.	12,376	La Salle, Ill.	10,446	Monroe, La.	5,428	Ottumwa, Iowa	18,197
Hannibal, Mo.	12,780	Laurium, Mich.	5,643	Monroe, Mich.	5,043	Owatonna, Minn.	5,561
Hanover, Pa.	5,302	Lawrence, Kan.	10,862	Montclair, N. J.	13,962	Owego, N. Y.	5,039
Harrisburg, Pa.	50,167	Lawrence, Mass.	62,559	Montgomery, Ala.	30,346	Owensboro, Ky.	13,189
Harrison, N. J.	10,596	Lead, S. Dak.	6,210	Montpelier, Vt.	6,266	Owosso, Mich.	8,696
Hartford, Ct.	79,850	Leadville, Col.	12,445	Morristown, N. J.	11,267	Paducah, Ky.	19,446
Hartford, Ind.	5,912	Leavenworth, Kan.	20,735	Moundsville, W.Va.	5,362	Painesville, Ohio	5,024
Harvey, Ill.	5,395	Lebanon, Pa.	17,628	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	13,179	Palestine, Tex.	8,297
Hastings, Neb.	7,188	Lewiston, Me.	23,761	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	6,576	Pana, Ill.	5,530
Haverhill, Mass.	37,175	Lexington, Ky.	26,369	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	5,216	Paris, Ill.	6,105

INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 5,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—*Continued.*

Cities.	Population.
Paris, Tex.	9,358
Parkersburg, W.Va.	11,703
Parsons, Kan.	7,682
Pasadena, Cal.	9,117
Passaic, N. J.	27,777
Paterson, N. J.	105,171
Pawtucket, R. I.	39,231
Peekskill, N. Y.	10,358
Pekin, Ill.	8,420
Pensacola, Fla.	17,747
Peoria, Ill.	56,100
Perth Amboy, N. J.	17,699
Peru, Ill	6,863
Peru, Ind.	8,463
Petersburg, Va.	21,810
Petoskey, Mich.	5,285
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,293,697
Phillipsburg, N. J.	10,052
Phœnix, Ariz.	5,544
Phœnixville, Pa.	9,196
Pine Bluff, Ark.	11,496
Piqua, Ohio	12,172
Pittsburgh, Kan.	10,112
Pittsburgh, Pa.	321,616
Pittsfield, Mass.	21,766
Pittston, Pa.	12,556
Plainfield, N. J.	15,369
Plattsburg, N. Y.	8,434
Plymouth, Pa.	13,649
Pomona, Cal.	5,526
Pontiac, Mich.	9,763
Portage, Wis.	5,459
Port Chester, N. Y.	7,440
Port Huron, Mich.	19,158
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,385
Portland, Me.	50,145
Portland, Ore.	90,426
Portsmouth, N. H.	10,637
Portsmouth, Ohio	17,870
Portsmouth, Va.	17,427
Pottstown, Pa.	13,696
Pottsville, Pa.	15,710
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	24,029
Princeton, Ind.	6,041
Providence, R. I.	175,597
Provo, Utah	6,185
Pueblo, Col.	28,157
Putnam, Ct.	6,667
Quincy, Ill.	36,252
Quincy, Mass.	23,899
Racine, Wis.	29,102
Rahway, N. J.	7,935
Raleigh, N. C.	13,643
Reading, Pa.	78,961
Red Bank, N. J.	5,428
Red Wing, Minn.	7,525
Rensselaer, N. Y.	7,466
Richmond, Ind.	18,226
Richmond, Va.	85,050
Riverside, Cal.	7,973
Roanoke, Va	21,495
Rochester, Minn.	6,843
Rochester, N. H.	8,466
Rochester, N. Y.	162,608
Rockford, Ill.	31,051
Rock Hill, S. C.	5,485
Rock Island, Ill.	19,493
Rockland, Me.	8,150
Rockville, Ct.	7,287
Rome, Ga.	7,291
Rome, N. Y.	15,343
Rutland, Vt.	11,499
Saco, Me.	6,122
Sacramento, Cal.	29,282
Saginaw, Mich.	42,345
St. Albans, Vt.	6,239
St. Charles, Mo.	7,982
St. Cloud, Minn.	8,663
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	5,666
St. Joseph, Mich.	5,155
St. Joseph, Mo.	102,979
St. Louis, Mo	575,238
St. Mary's, Ohio	5,359
St. Paul, Minn.	163,065
Salem, Mass.	35,956
Salem, N. J.	5,811
Salem, Ohio	7,582
Salina, Kan.	6,074
Salisbury, N. C.	6,277
Salt Lake, Utah	53,531
San Antonio, Tex.	53,321
San Bernardino, Cal.	6,150
San Diego, Cal.	17,700
Sandusky, Ohio	19,664
San Francisco, Cal.	342,782
San Jose, Cal.	21,500
Santa Barbara, Cal.	6,587
Santa Cruz, Cal.	5,659
Santa Fe, N. M.	5,603
Santa Rosa, Cal.	6,673
Saratoga Sp's, N.Y.	12,409
Sault Ste. Marie, Mh.	10,538
Savannah, Ga.	54,244
Sayre, Pa.	5,243
Schenectady, N. Y.	31,682
Scranton, Pa.	102,026
Seattle, Wash.	80,671
Sedalia, Mo.	15,231
Selma, Ala.	8,713
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,519
Seymour, Ind	6,445
Shamokin, Pa.	18,202
Sharon, Pa.	8,916
Sharpsburg, Pa.	6,842
Sheboygan, Wis.	22,962
Shelbyville, Ind.	7,169
Shenandoah, Pa.	20,321
Sherman, Tex.	10,243
Shreveport, La.	16,013
Sidney, Ohio	5,688
Sioux City, Iowa	33,111
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	10,266
Somersworth, N. H.	7,023
Somerville, Mass.	61,643
South Amboy, N. J.	6,349
South Bend, Ind.	35,999
SouthBethlehem, Pa.	13,241
South Norwalk, Ct.	6,591
South Omaha, Neb.	26,001
South Portland, Me.	6,287
Spartanburg, S. C.	11,395
Spokane, Wash.	36,848
Springfield, Ill.	34,159
Springfield, Mass.	62,059
Springfield, Mo.	23,267
Springfield, Ohio	38,253
Spring Valley, Ill.	6,214
Stamford, Ct.	15,997
Staunton, Va.	7,289
Steelton, Pa.	12,086
Sterling, Ill	6,309
Steubenville, Ohio	14,349
Stevens Point, Wis.	9,524
Stillwater, Minn.	12,318
Stockton, Cal.	17,506
Streator, Ill.	14,079
Summit, N. J.	5,302
Sumter, S. C.	5,673
Sunbury, Pa.	9,810
Superior, Wis.	31,091
Syracuse, N. Y	108,374
Tacoma, Wash.	37,714
Talladega, Ala.	5,056
Tamaqua, Pa.	7,267
Tampa, Fla	15,839
Tarentum, Pa	5,472
Taunton, Mass.	31,036
Temple, Tex.	7,065
Terre Haute, Ind.	36,673
Terrell, Tex.	6,330
Texarkana, Tex.†	5,256
Thomasville, Ga.	5,322
Tiffin, Ohio	10,989
Titusville, Pa	8,244
Toledo, Ohio	131,822
Tonawanda, N. Y.	7,421
Topeka, Kan.	33,608
Torrington, Ct.	8,360
Traverse City, Mich.	9,407
Trenton, Mo.	5,396
Trenton, N. J.	73,307
Trinidad, Col.	5,345
Troy, N. Y.	60,651
Troy, Ohio	5,881
Tucson, Ariz.	7,531
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5,094
Tyler, Tex.	8,069
Tyrone, Pa.	5,847
Union, N. J.	15,187
Union, S. C.	5,400
Uniontown, Pa.	7,644
Urbana, Ill.	5,728
Urbana, Ohio	6,808
Utica, N. Y.	56,383
Valdosta, Ga.	5,613
Vallejo, Cal.	7,965
Valparaiso, Ind.	6,280
Van Wert, Ohio	6,422
Vicksburg, Miss.	14,834
Vincennes, Ind.	10,249
Wabash, Ind.	8,618
Waco, Tex.	20,686
Walla Walla, Wash.	10,049
Wallingford, Ct.	6,737
Waltham, Mass.	23,481
Warren, Ohio	8,529
Warren, Pa.	8,043
Washington, D.C.	278,718
Washington, Ind.	8,551
Washington, Pa.	7,670
Washington C.H., O.	5,751
Waterbury, Ct.	45.859
Waterloo, Iowa	12,580
Watertown, N. Y	21,696
Watertown, Wis.	8,437
Waterville, Me.	9,477
Watervliet, N. Y.	14 321
Waukegan, Ill.	9,426
Waukesha, Wis.	7,419
Wausau, Wis.	12,354
Waycross, Ga.	5,919
Waynesboro, Pa.	5,396
Webb City, Mo.	9,201
Wellston, Ohio	8,045
Wellsville, Ohio	6,146
W. Bay City, Mich.	13,119
Westbrook, Me.	7,283
West Chester, Pa.	9,524
West Haven, Ct.	5,247
West Hoboken, N.J.	23,014
West New York, N J.	5,167
West Orange, N. J.	6,889
West Pittston, Pa.	5,846
Wheeling, W. Va.	38,878
White Plains, N. Y.	7,899
Wichita, Kan.	24,671
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	51,721
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	11,886
Williamsport, Pa.	28,757
Willimantic, Ct.	8,937
Wilmington, Del.	76.508
Wilmington, N. C.	20,976
Winchester, Ky.	5.964
Winchester, Va.	5,161
Winfield, Kan.	5.554
Winona, Minn.	19,714
Winsted, Ct.	6,804
Winston-Salem, N.C.‡	13,650
Woburn, Mass.	14,254
Woonsocket, R. I.	28,204
Wooster, Ohio	6,063
Worcester, Mass.	118.421
Wyandotte, Kan.	5,183
Xenia, Ohio	8,696
Yonkers, N. Y.	47,931
York, Neb.	5,132
York, Pa.	33,708
Youngstown, Ohio	44,885
Ypsilanti, Mich.	7,378
Zanesville, Ohio	23,538

* Not incorporated. † Texarkana, Tex., has 5,256; Texarkana, Ark., a separate incorporation, 4,914. ‡ Winston, 10,008; Salem, 3,642—separate places, but practically one town, having only one post-office, Winston-Salem.

POPULATION OF NEW ENGLAND TOWNS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE TABULATION.

Towns.	Population.
CONNECTICUT.	
Branford	5,706
East Hartford	6,406
Greenwich	12,172
Groton	5,989
Killingly	6,835
Manchester	10,601
Orange	6,935
Southington	5,890
Stonington	8,540
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Adams	11,134
Amesbury	9,473
Amherst	5,028
Andover	6,813
Arlington	8,603
Athol	7,061
Attleboro	11,335
Blackstone	5,721
Braintree	5,981
Brookline	19,935
Bridgewater	5,806
Clinton	13,667
Concord	5,652
Danvers	8,542
Dedham	7,457
Easthampton	5,603
Framingham	11.302
Franklin	5,017
Gardner	10.813
Great Barrington	5,854
Greenfield	7,927
Hingham	5,059
Hudson	5,454
Hyde Park	13,244
Leomister	12,392
Marblehead	7,582
Methuen	7,512
Middleboro	6,885
Milford	11,376
Milton	6,578
Montague	6,150
Natick	9,488
North Attleboro	7,253
Northbridge	7,036
Norwood	5,480
Orange	5.520
Palmer	7.801
Peabody	11,523
Plymouth	9.592
Revere	10,395
Rockland	5,327
Saugus	5,084
Southbridge	10,425
Spencer	7,627
Stoneham	6,197
Stoughton	5.442
Wakefield	9,290
Ware	8,263
Watertown	9,706
Webster	8,804
Wellesley	5,072
Westboro	5,400
Westfield	12,310
West Springfield	7,105
Weymouth	11,324
Whitman	6,155
Williamstown	5,013
Winchendon	5,001
Winchester	7,248
Winthrop	6,058
RHODE ISLAND.	
Bristol	6,901
Burrillville	6,317
Coventry	5,279
East Providence	12,138
Lincoln	8,937
Warren	5,108
Warwick	21,316
Westerly	7,541

Present Population of the United States.

(JANUARY 1, 1910.)

ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES MADE FOR "THE WORLD ALMANAC" BY THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

THE Governors were requested to make estimates of the present population of their respective States and Territories for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1910. Where the executives failed to respond in time the estimates were made by other State officials, as indicated in the table.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Estimated Population.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Estimated Population.
Alabama	2,225,000	Montana	410,000
Alaska	(c) 32,000	Nebraska	1,500,000
Arizona	200,000	Nevada	100,000
Arkansas	1,750,000	New Hampshire	450,000
California	2,150,090	New Jersey	2,600,000
Colorado	800,000	New Mexico	450,000
Connecticut	1,050,000	New York	8,699,643
Delaware	210,000	North Carolina	2,250,000
District of Columbia	(b) 345,000	North Dakota	600,000
Florida	718,917	Ohio	4,500,000
Georgia	2,675,000	Oklahoma	1,190,000
Idaho	350,000	Oregon	725,000
Illinois	5,391,300	Pennsylvania	(f) 7,562,538
Indiana	2,940,520	Rhode Island	523,000
Iowa	2,500,000	South Carolina	1,600,000
Kansas	1,800,000	South Dakota	575,000
Kentucky	2,350,000	Tennessee	(a) 2,220,000
Louisiana	1,681,625	Texas	4,000,000
Maine	730,000	Utah	340,000
Maryland	1,189,000	Vermont	365,000
Massachusetts	(d) 3,326,397	Virginia	2,100,000
Michigan	2,875,000	Washington	1,250,000
Minnesota	2,000,000	West Virginia	1,250,000
Mississippi	2,200,000	Wisconsin	2,410,000
Missouri	3,575,862	Wyoming	130,000
Grand Total, January 1, 1910			93,165,802

(a) Report of January 1, 1908. (b) By the Secretary of the Board of District Commissioners. (c) White population. (d) By Bureau of Statistics. (e) By State Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry. (f) By State Library.

Voting Population of the United States.

(CENSUS REPORT OF 1900.)

GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR.	MALES OF VOTING AGE.				
	Total Number.	LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Aggregate	21,329,819	19,002,279	89.1	2,327,540	10.9
Native born	16,277,285	14,519,747	89.5	1,707,538	10.5
Foreign born	5,102,534	4,482,532	87.8	620,002	12.2
Native white—native parents	10,636,898	10,017,232	94.2	619,666	5.8
Native white—foreign parents	3,466,721	3,397,637	98.0	69,084	2.0
Foreign white	4,932,524	4,366,987	88.5	565,537	11.5
Colored	2,293,676	1,220,423	53.2	1,073,253	46.8
Persons of negro descent	2,065,989	1,088,940	52.7	977,049	47.3
Chinese	103,006	70,804	68.7	32,202	31.3
Japanese	59,054	39,031	66.1	20,023	33.9
Indian	65,627	21,648	33.0	43,979	67.0

The above summary shows that of the 21,329,819 males of voting age in 1900, 19,002,279, or 89.1 per cent. were literate, and 2,327,540, or 10.9 per cent., were illiterate. By "illiterate" is meant all persons who can neither read nor write, or who can read but not write. There is a very large percentage of illiterates among each of the several classes of colored males of voting age, and a considerable proportion also among foreign white males of voting age. Of the two classes of native white males of voting age much the larger proportion of illiterates is found among those of native parentage, 5.8 per cent. of this class of voters being illiterate as compared with 2 per cent. for native white males of voting age who are of foreign parentage.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Cities.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1910	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of All Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Val.*	Tax Rate†	Mayors.	Terms Expire.
Albany, N. Y.	11¼	100,000	$2,968,817	$82,438,325	90	$1.94	James B. McEwan	Dec. 31,1911
Atlanta, Ga.	26	150,000	3,150,000	101,000,000	60	1.25	*Robert F. Maddox*	Jan. 3,1911
Baltimore, Md. (q)	31½	650,000	19,881,929	624,482,590	100	2.16	*J. Barry Mahool*	May 21,1911
Binghamton, N. Y.	10	48,000	831,500	32,130,115	66⅔	b2.35	*John J. Irving*	Dec. 31,1911
Boston, Mass.	42⅔	629,478	74,175,715	1,348,041,627	100	1.65	George A. Hibbard	Feb. 7,1910
Bridgeport, Ct.	13.4	100,000	1,748,003	79,211,322	100	1.58	*Edw. T. Buckingham*	Nov. 1,1911
Brooklyn Boro., N. Y.	77⅔	1,589,250	(a)	1,439,142,030	90	1.74	*Incorp'd in City of New York.*	
Buffalo, N. Y.	42	415,532	14,088,998	307,300,555	100	1.89	*Louis P. Fuhrmann*	Dec. 31,1913
Cambridge, Mass.	6½	100,000	8,274,397	106,958,135	100	2.10	*William F. Brooks*	Apr. 4,1910
Camden, N. J.	9	100,000	4,200,000	51,825,861	100	2.00	Chas. H. Ellis	Jan. 1,1911
Charleston, S. C.	5⅓	64,000	3,788,200	18,960,821	50	2.88	*R. G. Rhett*	Dec. 12,1911
Chattanooga, Tenn.	5	65,000	2,656,000	23,984,000	48	1.65	*T. C. Thompson*	Oct. 18,1911
Chicago, Ill.	190½	2,610,681	24,884,399	477,190,399	33	7.66	Fred. A. Busse	Apr. 4,1911
Cincinnati, O.	43½	460,000	13,738,773	250,283,550	60	3.11	Louis Schwab	Jan. 1,1911
Cleveland, O.	45	550,000	36,894,797	256,719,375	35	3.37	Herman C. Baehr	Dec. 31,1911
Cohoes, N. Y.	8	25,000	813,068	11,565,036	100	.70	Merritt D. Hanson	Jan. 1,1912
Columbus, O.	16¼	200,000	14,381,700	87,307,905	66⅔	3.21	George S. Marshall	Dec. 31,1911
Council Bluffs, Iowa	16¼	35,000	222,000	17,179,220	80	2.25	*Thomas Maloney*	Apr. 6,1910
Covington, Ky.	6½	68,000	2,361,999	26,534,138	75	1.75	John J. Craig	Jan. 1,1912
Dallas, Tex.	18½	100,000	2,870,750	62,288,730	33⅓	1.80	*S. J. Hays*	Apr. —,1911
Davenport, Iowa	8	50,000	350,000	23,281,855	50	3.40	*George W. Scott*	Apr. 18,1910
Dayton, O.	16½	140,000	3,508,111	58,612,090	—	2.96	*Edward E. Burkhart*	Dec. 31,1911
Denver, Col.	59¼	225,000	930,000	132,000,000	60	3.50	*Robert W. Speer*	June 1,1912
Des Moines, Iowa	54½	100,000	1,310,000	d20,000,000	25	3.74	*A. J. Mathis*	Apr. 4,1910
Detroit, Mich.	40	450,000	5,922,681	359,819,910	100	b181	Phillip Breitmeyer	Jan. 10,1911
District of Columbia	See below and at Washington, D.C. and foot-note next page.							
Dubuque, Iowa	11	50,000	831,905	25,633,110	80	1.30	*H. A. Schunk*	Apr. 7,1910
Duluth, Minn.	67⅓	90,000	2,391,000	37,283,400	33⅓	3.81	Roland D. Haven	Feb. 28,1910
Elizabeth, N. J.	9¾	70,000	2,958,616	52,065,175	100	1.60	Victor Mravlag	Dec. 31,1910
Elmira, N. Y.	7½	50,000	1,017,500	20,215,776	80	2.56	*Daniel Sheehan*	Dec. 31,1911
Erie, Pa.	7 2-3	68,000	360,212	23,565,525	60	2.55	*Michael Liebel, Jr.*	Apr. 3,1911
Fall River, Mass.	41	120,000	3,029,260	88,279,138	100	1.89	*John T. Coughlin*	Jan. 2,1911
Fort Wayne, Ind.	9½	65,000	588,000	30,900,000	75	1.10	Jesse Grice	Jan. 1,1914
Galveston, Tex.	7¾	40,000	3,806,656	25,734,412	50	1.88	*Lewis Fisher*	May 11,1911
Grand Rapids, Mich.	17½	110,000	3,047,800	83,528,700	100	1.94	George E. Ellis	May 1,1910
Harrisburg, Pa.	11	80,000	1,646,100	42,400,339	60	.95	E. S. Meals	Apr. 1,1911
Hartford, Ct.	17¼	105,000	4,116,215	106,574,623	75	1.80	Edward W. Hooker	Apr. 5,1910
Haverhill, Mass.	32	45,000	1,480,693	30,991,641	100	1.86	Edwin H. Moulton	Jan. 2,1911
Hoboken, N. J.	1¾	75,000	1,845,845	61,807,500	100	1.72	George Gonzales	Jan. 1,1912
Holyoke, Mass.	16¼	56,000	1,100,000	47,000,000	100	1.70	Nathan P. Avery	Jan. —,1911
Houston, Tex.	16	100,000	4,719,000	60,268,660	50	1.70	*H. B. Rice*	Apr. 19,1911
Indianapolis, Ind.	31	239,500	3,370,800	176,665,190	66⅔	1.82	Samuel L. Shank	Jan. 3,1914
Jacksonville, Fla.	9¼	65,000	1,758,000	35,967,120	50	1.50	*William S. Jordan*	June 18,1911
Jersey City, N. J.	19.2	251,000	—	235,617,539	100	1.88	*H. Otto Wittpenn*	Jan. 1,1912
Kalamazoo, Mich.	81-6	45,000	762,381	20,562,430	100	—	*Frank H. Milham*	Apr. 11,1910
Kansas City, Mo.	62	375,000	3,955,433	135,580,492	50	1.27	*Thos. T. Crittenden, Jr.*	Apr. 18,1910
Lawrence, Mass.	7	85,000	2,000,000	59,000,000	100	—	William P. White	Jan. —,1911
Little Rock, Ark.	10⅛	60,000	177,662	20,274,540	50	2.70	*W. R. Duley*	Apr. 10,1911
Los Angeles, Cal.	90	325,000	q9,612,425	276,751,517	50	1.47	George Alexander	Jan. —,1912
Louisville, Ky.	21	290,000	11,829,394	165,000,000	80	1.75	*William O. Head*	Nov. —,1913
Lowell, Mass.	14	110,000	2,851,814	75,445,738	100	1.94	*John F. Meehan*	Jan. —,1911
Lynn, Mass.	11⅓	85,000	e4,437,200	70,076,492	80	2.00	*James E. Rich*	Jan. 2,1911
Manchester, N. H.	33¾	70,000	1,645,000	38,102,944	70	2.05	*Eugene E. Reed*	Dec. 31,1910
Memphis, Tenn.	16	200,000	5,073,500	85,000,000	60	1.76	*Edward H. Crump*	Jan. 1,1912
Milwaukee, Wis.	22¾	375,000	9,273,750	232,227,790	50	2.56	*David S. Rose*	Apr. 12,1910
Minneapolis, Minn.	53¼	310,000	9,773,861	175,912,389	53	2.65	*James C. Haynes*	Jan. 1,1911
Mobile, Ala.	15	70,000	1,950,000	28,935,307	30	2.35	*Pat. J. Lyons*	Oct. 1,1910
Nashville, Tenn.	17 2-5	140,000	5,090,000	70,645,425	80	1.50	*H. E. Hemse*	Oct. —,1911
Newark, N. J.	23	350,000	c24,284,500	327,926,050	100	1.91	*Jacob Haussling*	Jan. 1,1911
New Bedford, Mass.	19⅓	100,000	q1,720,515	77,796,381	80	1.90	Chas. S. Ashley	Jan. 2,1911
New Brunswick, N. J.	2	29,000	594,500	11,515,056	66⅔	2.20	John J. Morrison	Jan. 1,1912
New Haven, Ct.	22½	140,000	3,854,498	119,592,508	100	1.75	Frank J. Rice	Jan. 1,1912
New Orleans, La.	192	375,000	33,914,776	226,581,922	75	2.80	*Martin Behrman*	Dec. 1,1912

Cities.	Realty.	Personalty.	Cities.	Realty.	Personalty.
Albany	$71,739,325	$4,599,750	Milwaukee	$177,499,925	$54,727,865
Baltimore (q)	325,723,818	298,758,772	Minneapolis	126,899,966	49,012,423
Boston	1,092,595,400	255,446,227	Newark, N. J.	254,865,056	40,915,737
Buffalo	277,874,805	7,224,000	New Haven	106,494,941	13,880,521
Chicago	344,499,927	132,690,472	New Orleans	156,737,425	69,844,497
Cincinnati	194,883,610	55,393,940	New York City, see next page.		
Cleveland	176,819,230	63,443,085	Philadelphia	1,356,869,657	1,805,400
Denver	94,095,215	27,704,100	Pittsburgh	705,739,493	4,166,285
Detroit	249,710,300	110,109,610	Portland, Ore.	190,000,000	50,000,000
District of Columbia	276,590,774	35,882,940	Providence	177,903,520	62,715,080
Indianapolis	131,674,400	45,150,675	Rochester	146,979,145	7,056,550
Jersey City, N. J.	217,784,143	17,833,396	San Francisco	406,565,913	86,722,976
Los Angeles	235,662,137	41,089,380	St. Louis	446,154,931	87,301,640
Louisville	107,000,000	58,000,000	Seattle	155,712,634	29,604,836

Democrats in *italics;* Republicans in Roman; others in SMALL CAPS.

* Percentage of assessment upon actual valuation. † Tax on each $100 of assessed valuation for all purposes. ‡ Special Franchise $21,361,549. (a) See "New York City," next page. (b) City tax. (c) Bonded debt. (d) Not including Express, Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone property. (e) Funded debt. (q) Report of December 1, 1908.

Cities.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1910	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of all Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Val.*	Tax Rate†	Mayors.	Terms Expire.
Newport, R. I.	8	25,400	$1,124,200	$50,042,000	66⅔	$1.30	PATRICK BOYLE	Jan. 2,1911
Newton, Mass.	18	40,000	3,789,685	70,796,890	100	1.82	George Hutchinson	Jan. 10,1910
New York City‡	‡326¾	4,730,350	See note *j*	‡7,250,500,559	90 *i*	§	*William J. Gaynor*	Jan. 1,1914
Omaha, Neb	24½	155,000	5,720,000	27,571,271	20	5.73	*James C. Dahlman*	May 21,1912
Paterson, N. J.	8⅓	130,000	3,548,120	95,243,359	100	1.71	*Andrew F. McBride*	Dec. 31,1911
Peoria, Ill.	8½	71,000	475,000	(*k*) 11,175,445	20	8.07	E. N. Woodruff	May 5,1911
Philadelphia, Pa.	129½	1,545,800	78,718,926	*e* 1,358,675,057	100	1.50	John E. Reyburn	Dec. 1,1911
Pittsburgh, Pa.	41	580,000	27,953,982	*e* 709,905,718	90	1.38	William A. Magee	Apr. 2,1912
Portland, Me.	21½	62,000	1,439,411	58,453,415	100	2.08	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	51	275,000	6,226,500	240,000,000	75	2.00	Joseph Simon	July 1,1911
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3½	29,000	1,590,000	14,772,000	80	2.12	*John K. Sague*	Dec. 31,1910
Providence, R. I.	18¼	215,000	13,461,950	(*e*) 240,618,600	100	1.65	Henry Fletcher	Jan. 3,1911
Quincy, Ill.	5 3-5	40,000	640,000	10,102,124	33	4.54	*John A. Steinbach*	May –,1911
Reading, Pa.	6.5	100,000	1,277,040	52,030,950	70	1.00	William Rick	Dec. 4,1911
Richmond, Va.	9	116,000	7,464,123	108,191,449	75 *h*	1.75	*D. C. Richardson*	Sept. 1,1912
Rochester, N. Y.	20 3-5	210,000	12,242,787	154,035,695	82	1.97	Hiram H. Edgerton	Dec. 31,1911
Sacramento, Cal.	42-5	55,000	1,100,000	30,400,000	40	1.60	*M. R. Beard*	Jan. 1,1912
Saginaw, Mich.	16	62,000	2,026,702	25,210,038	65	2.02	Geo. W. Stewart	Dec. 31,1910
San Antonio, Tex.	36	125,000	2,098,000	70,000,000	75	1.45	*Bryan Callaghan*	June 1,1910
San Diego, Cal.	72	50,000	1,849,459	35,021,325	35	1.48	GRANT CONARD	May 1,1911
San Francisco, Cal.	43	500,000	12,132 497	(*e*) 493,288,889	60	1.96	P. H. MCCARTHY	Jan. 8,1912
Savannah, Ga.	6¾	80,000	2,865,450	47,542,827	66⅔	1.22	*George W. Tiedeman*	Jan. 21,1911
Schenectady, N. Y.	8	75,000	2,791,999	46,851,730	75	2.15	*Chas. C. Duryee*	Dec. 31,1911
Scranton, Pa.	19	150,193	1,004,213	72,509,180	80	1.48	J. Von Bergen, Jr.	Dec. 1,1913
Seattle, Wash.	80	290,000	8,570,380	(*e*) 178,136,718	60	3.08	John F. Miller	Mar. 16,1910
Sioux City, Iowa	47	65,000	1,278,100	8,743,128	25	8.87	*W. G. Sears*	Apr. 1,1910
Somerville, Mass.	4¼	77,000	1,466,500	63,658,953	100	1.86	John M. Woods	Jan 3,1911
Springfield, Ill (*q*)	7½	68,000	862,000	8,616,572	20	7.92	.....	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah	8¾	100,000	3,798,000	48,940,038	70	1.30	JNO. S. BRANSFORD	Jan. 3,1910
Springfield, Mass.	3½	85,000	3,792,808	107,875,780	90	1.48	*Edward H. Lathrop*	.....
Springfield, O.	45	60,000	1,686,000	22,500,000	33⅓	3.45	*C. J. Bowlers*	Jan. 1,1912
St. Joseph, Mo.	9¾	130,000	1,100,000	40,000,000	60	1.30	*Alvah P. Clayton*	Apr. –,1910
St. Louis, Mo.	61⅓	750,000	23,853,178	(*e*) 533,456,571	66	2.22	Fred'k Kreismann	Apr. 12,1913
St. Paul, Minn.	55½	235,000	8,279,680	104,775,800	50	3.20	*D. W. Lawler*	June 7,1910
Syracuse, N. Y.	16	133,000	9,067,293	101,255,493	100	1.83	Edward Schoeneck	Dec. 31,1911
Tacoma, Wash.	35⅓	120,000	4,480,088	53,925,693	60	1.40	John W. Linck	May –,1910
Taunton, Mass.	50	32,000	1,534,671	21,842,382	100	1.94	Edgar L. Crossman	Jan. 1,1910
Toledo, O.	28	200,000	6,015,846	79,514,200	60	3.38	BRAND WHITLOCK	Jan. 1,1912
Topeka, Kan.	81-5	50,000	1,190,666	45,000,000	100	1.56	William Green	Apr. 10,1911
Trenton, N. J.	9	100,000	3,622,598	66,656,728	100	1.74	*Walter Madden*	Jan. 1,1912
Troy, N. Y.	9⅓	76,000	3,903,671	55,981,974	100	1.80	Elias P. Mann	Dec. 31,1911
Utica, N. Y.	9	75,000	1,815,331	42,712,194	66⅔	1.82	*Frederick G Ulmore*	Dec. 31,1911
Washington, D. C.	69¼	345,000	*c* 10,114,150	(*e*) 312,473,714	66⅔	1.50	See foot of page.	
Williamsport, Pa.	7.3	40,000	500,000	14,200,000	60	2.65	Chas. D. Wolfe	Apr. 3,1911
Wilmington, Del.	10.2	95,000	2,836,400	50,000,000	100	1.50	*J. Harvey Spruance*	June 30,1911
Worcester, Mass.	38½	144,470	6,318,251	133,384,202	100	1.64	James Logan	Jan. 2,1911
Yonkers, N. Y.	21	80,000	5,669,866	67,019,705	70	2.42	*James Lennon*	Dec. 31,1911

Democrats in *italics;* Republicans in Roman; others in SMALL CAPS.

* This is the percentage of assessment upon actual valuation. † Tax on each $100 of assessed valuation for all purposes. ‡ Population of New York City as follows: Manhattan, 2,410,250; Bronx, 390,500; Brooklyn, 1,589,250; Queens, 260,100; Richmond, 80,250. Area in square miles—Manhattan, 21.93; Bronx, 40.65; Brooklyn, 77.62; Queens, 129.50; Richmond, 57.19. Taxable valuations—all boroughs—Realty, $6,722,415,789; personalty, $435,774,611. Manhattan—Realty, $4,584,536,431; personalty, $327,810,632. Bronx—Realty, $441,228,718; personalty, $11,539,680. Brooklyn—Realty, $1,334,864,835; personalty, $88,448,072. Queens—Realty, $296,458,980; personalty, $9,908,830. Richmond—Realty, $65,326,825; personalty, $3,067,397. § Tax rate, Manhattan and Bronx, $1.61; Brooklyn, $1.67; Queens, $1.66; Richmond, $1.71. (*a*) Land 66⅔, personal, 50 per cent. (*b*) State and county, $1.00; school, .60; city, $1.40. (*c*) Bonded debt. (*d*) Municipal taxes. (*e*) For division of realty and personalty see preceding page. (*h*) Realty at 75; personal 50 per cent. (*i*) Realty about 78 per cent. (*j*) Net funded debt, including schools, $596,204,494. (*k*) Report for 1908. (*q*) Report of December 1, 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The municipal government of the District of Columbia is vested by act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, in three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed by the President from citizens of the District having had three years' residence therein immediately preceding that appointment, and confirmed by the Senate. The other Commissioner is detailed by the President of the United States from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, and must have lineal rank senior to Captain, or be a Captain who has served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army. The Commissioners appoint the subordinate official service of said government, except the Board of Education, which is appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Sucessors to Commissioners H. B. F. Macfarland (Republican) and Henry L. West (Democrat), whose terms expired December 31, 1909, were not appointed when ALMANAC was printed; Major W. V. Judson (non-partisan), Corps of Engineers, United States Army, detailed during the pleasure of the President of the United States; Secretary, William Tindall. Offices of Commissioners, District Building, Washington, D. C.

Three separate local governments existed in the District of Columbia from its establishment until 1871, namely: the city of Washington, the town of Georgetown, and the Levy Court. The latter had jurisdiction over the portion of the District of Columbia outside of the city and town mentioned. All three of these governments were abolished by an act of Congress approved February 21, 1871, which provided a territorial form of government for the entire District of Columbia, with a Governor, Secretary, Board of Public Works, and Council, appointed by the President of the United States, and a House of Delegates and a delegate in Congress elected by the citizens of said district.

The States and the Union.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

	States.	Ratified the Constitution.		States.	Ratified the Constitution.
1	Delaware	1787, December 7.	8	South Carolina	1788, May 23.
2	Pennsylvania	1787, December 12.	9	New Hampshire	1788, June 21.
3	New Jersey	1787, December 18.	10	Virginia	1788, June 26.
4	Georgia	1788, January 2.	11	New York	1788, July 26.
5	Connecticut	1788, January 9.	12	North Carolina	1789, November 21.
6	Massachusetts	1788, February 6.	13	Rhode Island	1790, May 29.
7	Maryland	1788, April 28.			

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

	States.	Admitted.*		States.	Admitted.*
1	Vermont	1791, March 4.	18	California	1850, September 9.
2	Kentucky	1792, June 1.	19	Minnesota	1858, May 11.
3	Tennessee	1796, June 1.	20	Oregon	1859, February 14.
4	Ohio	1803, February 19.	21	Kansas	1861, January 29.
5	Louisiana	1812, April 30.	22	West Virginia	1863, June 19.
6	Indiana	1816, December 11.	23	Nevada	1864, October 31.
7	Mississippi	1817, December 10.	24	Nebraska	1867, March 1.
8	Illinois	1818, December 3.	25	Colorado	1876, August 1
9	Alabama	1819, December 14.	26	North Dakota	1889, November 2.
10	Maine	1820, March 15.	27	South Dakota	1889, November 2.
11	Missouri	1821, August 10.	28	Montana	1889, November 8.
12	Arkansas	1836, June 15.	29	Washington	1889, November 11.
13	Michigan	1837, January 26.	30	Idaho	1890, July 3.
14	Florida	1845, March 3.	31	Wyoming	1890, July 11.
15	Texas	1845, December 29.	32	Utah	1896, January 4.
16	Iowa	1846, December 28.	33	Oklahoma	1907, November 16.
17	Wisconsin	1848, May 29.			

The Territories.

Territories.	Organized.	Territories.	Organized.
New Mexico	September 9, 1850.	District of Alaska	July 27, 1868.
Arizona	February 24, 1863.	Hawaii	June 14, 1900.
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790—Mar. 3, '91		

* Date when admission took effect is given from U. S. Census reports. In many instances the act of admission by Congress was passed on a previous date.

New Possessions.—A government for Porto Rico was established by the Fifty-sixth Congress. The Philippines are under a provisional civil government, Guam and Tutuila under Governors, and the Isthmian Canal Zone under a Commission, all appointed by the President.

State and Territorial Statistics.

States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.	States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.
Alabama	52,250	200	330	Montgomery	Nebraska	77,510	415	205	Lincoln.
Alaska Ter.	590,884	800	1,100	Juneau.	Nevada	110,700	315	485	Carson City.
Arizona Ter.	113,020	335	390	Phœnix.	New Hamp	9,305	90	185	Concord.
Arkansas	53,850	275	240	Little Rock.	New Jersey	7,815	70	160	Trenton.
California	158,360	375	770	Sacramento.	N. Mexico T.	122,580	350	390	Santa Fé.
Colorado	103,925	390	270	Denver.	New York	49,170	320	310	Albany.
Connecticut	4,990	90	75	Hartford.	N. Carolina	52,250	520	200	Raleigh.
Delaware	2,050	35	110	Dover.	N. Dakota	70,795	360	210	Bismarck.
Dist. of Col.	70	9	10	Washington.	Ohio	41,060	230	205	Columbus.
Florida	58,680	400	460	Tallahassee.	Oklahoma	70,057	585	210	Guthrie.
Georgia	59,475	250	315	Atlanta.	Oregon	96,030	375	290	Salem.
Idaho	84,800	305	490	Boisé.	Pennsylvania	45,215	300	180	Harrisburg.
Illinois	56,650	205	380	Springfield.	Rhode Island.	1,250	35	50	Providence.
Indiana	36,350	160	265	Indianapolis.	S. Carolina	30,570	235	215	Columbia.
Iowa	56,025	300	210	Des Moines.	South Dakota.	77,650	380	245	Pierre.
Kansas	82,080	400	200	Topeka.	Tennessee	42,050	430	120	Nashville.
Kentucky	40,400	350	175	Frankfort.	Texas	265,780	760	620	Austin.
Louisiana	48,720	280	275	Baton Rouge	Utah	84,970	275	345	Salt Lake C'y
Maine	33,040	205	235	Augusta.	Vermont	9,565	90	155	Montpelier.
Maryland	12,210	200	120	Annapolis.	Virginia	42,450	425	205	Richmond.
Massachus'tts	8,315	190	110	Boston.	Washington	69,180	340	230	Olympia.
Michigan	58,915	310	400	Lansing.	W. Virginia	24,780	200	225	Charleston.
Minnesota	83,365	350	400	St. Paul.	Wisconsin	56,040	290	300	Madison.
Mississippi	46,810	180	340	Jackson.	Wyoming	97,890	365	275	Cheyenne.
Missouri	69,415	300	280	Jefferson C'y	Total U. S.	3,616,484	‡2,720	‡1,600	
Montana	146,080	580	315	Helena.					

Areas of the new possessions: Philippines, 115.026 square miles; Porto Rico, 3,435; Hawaii, 6,449; Tutuila and islets, 77; Guam, 210; Panama Canal strip, 474. *Gross area includes water as well as land surface. These areas are those published by the United States Census Office in 1900. † Breadth is from east to west. Length is from north to south. ‡ Breadth from Quoddy Head, in Maine, to Cape Flattery, in Washington; length from the 49th parallel to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. This is exclusive of Alaska.

States and Territories.	Governors.				Legislatures.			Time of Next State or Territorial Election.
	Names.	Salaries	L'gth Term, Years.	Terms Expire.	Next Session Begins.	Ann. or Bien.	Limit of Session.	
Alabama	*Braxton B. Comer.*	$5,000	4	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 10,1911	Quad	50 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Alaska	Walter E. Clark*	5,000	4	Mar.21,1913	.....	....	...	.....
Arizona	Richard E. Sloan	3,000	4	Feb.27,1913	Jan. 16,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. —,1910
Arkansas	*George W. Donaghey*	4,000	2	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 9,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Sept.12,1910
California	James N. Gillett	10,000	4	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 2,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8,1910
Colorado	*John F. Shafroth.*	5,000	2	Jan. —,1911	Jan 3,1911	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Connecticut	Frank B. Weeks	4,000	2	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 9,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8,1910
Delaware	Simeon S. Pennewill	4,000	4	Jan. 21,1913	Jan. 3,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Florida	*Albert W. Gilchrist*	5,000	4	Jan. —,1915	Apr. 4,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Georgia	*Joseph M. Brown*	5,000	2	July 1,1911	June 22,1910	Ann.	50 dys	Oct. —,1910
Hawaii	Walter F. Frear*	5,000	4	June23,1911	Feb. 15,1911	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Idaho	James H. Brady	5,000	2	Jan. 7,1911	Jan. 2,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Illinois	Charles S. Deneen	12,000	4	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 4,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8,1910
Indiana	*Thomas R. Marshall*	8,000	4	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 3,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Iowa	Beryl F. Carroll	5,000	2	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 9,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8,1910
Kansas	Walter R. Stubbs	5,000	2	Jan. 10,1911	Jan. 10,1911	Bien.	50 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Kentucky	Augustus E. Willson	6,500	4	Dec. —,1911	Jan. 4,1910	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7,1911
Louisiana	*Jared Y. Sanders*	5,000	4	May —,1912	May —,1910	Bien.	60 dys	May 8,1910
Maine	Bert M. Fernald	3,000	2	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 5,1911	Bien.	None.	Sept.12,1910
Maryland	*Austin L. Crothers*	4,500	4	Jan.13,1912	Jan. 3,1910	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Massachusetts	Eben S. Draper	8,000	1	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 5,1910	Ann.	None.	Nov. 8,1910
Michigan	Fred. M. Warner	5,000	2	Jan. 1,1911	Jan. 4,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8,1910
Minnesota	Adolph O. Eberhart	7,000	2	Jan. 1,1911	Jan. 3,1911	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Mississippi	*Edmond F. Noel*	4,500	4	Jan.18,1912	Jan. 4,1910	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7,1911
Missouri	Herbert S. Hadley	5,000	4	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 4,1911	Bien.	70 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Montana	*Edwin L. Norris*	5,000	4	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 2,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Nebraska	*Ashton C. Shallenberger*	2,500	2	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 1,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Nevada	*D. S. Dickerson*	4,000	4	Dec.31,1910	Jan. 16,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 8,1910
N. Hampshire	Henry B. Quinby	3,000	2	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 4,1911	Bien.	None	Nov. 8,1910
New Jersey	John Franklin Fort	10,000	3	Jan.17,1911	Jan. 11,1910	Ann.	None	Nov. 8,1910
New Mexico	William J. Mills*.	3,000	4	Jan.22,1912	Jan. 16,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 8,1910
New York	Charles E. Hughes	10,000	2	Dec.31,1910	Jan. 5,1910	Ann.	None.	Nov. 8,1910
N. Carolina	*W. W. Kitchin*	4,000	4	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 4,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1912
North Dakota	*John Burke*	3,000	2	Jan. 5,1911	Jan. 3,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1910
Ohio	*Judson Harmon*	10,000	2	Jan. 9,1911	Jan. 2,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8,1910
Oklahoma	*Charles N. Haskell*	4,500	3	Jan.—,1911	Jan. 3,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Oregon	Frank W. Benson	5,000	4	Jan.11,1911	Jan. 9,1911	Bien.	40 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Pennsylvania	Edwin S. Stuart	10,000	4	Jan.17,1911	Jan. 3,1911	Bien	None.	Nov. 8,1910
Porto Rico	George R. Colton*	8,000	4	Mar. 6,1913	Jan. 10,1910	Ann.	60 dys	.....
Rhode Island	Aram J. Pothier	3,000	1	Jan. —, 1911	Jan. 3,1910	Ann.	None.	Nov. 8,1910
S. Carolina	*Martin F. Ansel*	3,000	2	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 11,1910	Ann.	None.	Nov. 8,1910
South Dakota	R. S. Vessey	3,000	2	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 5,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Tennessee	*Malcom R. Patterson*	7,500	2	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 2,1911	Bien.	75 dys	Nov. 8,1910
Texas	*Thomas M. Campbell*	4,000	2	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 10,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8,1910
Utah	William Spry	4,000	4	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 9,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov.—,1912
Vermont	George H. Prouty	2,500	2	Oct. —,1910	Oct. 5,1910	Bien.	None.	Sept. 6,1910
Virginia	*William Hodges Mann*	5,000	4	Feb. 1,1914	Jan. 12,1910	Bien.	60 dys	Nov.—,1913
Washington	M. E. Hay	6,000	4	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 10,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov.—,1912
West Virginia	Wm. E. Glasscock	5,000	4	Mar.—,1913	Jan. 13,1911	Bien.	45 dys	Nov.—,1912
Wisconsin	James O. Davidson	5,000	2	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 11,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8,1910
Wyoming	Bryant B. Brooks	2,500	4	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 10,1911	Bien.	40 dys	Nov. 8,1910

Democrats in italics. Republicans in Roman. * Territorial Governors are appointed by the President.

PAY AND TERMS OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Terms of Members, Years. Representatives	States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Terms of Members, Years. Representatives	States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Terms of Members, Years. Representatives
Alabama	$4 per diem	4	4	Maine	$300 ann.	2	2	Oklah'ma.	$6 per diem	4	2
Arizona	$4 "	2	2	Maryland	$5 per diem	4	2	Oregon	$3 "	4	2
Arkansas	$6 "	4	2	Mass.	$750 ann.	1	1	Penna.	$1,500 ses'n.	4	2
California	$1,000 term.	4	2	Michigan	$800 ann.	2	2	Porto Rico	$5 per diem	4	2
Colorado	$7 per diem	4	2	Minn.	$1,000 ann.	4	2	R. Island	$5 "	1	1
Connec't	$300 ann.	2	2	Miss'sippi	$400 ses'n.	4	4	S. Carol'a.	$200 ann.	4	2
Delaware	$5 per diem	4	2	Missouri	$5 per diem	4	2	S. Dakota.	$5 per diem	2	2
Florida	$6 "	4	2	Montana	$12 "	4	2	Tenn.	$4 "	2	2
Georgia	$4 "	2	2	Nebraska	$5 "	2	2	Texas.	$5 "	4	2
Hawaii	$400 ann.	4	2	Nevada	$10 "	4	2	Utah.	$4 "	4	2
Idaho	$5 per diem	2	2	N. Hamp.	$200 ann.	2	2	Vermont	$4 "	2	2
Illinois	$1,000 ann.	4	2	N. Jersey	$500 "	3	1	Virginia	$500 ses'n.	4	2
Indiana	$6 per diem	4	2	N. Mexico.	$4 per diem	2	2	Wash'ton.	$5 per diem	2	2
Iowa	$550 ses'n.	4	2	N. York.	$1,500 ann.	2	1	W. Va.	$4 "	4	2
Kansas	$3 per diem	4	2	N. Caro'la.	$4 per diem	2	2	Wisc'nsin.	$500 ann.	4	2
Kent'cky.	$5 "	4	2	N. Dak.	$5 "	4	2	Wyoming.	$8 per diem	4	2
Louisiana.	$5 "	4	4	Ohio	$1,000 ann.	2	2				

All of the States and Territories pay mileage also, except Minnesota, New Hampshire and New Jersey, but free transportation is accorded in the latter by all railroads to members by law.

The Federal Government.

President.....WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, of Ohio * .....Salary, $75,000.
Vice-President.....JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN, of New York " 12,000.

THE CABINET.

Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Chapter 4, Acts of 49th Congress, 1st Session, and Subsequent acts.

Secretary of State—Philander C. Knox, of Penna.
Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois.
Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tenn.
Attorney-General—George W. Wickersham, of New York.
Postmaster-General—Frank H. Hitchcock, of Mass.
Secretary of the Navy—George von Lengerke Meyer, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of Interior—Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel, of Missouri.

The salaries of the Cabinet officers are $12,000 each, except the Secretary of State, whose salary is $8,000.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—Huntington Wilson, Ill..$5,000
Second Ass't Secretary—A. A. Adee, D. C..... 4,500
Third Ass't Sect'y—Chandler Hale, Me..... 4,500
Chief Clerk—Wilbur J. Carr, N.Y..... 3,000
Solicitor—James Brown Scott, California.... 4,500
Ass't Solicitors { Joshua R. Clark, Jr., Utah. 3,000
{ William C. Dennis, Ind..... 3,000
Ch. Diplomatic Bureau—S. Y. Smith, D. C... 2,250
Ch. Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler, O. $2,250
Ch. Indexes & Archives—John R. Buck, Me... 2,100
Ch. Bureau Accounts—Thos. Morrison, N. Y. 2,300
Ch. Bureau Rolls & Lib'y—Wm. McNeir, Mich. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Appointments—M. M. Shand, N. J.. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Trade Relations—J. B. Osborne, Pa. 2,100
Ch. Bureau of Citizenship—Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Md..... 2,100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—Charles D. Hilles, N.Y...$5,000
Assistant Secretary—James B. Reynolds, Mass 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Charles D. Norton, Ill... 4,500
Chief Clerk—Walter W. Ludlow, Minn..... 3,000
Chief Appointment Div.—Chas. Lyman, Ct..... 3,000
Ch. Bookkeeping Div.——————..... 3,500
Chief Public Moneys Div.—E. B. Daskam, Ct.. 3,000
Chief Customs Div.—C. P. Montgomery, N. Y. 3,000
Ch. Loans & Cur. Div.—A. T. Huntington, Mass. 3,000
Ch. Stationery & Pr'g Div.—G. Simmons, D. C.. 2,500
Chief Mails and Files Div.—S. M. Gaines, Ky.. 2,500
Ch. Revenue Cutter Service—Worth G. Ross.... —
Director of Mint—A. Piatt Andrew, Mass..... 4,500
Government Actuary—Joseph S. McCoy, N. J. 1,800
Superv. Surgeon-Gen.—Walter Wyman, Mo... 4,000
Ch. Bur. Eng. & Printing—Jos. E. Ralph, Ill... 5,000
Supervising Architect—James K. Taylor, Pa.. 5,000
Compt. of Treasury—Robt. J. Tracewell, Ind. 5,500
Gen. Supt. Life Saving Ser.—S. I. Kimball, Me. $4,500
Auditor for Treasury—Wm. E. Andrews, Neb. 4,000
Auditor for War Dept.—Benj. F. Harper, Ind. 4,000
Auditor for Int. Dept.—R. S. Person, S. Dak. 4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept.—Ralph W. Tyler..... 4,000
Auditor for State, etc.—Caleb R. Layton, Del. 4,000
Auditor for P. O. Dept.—M. O. Chance, Ill..... 4,000
Treasurer of U. S.—Lee McClung, Tenn..... 8,000
Assistant Treasurer—G. C. Bantz, Md. 3,600
Register Treasury—Wm. T. Vernon, Kan.... 4,000
Deputy Register—Cyrus F. Adams, Ill..... 2,250
Comp'r of Currency—L. O. Murray, N. Y..... 5,000
Commis. Internal Rev.—Royall E. Cabell, Va.. 6,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—R. Williams, Jr., La. 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—J. C. Wheeler, Mich. 3,600
Solicitor Internal Rev.—Flet. Maddox, Mont.. 4,500
Solicitor of Treasury—M. D. O'Connell, Iowa. 4,500
Chief Secret Service—Jno. E. Wilkie, Ill..... 4,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Robert Shaw Oliver, N. Y.. $5,000
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scoffeld, Ga... 4,000
Chief of Staff—Major-Gen. J. F. Bell..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Nathaniel Hershler, Ill..... 2,000
Adjt.-Gen.—Maj.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Jacob Frech, D. C..... 2,000
Insp.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington 6,000
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker, Va..... 1,800
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. B. Davis.. 6,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—L. W. Call, Kan.... 2,250
Q'rmaster-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Jas. B. Aleshire. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Henry D. Saxton, Mass..... 2,000
Commissary-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. H. G. Sharpe. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Emmet Hamilton, Minn..... 2,000
Surgeon-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. H. Torney... 6,000
Chief Clerk—John Wilson, N. J..... .....$2,000
Paymaster-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. C. H. Whipple... 6,000
Chief Clerk—R. O. Kloeber, Va..... 2,000
Ch. of Engineers—Brig.-Gen. W. L. Marshall. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Phineas J. Dempsey, Va..... 2,000
Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. Wm. Crozier... 6,000
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook, D. C..... 2,000
Chief Signal Officer—Brig.-Gen. James Allen. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn..... 2,000
Ch. Bu. In. Aff.—Brig.-Gen. C. R. Edwards 6,000
Chief Clerk—A. D. Wilcox, Pa..... 2,000
Officer Charge Pub. Bldgs.—Col. Spencer Cosby. 4,000
Chief Clerk—E. F. Concklin, N. Y..... 2,400
Landscape Gardener—George H. Brown, D. C.. 2,400

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Beekman Winthrop..... $4,500
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis..... 3,000
Pres. General Board—Admiral George Dewey. 13,500
Chief Yards and Docks—Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday†..... 6,000
Chief Ordnance—R.-Adm. N. E. Mason..... 8,000
Chief Supplies and Accounts—Paymaster-Gen. E. B. Rogers..... 6,000
Chief Medicine—Sur.-Gen. Presley M. Rixey † 6,000
Chief Equipment—R.-Adm. W. S. Cowles... 6,000
Chief Construction—Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps †..... 6,000
Chief Navigation—R.-Adm. Wm. P. Potter....$8,000
Engineer-in-Chief—R.-Adm. Hutch I. Cone... 6,000
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Capt. Robert L. Russell.... 5,000
Pres. Naval Exam. Board—R.-Adm. Conway H. Arnold.....
Pres. Naval Retiring Board—R.-Adm. Conway H. Arnold..... 8,000
Ch. Intellig. Office—Capt. Chas. E. Vreeland.. 5,000
Supt. Naval Obs.—Capt. T. Eyck De W. Veeder 5,000
Director Nautical Alm.—Prof. M. Updegraff.. 2,700
Hydrographer—Capt. A. G. Winterhalter.... 5,000
Comdt. Marine Corps—Brig.-Gen. G. F. Elliott.. 8,000

* Secretary to the President, Fred W. Carpenter.
† Rank and title of Rear-Admiral while holding said office.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—Richard P. Covert, Wis.....$3,000
Ass't Chief Clerk—..... 2,000
First Ass't P. M. G.—Chas. P. Grandfield, Mo. 5,000
Second Ass't P. M. G.—Joseph Stewart, Mo.... 5,000
Third Ass't P. M. G.—A. L. Lawshe, Ind..... 5,000
Fourth Ass't P. M. G.—P. V. DeGraw, Pa..... 5,000
Assistant Attorney-Gen.—Russell P. Goodwin. 5,000
Purchasing Agent—John A. Holmes, D. C.... 4,000
Appointment Clerk—George S. Paull, Ohio....$2,000
Supt. Div. of Foreign Mails—Basil Miles, Pa... 3,000
Supt. Div. of Money-Orders—E. F. Kimball, Mass 3,500
Gen. Supt. Div. of Py. M. S.—Alex. Grant, Mich 4,000
Supt. Div. of Dead Letters—James R. Young, Pa 2,750
Chief Inspector—..... 4,000
Disbursing Clerk—W. M. Mooney, Ohio..... 2,250

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Secretary—Frank Pierce, Utah.....$5,000
Assistant Secretary—Jesse E. Wilson, Ind..... 4,500
Chief Clerk—Clement S. Ucker, Ohio..... 3,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Oscar Lawler, Cal..... 5,000
Commis. Land Office—Fred Dennett, N. D.... 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Samuel V. Proudfit, Ia..... 3,500
Commis. Pensions—James L. Davenport, D.C. 5,000
First Deputy Com. of Pensions——————— 3,600
Sec. Dep. Com. of Pen.—Leverett M. Kelley, Ill. 3,600
Commis. Education—Elmer E. Brown, Cal...$5,000
Chief Clerk—Lewis A. Kalbach, Pa..... 2,000
Com. Ind. Affairs—Robert G. Valentine, Mass 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Fred. H. Abbott, Neb..... 3,000
Commis. Patents—Edward B. Moore, Mich... 5,000
First Ass't Commis.—Cornelius C. Billings, Vt. 4,500
Ass't Commis.—Frederick A. Tennant, N. Y.. 3,500
Direc. Geol. Surv.—George Otis Smith, Me... 6,000
Chief Clerk Geol. Survey—Henry C. Rizer, Kan. 2,500
Direc. Reclamation Service—F. H. Newell, Pa..7,500

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-Gen.—Lloyd W. Bowers, Ill.....$7,500
Ass't to Atty.-Gen.—Wade H. Ellis, Ohio..... 7,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—John G. Thompson, Ill..... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—John Q. Thompson, Kan... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Chas. W. Russell, W. Va... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—James A. Fowler, Tenn ... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—William W. Brown, Pa... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Oscar Lawler, Cal..... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Wm. R. Harr, D. C..... 5,000
Solicitor State Dept.—Jas. B. Scott, Cal.....$4,500
Solicitor Dept. Com., & Labor—Chas. Earl. Md. 5,000
Solicitor of the Treasury—Maurice D. O'Connell, Ia..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—O. J. Field, Kan..... 3,000
Appointment Clerk—Chas. B. Sornborger, Md. 2,000
Atty. for Pardons—James A. Finch, N. Y.... 2,750
Disbursing Clerk—Jas. H. Mackey, Col..... 2,750

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't Secretary—Willett H. Hays, Minn.....$5,000
Chief Clerk—S. R. Burch, Kan..... 3,000
Solicitor—George P. McCabe, Utah..... 4,500
Appointment Clerk—Joseph B. Bennett, Wis. 2,000
Chief Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore, Ill. 6,000
Chief Bur. Animal Indust.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, Ill. 5,000
Director Experiment Stations—A. C. True, Ct... 4,500
Chief Div. Publications—Jas. A. Arnold, Ind.. 3,000
Chief Div. Accounts—A. Zappone, D. C..... 3,250
Chief Bureau Soils—Milton Whitney, Md... 3,500
Chief Forest Service—Gifford Pinchot, N. Y.... 5,000
Statistician—V. H. Olmstead, N. C. $3,500
Entomologist—L. O. Howard, N. Y..... 4,000
Chemist—H. W. Wiley, Ind..... 5,000
Chief Bur. Biological Survey—C. H. Merriam, N. Y..... 3,000
Direct. Public Roads—Prof. L. W. Page, Mass... 3,000
Statistical Scientist—G. K. Holmes, D. C..... 3,000
Chief Bureau of Plant Industry—B. T. Galloway, Mo..... 5 000
Librarian—Miss C. R. Barnett, Ohio..... 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Assistant Sec'y.—Benjamin S. Cable, Ill.....$5,000
Chief Clerk—Theodore L. Weed, Conn..... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—Wm. L. Soleau, Md..... 2,750
Commis. Corporations—H. K. Smith, Ct..... 5,000
Commis. Manufacturers—John M. Carson, Pa. 4,000
Commissioner of Labor—C. P. Neill, D.C..... 5,000
Chair. Lt.-H. Bd.—Rear-Adm. Adolph Marix. 8,000
Director Census—E. Dana Durand, Cal..... 7,000
Sup. Coast & Geod. Survey—O. H. Tittmann, Mo. 6,000
Ch. Bureau Statistics—Oscar P. Austin, D. C. 4,000
Sup. Insp.-Gen. Stbt. Serv.—Geo. Uhler, Pa.. 4,000
Commissioner Fisheries—G. M. Bowers, W. Va. $6,000
Commis. Navigation—E. T. Chamberlain, N. Y. 4,000
Commis.-Gen. Immigration—Daniel J. Keefe, Mich..... 5,000
Director Bur. Standards—S. W. Stratton, Ill.. 5,000
Ch. Div. Appointments—G. W. Leadley, N. Y. 2,250
Ch. Div. Printing—G. C. Havenner, D. C..... 2,000
Ch. Div. Naturalization—R. K. Campbell, Va. 3,500
Ch. Div. Inform.—T. V. Powderly, Pa..... 3,500
Ch. Div. Supplies—W. W. Fowler, Mass..... 2,000

Civil Service Commis.—John C. Black, Ill.... $4,500
Civil Service Commis.—J. A. McIlhenny, La.. 4,000
Civil Service Commis—Wm. S. Washburn, N. Y. 4,000
Chief Examiner Civ. Ser.—George R. Wales, Vt. 3,000
Secretary Civil Service—John T. Doyle, N. Y.. 2,500
Public Printer—Samuel B. Donnelly, N. Y....5,500
Librarian of Congress—Herbert Putnam, Mass. 6,000
Assistant Librarian—Appleton P. C. Griffin .. 4,000
Director Bureau of American Republics—John Barrett, Ore.....$5,000
Chief Clerk Bureau Amer. Rep.—William C. Wells..... 2,500
Secretary—Francisco J. Yanes..... 3,000
Sec. Smithsonian Institute—Chas. D. Walcott.. 3,000
Dir. Bureau Amer. Ethnology—W. H. Holmes. ——

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Martin A. Knapp, N. Y., Chairman.....$10,000
Judson C. Clements, Ga..... 10,000
Charles A. Prouty, Vt..... 10,000
Francis M. Cockrell, Mo..... 10,000
Franklin K. Lane, Cal.....$10,000
Edgar E. Clark, Iowa..... 10,000
James S. Harlan, Ill..... 10,000
Edward A. Moseley, Mass., Secretary..... 5,000

SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

James Perry Wood, Ohio.....$5,000
William A. Maury, D. C..... 5,000
William L. Chambers, Ala..... 5,000
Harry K. Daugherty, Pa.....$5,000
Roswell P. Bishop, Mich..... 5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman—Darwin R. James, N. Y.
Secretary—Merrill E. Gates, Washington, D. C.
Albert K. Smiley, N. Y.
Andrew S. Draper, N. Y.
William D. Walker, N. Y.
Joseph T. Jacobs, Mich.
Patrick J. Ryan, Pa.
George Vaux, Jr., Pa.
Michael Bannin, N. Y.
Warren K. Morehead, Mass.
The board serves without salary.

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENTS.*

Augusta, Me.....Selden Connor.
Boston, Mass.....Augustus J. Holtt.
Buffalo, N. Y.....Charles A. Orr.
Chicago, Ill.....Charles Bent.
Columbus, Ohio.....W. R. Warnock.
Concord, N. H.....Joab N. Patterson
Des Moines, Iowa.....William V. Willcox.
Detroit, Mich.....Oscar A. Janes.
Indianapolis, Ind.....Albert O. Marsh.
Knoxville, Tenn.....William Rule.
Louisville, Ky.....Andrew T. Wood.
Milwaukee, Wis.....Frederick H. Magdeburg.
New York City, N. Y. Michael Kerwin.
Philadelphia, Pa.....St. Clair A. Mulholland.
Pittsburgh, Pa.....Daniel Ashworth.
San Francisco, Cal.....Jesse B. Fuller.
Topeka, Kan.....Wilder S. Metcalf.
Washington, D. C.....John R. King.

*Salaries of Pension Agents, $4,000.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Sub-Treasuries.	Assistant Treasurers.
Baltimore	Clarence C. Pusey
Boston	Edwin U. Curtis
Chicago	William Boldenweck
Cincinnati	Charles A. Bosworth
New Orleans	Clarence S. Hebert
New York	George S. Terry
Philadelphia	Joseph Bosler
St. Louis	Thomas J. Akins
San Francisco	William C. Ralston

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MINTS.

Carson City..(Equipped as Assay Office), Roswell K. Colcord, Assayer in charge
New Orleans.....Hugh S. Suthon
Philadelphia.....John H. Landis
San Francisco.....Edward Sweeny
Denver.....F. M. Downer

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Houlton, Me., William M. Sewell.
Bangor, Me., Albert R. Day.
Bath, Me., Elwell S. Crosby.
Belfast, Me., Samuel W. Johnson.
Castine, Me., John M. Vogell.
Ellsworth, Me., Henry Whiting.
Machias, Me., Frank L. Shaw.
Kennebunk, Me., George E. Cousens.
Eastport, Me., Jacob C. Pike.
Portland, Me., Charles M. Moses.
Saco, Me., William L. Gerrish.
Waldoboro, Me., Fred. W. Wight.
Wiscasset, Me., Daniel H. Moody.
York, Me., Herbert D. Philbrick.
Portsmouth, N. H., Sherman T. Newton.
Bristol, R. I., Charles A. Barbour.
Newport, R. I., Robert S. Burlingame.
Providence, R. I., George W. Gardiner.
Burlington, Vt., Charles H. Darling.
Newport, Vt., Curtis S. Emory.
Bridgeport, Ct., Fred. Enos.
Hartford, Ct., Frank S. Kellogg.
New Haven, Ct., J. Rice Winchell.
New London, Ct., Thomas O. Thompson.
Stonington, Ct., Charles T. Stanton.
Barnstable, Mass., Thacher T. Hallet.
Boston, Mass., George H. Lyman.
Edgartown, Mass., Charles H. Marchant.
Fall River, Mass., Edward T. Marvel.
Gloucester, Mass., William H. Jordan.
Marblehead, Mass., Luke B. Colbert.
Nantucket, Mass., Obed G. Smith.
New Bedford, Mass., Rufus A. Soule.
Plymouth, Mass., Herbert Moussey.
Salem, Mass., David M. Little.
Buffalo, N. Y., Frederick O. Murray.
Cape Vincent, N. Y., William J. Grant.
Plattsburg, N. Y., John F. O'Brien.
Dunkirk, N. Y., John Bonrne.
Rochester, N. Y., Geo. F. Roth.
New York, N. Y., William Loeb, Jr.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., John A. Merritt.
Ogdensburg, N. Y., Wm. H. Daniels.
Oswego, N. Y., James H. Cooper.
Sag Harbor, N. Y., B. Frank Harris.
Jersey City, N. J., John Doscher, Asst. Col.
Bridgeton, N. J., William B. Boone.
Burlington, N. J., Reginald Branch.
Somers Point, N. J., Walter Fifield.
Newark, N. J., George L. Smith.
Perth Amboy, N. J., Robert Carson.
Tuckerton, N. J., Frank W. Leach.
Camden, N. J., F. F. Patterson, Asst. Col.
Philadelphia, Pa., Chester W. Hill.
Erie, Pa., Benjamin B. Brown.
Wilmington, Del., David S. Clark.
Washington, D. C., Howard S. Nyman.
Annapolis, Md., Lawrence Bailliere.
Baltimore, Md., William F. Stone.
Cristield, Md., Lincoln A. Dryden.
Alexandria, Va., Lewis McK. Bell.
Cape Charles, Va., C. G. Smithers.
Norfolk, Va., Floyd Hughes.
Petersburg, Va., William Mahone.
Tappahannock, Va., John Rosler.
Newport News, Va., J. E. B. Stuart.
Richmond, Va., Joseph B. Stewart.
Beaufort, N. C., Christopher D. Jones.
Newbern, N. C., Daniel W. Patrick.
Elizabeth City, N. C., D. O. Newberry.
Wilmington, N. C., Benjamin F. Keith.
Beaufort, S. C., Robert Smalls.
Charleston, S. C., Edward W. Durant.
Georgetown, S. C., Isaiah J. McCottrie.
Brunswick, Ga., Henry T. Dunn.
Savannah, Ga., William R. Leaken.
St. Mary's, Ga., John M. Holzendorf.
Mobile, Ala., Hugh G. Ashley.
Gulfport, Miss., Frederick W. Collins.
Natchez, Miss., Cyrus G. Engle.
Vicksburg, Miss., William L. Short.
Apalachicola, Fla., Antoine J. Murat.
Cedar Keys, Fla., Henry G. Nelson.
Fernandina, Fla., John W. Howell.
Jacksonville, Fla., William H. Lucas.
Key West, Fla., George W. Allen.
St. Augustine, Fla., Frank J. Howatt.
Tampa, Fla., Matthew B. Macfarlane.
Pensacola, Fla., John E. Stillman.
New Orleans, La., Henry McCall.
Brashear, La., John A. Thornton.
Brownsville, Tex., Rentfro B. Creager.
Corpus Christi, Tex., James J. Haynes.
Eagle Pass, Tex., Robert W. Dowe.
El Paso, Tex., Alfred L. Sharpe.
Galveston, Tex., Francis L. Lee.
Port Arthur, Tex., Russell H. Dunn.
Cleveland, O., Charles F. Leach.
Sandusky, O., Charles A. Judson.
Toledo, O., George W. Huntley.
Detroit, Mich., John B. Whelan.
Grand Haven, Mich., Walter I. Lillie.
Marquette, Mich., Vacant.
Port Huron, Mich., John T. Rich.
Chicago, Ill., John C. Ames.
St. Paul, Minn., John Peterson.
Duluth, Minn., Levi M. Willcuts.
Milwaukee, Wis., William H. De Vos.
Great Falls, Mont., John G. Bair.
San Francisco, Cal., Fred'k S. Stratton.
San Diego, Cal., Walter T. Blake.
Los Angeles, Cal., Cornelius W. Pendleton.
Eureka, Cal., Sterling A. Campbell.
Astoria, Ore., William F. McGregor.
Coos Bay, Ore., Morton Tower.
Portland, Ore., Philip S. Malcolm.
Yaquina, Ore., Olando V. Hurt.
Port Townsend, Wash., Fred. C. Harper.
Juneau, Alaska, John R. Willis.
Nogales, Ariz., Cornelius O'Keefe.
Pembina, N. D., Judson La Moure.
Honolulu, H. I., E. R. Stackable.
San Juan, P. R., Donald E. Richardson.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Portland, Me., Joshua L. Chamberlain.
Boston, Mass., Jeremiah J. McCarthy.
Springfield, Mass., Henry L. Hines.
Albany, N. Y., William Barnes, Jr.
Greenport, N. Y., John A. Bassarear.
New York, N. Y., James S. Clarkson.*
Patchogue, N. Y., Sidney O. Weeks.
Port Jefferson, N. Y., Arthur N. Randall.
Syracuse, N. Y., Ernest I. Edgecomb.
Philadelphia, Pa., Perry M. Lytle.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Mahlon M. Garland.
Baltimore, Md., Robert A. Ravenscroft.
Wheeling, W. Va., Charles T. Reed.
Atlanta, Ga., Marcellus O. Markham.
New Orleans, La., Louis P. Bryant.
Louisville, Ky., J. Frank Taylor.
Paducah, Ky., John R. Puryear.
Memphis, Tenn., Joseph T. Spence.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Charles L. Peacock.
Nashville, Tenn., John J. Gore.
Knoxville, Tenn., Thomas B. McLemore.
Kansas City, Mo., Charles W. Clark.
St. Joseph, Mo., John Albus, Jr.
St. Louis, Mo., Charles F. Gallenkamp.
Cincinnati, O., Amor Smith, Jr.
Columbus, O., William C. Kennedy.
Dayton, O., Edward L. McConnaughey.
Evansville, Ind., Frank B. Posey.
Indianapolis, Ind., Leopold G. Rothschild.
Michigan City, Ind., Charles J. Robb.
Cairo, Ill., Thomas C. Elliott.
Galena, Ill., William Vincent.
Peoria, Ill., Julius S. Starr.
Rock Island, Ill., Robert G. Pearce.
Burlington, Ia., George H. Ludde.
Council Bluffs, Ia., Leander M. Shubert.
Des Moines, Ia., Geo. L. Godfrey.
Dubuque, Ia., John M. Lenihan.
Sioux City, Ia., James H. Bolton.
Denver, Col., Winfield S. Boynton.
Lincoln, Neb., Henry C. M. Burgess.
Omaha, Neb., Benjamin H. Barrows.
La Crosse, Wis., Robert Calvert.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Sheridan F. Master.
San Francisco, Cal., Edward F. Woodward.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Jac. J. Greenwald.
Houston, Tex., Samuel L. Hain.

NAVAL OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

Boston, Mass., James O. Lyford.
New York, N. Y., Frederick J. H. Kracke.
Chicago, Ill., Thomas N. Jamieson.
New Orleans, La., Elmer E. Wood.
Baltimore, Md., J. Stuart McDonald.
San Francisco, Cal., John P. Irish.
Philadelphia, Pa., Walter T. Merrick.

POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Edward M. Morgan, 1907.
Chicago, Ill., Daniel A. Campbell, 1907.
Brooklyn, N Y., Geo. H. Roberts, Jr., 1905
St. Louis, Mo., Thomas J. Akins, 1909.
Boston, Mass., E. C. Mansfield, 1907.
Baltimore, Md., Wm. Hall Harris, 1909.
San Francisco, Cal., Arthur G. Fisk, 1908.
Cincinnati, O., Elias R. Monfort, 1907.
Cleveland, O., Charles C. Dewstoe, 1905.
Buffalo, N. Y., Fred. Greiner, 1905.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Wm. H. Davis, 1906.
Washington, D. C., Vacant.
Detroit, Mich., Homer Warren, 1906.
Milwaukee, Wis., David C. Owen, 1906.
Newark, N. J., James L. Hays, 1908.
Minneapolis, Minn., William D. Hale, 1906.
Jersey City, N. J., Peter F. Wanser, 1906.
Louisville, Ky., Robert E. Woods, 1906.
Omaha, Neb., Benj. F. Thomas, 1908.
Rochester, N. Y., Wm. S. Whittlesey, 1907.
St. Paul, Minn., Edward Yaniah, 1907.
Providence, R. I., Walter A. Kilton, 1909.
Denver, Col., Paul J. Sours, 1908.
Indianapolis., Ind., Rob't H. Bryson, 1908.
Allegheny, Pa., Wm. J. Kopp, 1907.
Albany, N. Y., Jas. B. McEwan, 1908.
Columbus, Ohio, Harry W. Krumm, 1906.
Syracuse, N. Y., William Cowie, 1908.
Worcester, Mass., James W. Hunt, 1907.
Toledo, O., William H. Tucker, 1907.
Richmond, Va., Edgar Allan, Jr., 1909.
New Haven, Ct., Jas. A. Howarth, 1906.
Lowell, Mass., Albert G. Thompson, 1906.
Nashville, Tenn., Andrew W. Wills, 1906.
Scranton, Pa., Vacant.
Fall River, Mass., Geo. T. Durfee, 1907.
Memphis, Tenn., L. W. Dutro, 1908.
Dayton, O., Frederick G. Withoft, 1908.
Troy, N. Y., Albert E. Bonesteel, 1906.
Grand Rapids, Mich., L. K. Bishop, 1906.
Reading, Pa., Augustus M. High, 1907.
Camden, N. J., Robert L. Barber, 1907.
Trenton, N. J., Alexander C. Yard, 1906.
Lynn, Mass., Wm. F. Craig, 1905.
Atlanta, Ga., Edwin F. Blodgett, 1906.
Wilmington, Del., M. H. Jester, 1909.
New Orleans, La., W. J. Behan, 1909.
Kansas City, Mo., Joseph H. Harris, 1906.
Philadelphia, Pa., Rich'd L. Ashhurst, 1906.
Charleston, S. C., Wilmot L. Harris, 1908.

* Resigned.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, born 1833, appointed 1888.

	Born.	App.
Asso. Justice—John M. Harlan, Ky	1833	1877
" " David J. Brewer, Kan	1837	1889
" " Edward D. White, La	1845	1894
" " Joseph McKenna, Cal	1843	1898
Asso. Justice—Oliver W. Holmes, Mass	1841	1902
" " William R. Day, Ohio	1849	1903
" " William H. Moody, Mass.	1853	1906

Reporter—Charles H. Butler, N. Y. *Clerk*—J. H. McKenney, D. C. *Marshal*—John M. Wright, Ky.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $13,000; Associate Justices, $12,500 each.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cir.	Judges.	App.
1.	Le Baron B. Colt, R. I.	1884
	William L. Putnam, Me.	1892
	Francis C. Lowell, Mass.	1905
2.	E. Henry Lacombe, N. Y.	1887
	Alfred C. Coxe, N. Y.	1902
	Henry G. Ward, N. Y.	1907
	Walter C. Noyes, Ct.	1907
3.	George Gray, Del.	1899
	Joseph Buffington, Pa.	1906
	William M. Lanning, N. J.	1909
4.	Nathan Goff, W. Va.	1892
	Jeter C. Pritchard, N. C.	1904
5.	Don A. Pardee, Ga.	1881
	A. P. McCormick, Tex.	1892
	David D. Shelby, Ala.	1899
6.	Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1893
	Henry F. Severens, Mich.	1900
	John W. Warrington, Ohio	1909
7.	Peter S. Grosscup, Ill.	1899
	Francis E. Baker, Ind.	1902
	William H. Seaman, Wis.	1905
	Christian C. Kohlsaat, Ill.	1905
8.	Walter H. Sanborn, Minn.	1892
	Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1903
	William C. Hook, Kan.	1903
	Elmer B. Adams, Mo.	1905
9.	William B. Gilbert, Ore.	1892
	Erskine M. Ross, Cal.	1895
	William W. Morrow, Cal.	1897

Salaries, $7,000 each. The Judges of each circuit and the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The FIRST CIRCUIT consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island. SECOND—Connecticut, New York, Vermont. THIRD—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. FOURTH—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. FIFTH—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas. SIXTH—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. SEVENTH—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. EIGHTH—Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. NINTH—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice—Stanton J. Peelle, Ind. *Associate Judges*—Charles B. Howry, Miss; Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; Geo. W. Atkinson, W. Va.; Samuel S. Barney, Wis. Salaries, Chief Justice, $6,500; Justices, $6,000.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Districts	Judges.	Addresses.	App.
Ala.: N. & M.	Thomas G. Jones	Montgomery	1901
" N.	William I. Grubb	Birmingham	1909
" S. D.	H. T. Toulmin	Mobile	1887
Alaska	Thomas R. Lyons	Juneau	1909
"	Alfred S. Moore	Nome	1906
"	Edw. E. Cushman	Valdez	1909
"	P. D. Overfield	Fairbanks	1909
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1901
" W. D.	John H. Rogers	Fort Smith	1896
Cal.: N. D.	John J. DeHaven	San Francisco	1897
"	Wm. C. VanFleet	San Francisco	1907
" S. D.	Olin Wellborn	Los Angeles	1895
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	1906
Connecticut	James P. Platt	Hartford	1902
Delaware	Ed. G. Bradford	Wilmington	1897
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	1908
" S. D.	James W. Locke	Jacksonville	1872
Ga.: N. D.	Wm. T. Newman	Atlanta	1886
" S. D.	Emory Speer	Macon	1885
Hawaii	Sanford B. Dole	Honolulu	1903
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boisé	1907
Ill.: N. D.	Ken. M. Landis	Chicago	1905
" S. D.	J. O. Humphrey	Springfield	1901
" E.	F. M. Wright	Urbana	1905
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	1902
Iowa: N. D.	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	1904
" S. D.	S. McPherson	Red Oak	1900
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Topeka	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans	Louisville	1899
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Maysville	1901
La.: E. D.	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	1909
" W. D.	Aleck Boarman	Shreveport	1881
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	1902
Maryland	Thomas J. Morris	Baltimore	1879
Mass.	Frederic Dodge	Boston	1905
Mich.: E. D.	Henry H. Swan	Detroit	1891
" W. D.	L. E. Knappen	Grand Rapids	1906
Minnesota	Chas. A. Willard	Minneapolis	1909
"	Page Morris	Duluth	1903
Miss.: N. & S.	Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko	1892
Montana	Wm. H. Hunt	Helena	1904
Mo.: E. D.	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	1907
" W. D.	John F. Phillips	Kansas City	1888
Nebraska	Wm. H. Munger	Omaha	1897
"	Thos. C. Munger	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson	1907
N. Hamp.	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	1891
New Jersey	Jacob Rellstab	Trenton	1909
"	Joseph Cross	Elizabeth	1905
N. Y.: N. D.	George W. Ray	Norwich	1902
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Geo. B. Adams	N. Y. City	1901
" S. D.	George C. Holt	N. Y. City	1903
" S. D.	Chas. M. Hough	N. Y. City	1906
" S. D.	Learned Hand	N. Y. City	1909
" E. D.	T. I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	1907
N. C.: E. D.	H. G. Conner	Wilson	1909
" W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	1901
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon	Fargo	1897
Ohio: N. D.	R. W. Tayler	Cleveland	1905
" S. D.	A. C. Thompson	Cincinnati	1898
" S. D.	John E. Sater	Columbus	1908
Okla.: E. D.	R. E. Campbell	Muskogee	1908
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	1908
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	1906
"	Robert S. Bean	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. B. McPherson	Philadelphia	1899
" "	Jas. B. Holland	Philadelphia	1904
" M. D.	R. W. Archbald	Scranton	1901
" W. D.	Jas. S. Young	Pittsburgh	1908
" W. D.	Chas. P. Orr	Pittsburgh	1909
R. Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. Carolina	W. H. Brawley	Charleston	1894
S. Dakota	John E. Carland	Sioux Falls	1896
Tenn.: E. & M.	Ed. T. Sanford	Knoxville	1908
" W. D.	John E. McCall	Memphis	1905
Tex.: E. D.	D. E. Bryant	Sherman	1890
" W. D.	Thos. S. Maxey	Austin	1888
" N. D.	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	1899
" S. D.	W. T. Burns	Houston	1902
Utah	J. A. Marshall	Salt Lake C.	1896
Vermont	James L. Martin	Brattleboro	1906
Va.: E. D.	E. Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	1898
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell	Lynchburg	1901
Wash.: W. D.	C. H. Hanford	Seattle	1890
" W. D.	G. Donworth	Seattle	1909
" E. D.	Edw. Whitson	Spokane	1905
W. Va.: N. D.	A. G. Dayton	Philippi	1905
" S. D.	B. F. Keller	Brunswell	1901
Wis.: E. D.	Jos. V. Quarles	Milwaukee	1905
" W. D.	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	1905
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	1890

Salaries of District Judges, $6,000 each.

United States District-Attorneys and Marshals.

Districts.	District-Attorneys. Names.	Official Address.	Dates Appointed.	Marshals. Names.	Official Address.	Dates Appointed
Alabama, N.	Oliver D. Street	Birmingham	Jan. 14, 1908	Pope M. Long	Birmingham	Jan. 14, 1906
" M.	Erastus J. Parsons	Montgomery	Feb. 8, 1906	James H. Judkins	Montgomery	Jan. 31, 1906
" S.	Wm. H. Armbrecht	Mobile	Feb. 2, 1908	Gilbert B. Deans	Mobile	Jan. 14, 1908
Alaska, 1st Div.	J. J. Boyce	Juneau	Feb. 18, 1907	D. A. Sutherland	Juneau	July 1, 1909
" 2d Div.	Geo. B. Grigsby	Nome	Mar. 24, 1908	Thomas C. Powell	Nome	Jan. 24, 1905
" 3d Div.	C. D. Murane	Valdez	July 1, 1909	H. P. Sullivan	Valdez	July 1, 1909
" 4th Div.	James J. Crossley	Fairbanks	May 18, 1908	Henry K. Love	Fairbanks	Oct. 9, 1908
Arizona	Jos. L. B. Alexander	Phœnix	Dec. 12, 1905	C. A. Overlock	Tucson	Sept. 1. 1909
Arkansas, E.	Wm. G. Whipple	Little Rock	Feb. 23, 1905	Harmon L. Remmel	Little Rock	May 8, 1906
" W.	J. I. Worthington	Fort Smith	May 26, 1909	John F. Mayes	Fort Smith	Mar. 6, 1906
California, N.	Robt. T. Devlin	San Francisco	Mar. 8, 1905	Charles T. Elliott	San Francisco	June 22, 1905
" S.	A. I. McCormick	Los Angeles	Apr. 19, 1909	L. V. Youngworth	Los Angeles	June 22, 1906
Colorado	Thomas Ward, Jr.	Denver	Feb. 17, 1908	Dewey C. Bailey	Denver	Feb. 26, 1907
Connecticut	John T. Robinson	Hartford	Apr. 2, 1908	Edson S. Bishop	Hartford	Dec. 18, 1906
Delaware	John P. Nields	Wilmington	Dec. 10, 1907	William R. Flinn	Wilmington	Dec. 10. 1907
Dist. of Columbia	Daniel W. Baker	Washington	Dec. 19, 1905	Aulick Palmer	Washington	Jan. 9, 1906
Florida, N	Emmet Wilson	Pensacola	Oct. 12, 1907	T. F. McGourin	Pensacola	Feb. 27, 1907
" S	John M. Cheney	Jacksonville	Jan. 23, 1906	John F. Horr	Jacksonville	Feb. 18, 1906
Georgia, N.	Farish C. Tate	Atlanta	Dec. 18, 1905	W. H. Johnson	Atlanta	Dec. 18, 1905
" S.	Marion Erwin	Macon	Dec. 19, 1905	Geo. F. White	Macon	Dec. 13, 1904
Hawaii (trm 6 y)	Robt. W. Breckons	Honolulu	Feb. 10, 1908	E. R. Hendry	Honolulu	Feb. 10, 1908
Idaho	C. H. Lingenfelter	Boise	June 15, 1908	Shadrach L. Hodgin	Boise	June 15. 1908
Illinois, N.	Edwin W. Sims	Chicago	Sept. 1, 1906	Luman T. Hoy	Chicago	June 28, 1906
" E.	Wm. E. Trautmann	Danville	Dec. 19, 1905	Charles P. Hitch	Danville	Dec. 19, 1905
" S.	Wm. A. Northcott	Springfield	Dec. 19, 1905	Leon A. Townsend	Springfield	Dec. 19, 1905
Indiana	Charles W. Miller	Indianapolis	Apr. 1, 1909	H. C. Pettit	Indianapolis	Dec. 12, 1905
Iowa, N.	Frederick F. Fayville	StormLake(P.O.)	Dec. 10, 1907	Edward Knott	Dubuque	Dec. 10, 1907
" S.	Marcellus L. Temple	Osceola (P.O.)	Dec. 17, 1907	Frank B. Clark	Des Moines	Dec. 10, 1907
Kansas	Harry J. Bone	Topeka	Dec. 18, 1905	Wm. H. Mackey, Jr.	Topeka	Jan. 8, 1907
Kentucky, W.	George Du Relle	Louisville	June 22, 1906	George W. Long	Louisville	Dec. 17, 1905
" E.	J. H. Tinsley	Covington	Apr. 17, 1905	S. G. Sharp	Covington	Jan. 16, 1906
Louisiana, E.	Charlton R. Beattie	New Orleans	Feb. 18, 1909	Victor Loisel	New Orleans	Mar. 19, 1908
" W.	Milton C. Elstner	Shreveport	Feb. 18, 1903	Cornelius C. Duson	Shreveport	Feb. 10. 1908
Maine	Robt. T. Whitehouse	Portland	Jan. 16, 1906	Henry W. Mayo	Portland	Dec. 10, 1907
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	June 28, 1906	J. F. Langhammer	Baltimore	July 17, 1906
Massachusetts	Asa P. French	Boston	Jan. 9, 1906	Guy Murchie	Boston	Apr. 28, 1908
Michigan, E.	Frank H. Watson	Detroit	May 2, 1906	Milo D. Campbell	Detroit	May 2, 1906
" W.	George G. Covell	Grand Rapids	Feb. 15, 1906	Frank W. Wait	Grand Rapids	Jan. 19, 1907
Minnesota	Charles C. Haupt	St. Paul	June 3, 1906	W. H. Grimshaw	St. Paul	Dec. 19, 1907
Mississippi, N.	William D. Frazee	Oxford	Dec. 19, 1905	Aaron M. Storer	Oxford	Apr. 28, 1908
" S.	Robert C. Lee	Jackson	Jan. 20, 1906	Edgar S. Wilson	Jackson	Feb. 6, 1906
Missouri, E.	Henry W. Blodgett	St. Louis	Dec. 17, 1907	Wm. L. Morsey	St. Louis	June 11, 1906
" W.	A. S. VanValkenburgh	Kansas City	Dec. 12, 1905	E. R. Durham	Kansas City	July 1, 1906
Montana	James W. Freeman	Helena	June 1, 1908	Arthur W. Merrifield	Helena	Dec. 18, 1906
Nebraska	Charles A. Goss	Omaha	Jan. 29, 1908	William P. Warner	Omaha	Dec 20, 1905
Nevada	Samuel Platt	Carson City	Jan. 13, 1906	H. J. Humphreys	Carson City	May 18, 1909
New Hampshire	Charles W. Hoitt	Nashua (P.O.)	Feb. 12, 1907	Eugene P. Nute	Concord	Dec. 19, 1907
New Jersey	John B. Vreeland	Morristown	Dec. 10, 1907	Thomas J. Alcott	Trenton	Dec. 20, 1905
New Mexico	David J. Leahy	Las Vegas	Dec. 16, 1907	C. M. Foraker	Albuquerque	Dec. 19, 1905
New York, N.	George B. Curtiss	Binghamton	June 5, 1904	C. D. McDougall	Auburn	Jan. 10, 1905
" S.	Henry A. Wise	New York	Apr. 1, 1909	William Henkel	New York	Jan. 17, 1906
" E.	W. J. Youngs	Brooklyn	Dec. 20, 1906	Chas. J. Haubert	Brooklyn	Apr. 22, 1906
" W.	John Lord O'Brian	Buffalo	Mar. 4, 1909	Wm. R. Compton	Elmira	June 5, 1904
N. Carolina, E.	Henry Skinner	Greenville	Feb. 1, 1906	Claudius Dockery	Raleigh	Mar 7, 1906
" W.	Aifred E. Holton	Winston	Mar. 20, 1906	James M. Bailey	Greensboro	Oct. 1, 1909
North Dakota	Patrick H. Rourke	Fargo	Dec. 11, 1906	James F. Shea	Fargo	Dec. 18, 1905
Ohio, N	William A. Day	Cleveland	Feb. 28, 1908	Hyman D. Davis	Cleveland	Sept 11, 1909
" S.	S. T. McPherson	Cincinnati	Dec. 10, 1907	Eugene L. Lewis	Cincinnati	Dec. 13, 1906
Oklahoma, E.	Wm. J. Gregg	Muskogee	Jan. 13, 1908	Samuel G. Victor	Muskogee	Mar 31, 1908
" W.	John Embry	Guthrie	Feb 19, 1908	John R. Abernathy	Guthrie	Jan. 13, 1908
Oregon	John McCourt	Portland	Mar. 17, 1908	Chas. J. Reed	Portland	Jan. 16, 1906
Pennsylvania, E.	J. Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	Apr. 29, 1908	John B. Robinson	Philadelphia	Jan. 10, 1905
" M.	Chas. B. Witmer	Sunbury	Dec. 10, 1907	James M. Yeager	Scranton	Dec. 21, 1907
" W.	John H. Jordan	Pittsburgh	Apr. 15 1909	S. P. Stone	Pittsburgh	Dec. 19, 1905
Porto Rico	Jose R. F. Savage	San Juan	Dec. 19, 1906	Samuel C. Bothwell	San Juan	July 5 1900
Rhode Island	Charles A. Wilson	Providence	Jan. 21, 1906	Daniel R. Bailou	Providence	Feb. 20. 1906
South Carolina	Ernest F. Cochran	Charleston	Feb. 1, 1906	J. Duncan Adams	Charleston	Mar. 1, 1907
South Dakota	Edward E. Wagner	Sioux Falls	May 30, 1908	Seth Bullock	Sioux Falls	Jan. 13, 1906
Tennessee, E.	James R. Penland	Knoxville	Dec. 20, 1905	William A. Dunlap	Knoxville	Dec. 20, 1905
" M.	A. M. Tillman	Nashville	Feb. 1, 1906	John W. Overall	Nashville	Mar. 9, 1906
" W.	George Randolph	Memphis	June 8, 1906	Frank S. Elgin	Memphis	June 28, 1906
Texas, N.	Wm. H. Atwell	Dallas	June 19, 1906	George H. Green	Dallas	Mar 2, 1907
" S.	Lock McDaniel	Houston	Jan. 16, 1907	Calvin G. Brewster	Galveston	June 27, 1906
" E.	James W. Ownby	Beaumont	July 1, 1906	A. J. Houston	Paris	May 26, 1906
" W.	Charles A. Boynton	Waco	June 1, 1906	Eugene Nolte	San Antonio	Mar. 4 1906
Utah	Hiram E. Booth	Salt Lake City	June 27, 1906	J. N. Anderson	Salt Lake City	July 23 1909
Vermont	Alexander Dunnett	St. Johnsbury	Dec. 11, 1906	Horace W. Bailey	Rutland	Dec 10. 1907
Virginia, E.	Lunsford L. Lewis	Richmond	Jan. 9, 1906	Morgan Treat	Richmond	Dec. 19. 1905
" W.	Thomas Lee Moore	Christiana'g P.O.	Feb. 1, 1906	S. Brown Allen	Staunton (P.O.)	Mar. 20. 1906
Washington, E.	A. Geo. Avery	Spokane	Dec. 12, 1905	Geo. H. Baker	Spokane	Dec. 12, 1905
" W.	Elmer Ely Todd	Seattle	Dec. 10, 1907	Chas. B. Hopkins	Tacoma	Mar 7. 1906
W. Virginia, N	Reese Blizzard	Parkersburg	Dec. 18, 1905	C. D. Elliott	Parkersburg	Dec. 18, 1905
" S	Harold A. Ritz	Huntington	Apr. 26, 1909	Frank H. Tyree	Huntington	Dec. 17. 1905
Wisconsin, E.	H. K. Butterfield	Milwaukee	Apr. 22, 1905	Harry A. Weil	Milwaukee	Feb. 11, 1907
" W.	George H. Gordon	Madison	Apr 26, 1909	Rockwell J Fliot	Madison	Feb. 10. 1908
Wyoming	Timothy F. Burke	Cheyenne	Dec. 10, 1907	Louis G. Davis	Cheyenne	Feb. 28, 1907

N., Northern; S., Southern; E., Eastern; W., Western, M., Middle, C., Central.

EACH Senator, Congressional District, and Territory—also the District of Columbia, Porto Rico Alaska, and Hawaii—is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy. There are also forty appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The number of students is thus limited to 533.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the Senator or Representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates, to be designated alternates. The alternates will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the best qualified will be admitted to the Academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated, one for each class, by the Philippine Commission, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point; Provided, That the Filipinos undergoing instruction, shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations; And provided further, That said Filipinos undergoing instruction on graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts. And the provisions of Section 1321, Revised Statutes are modified in the case of the Filipinos undergoing instruction, so as to require them to engage to serve for eight years, unless sooner discharged, in the Philippine Scouts.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional, and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examinations, and but little over one-half the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict—even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each December and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $709.50 per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the Academy is usually about four hundred and fifty.

Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1909, inclusive, has been 4,852. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress. The appointments by the President are usually restricted to sons of officers of the army and navy, who, by reason of their shifting residence, due to the necessities of the service, find it next to impossible to obtain an appointment otherwise. The Superintendent is Colonel Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of 110 persons. Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cavalry, is adjutant.

United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

THE students of the Naval Academy are called Midshipmen. Two Midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, and five each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and five each year at large are made by the President. One Midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the President, on the recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico. The Congressional appointments are equitably distributed, so that as soon as practicable each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress may appoint one Midshipman during each Congress. The course for Midshipmen is six years—four years at the Academy, when the succeeding appointment is made, and two years at sea, at the expiration of which time the examination for graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass the examination for final graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the Line of the Navy, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall as soon as possible after June 1 of each year preceding the graduation of Midshipmen in the succeeding year, notify in writing each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy because of such graduation, and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of a candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative, or Delegate, if such recommendation is made by March 4 of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory in which the vacancy will exist, and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. Candidates allowed for Congressional Districts, for Territories, and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents. Candidates at the time of their examination must be physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution. Attention will also be paid to the stature of the candidate, and no one *manifestly* under size for his age will be received at the Academy. The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than 5 feet 4 inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years; and the minimum weight at 16 years of age shall be 100 pounds, with an increase of not less than 5 pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the relative height and weight to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any Midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married, before his graduation, shall be dismissed from the service, and no Midshipman may marry between the date of his graduation from the Naval Academy and his final graduation after two years' service at sea, except by permission of the Secretary of the Navy. All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. The pay of a Midshipman is $600, beginning at the date of admission. The regulations regarding places and times of examinations and subjects of examinations may be obtained by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Army.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Major-General J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff.
Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss. Brigadier-General Arthur Murray.
Brigadier-General William W. Wotherspoon.

COLONELS.

Stephen C. Mills, Inspector-General.
George S. Anderson, 9th Cavalry.
Joseph W. Duncan, 6th Infantry.
Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Artillery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

William P. Evans, 11th Infantry.
Millard F. Waltz, 27th Infantry.
Walter L. Finley, 13th Cavalry.
Daniel A. Frederick, 19th Infantry.
William D. Beach, 11th Cavalry.
George T. Bartlett, Coast Artillery Corps.

MAJORS.

Eben Swift, 9th Cavalry.
John T. Knight, Quartermaster's Department.
Daniel H. Boughton, 5th Cavalry.
Robert L. Hirst, 29th Infantry.
John F. Morrison, 20th Infantry.
Edwin A. Root, 19th Infantry.
Henry C. Cabell, 14th Infantry.
Wm. P. Burnham, 7th Infantry.
Guy Carleton, 4th Cavalry.
Samuel D. Sturgis, 1st Field Artillery.

MAJORS.—*Continued.*

Cornélis De W. Willcox, Coast Artillery Corps.
Henry D. Todd, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.

CAPTAINS.

Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Infantry.
Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Infantry.
Peter C. Harris, 24th Infantry.
W. S. Graves, 20th Infantry.
Fred W. Sladen, 14th Infantry.
Henry G. Learnard, 14th Infantry.
Jessie McI. Carter, 14th Cavalry.
P. D. Lochridge, 13th Cavalry.
Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cavalry.
John W. Furlong, 6th Cavalry.
Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Infantry.
Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Infantry.
Benjamin T. Simmons, 4th Infantry.
William Chamberlaine, Coast Artillery Corps.
Joseph P. Tracy, Coast Artillery Corps.
Johnson Hagood, Coast Artillery Corps.
Samuel C. Vestal, Coast Artillery Corps.
Thomas E. Merrill, 1st Field Artillery.
Fox Conner, 1st Field Artillery.
Sherwood A. Cheney Corps of Engineers.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE

Major-General	Leonard Wood	Department of the East	Governor's Island, N. Y.
"	Frederick D. Grant	Department of the Lakes	Chicago, Ill.
"	J. Franklin Bell	Chief of Staff	Washington, D. C.
"	William P. Duvall	Philippines Division	Manila, P. I.
"	Thomas H. Barry	Department of California	San Francisco, Cal.
"	William H. Carter	Department of Luzon	Manilla, P. I.
Brigadier-General	Frederick Funston	Army Service School	Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
"	Tasker H. Bliss	President Army War College	Washington, D. C.
"	Albert L. Mills	Department of the Gulf	Atlanta, Ga.
"	John J. Pershing	Department of Mindanao	Zamboanga, P. I.
"	Arthur Murray	Chief of Coast Artillery	Washington, D. C.
"	Albert L. Myer	Department of Texas	San Antonio, Tex.
"	Earl D. Thomas	Department of the Colorado	Denver, Col.
"	Charles Morton	Department of the Missouri	Omaha, Neb.
"	Charles L. Hodges	Department of Dakota	St. Paul, Minn.
"	W. Wotherspoon	Assistant to the Chief of Staff	Washington, D. C.
"	Ramsay D. Potts	Fort William McKinley	Manila, P. I.
"	Daniel H. Brush	Department of the Visayas	Iloilo, P. I.
"	Fredk. A. Smith	Fort D. A. Russel	Wyoming.
"	Marion P. Maus	Department of the Columbia	Vancouver Bks., Wash'n.
"	John G. D. Knight		Washington, D. C.

CHIEFS OF STAFF CORPS AND BUREAUS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Major-General	Fred. C. Ainsworth	The Adjutant-General	Washington, D. C.
Brigadier-General	William P. Hall	Adjutant-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Ernest A. Garlington	Inspector-General	Washington, D. C.
"	George B. Davis	Judge-Advocate-General	Washington, D. C.
"	James B. Aleshire	Quartermaster-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Henry G. Sharpe	Commissary-General	Washington, D. C.
"	George H. Torney	Surgeon-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles H. Whipple	Paymaster-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Wm. L. Marshall	Chief of Engineers	Washington, D. C.
"	William Crozier	Chief of Ordnance	Washington, D. C.
"	James Allen	Chief Signal Officer	Washington, D. C.

RETIREMENTS OF GENERALS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

The following are the dates of the future retirements of Generals on the active list:

Brigadier-General John G. D. Knight, January 24, 1910; Brigadier-General Charles Morton, March 18, 1910; Chief of Engineers William L. Marshall, June 11, 1910; Brigadier-General Albert L. Myer, November 14, 1910; Brigadier-General Earl D. Thomas, January 4, 1911; Major-General William P. Duvall, January 13, 1911; Judge-Advocate-General George B. Davis, February 14, 1911; Brigadier-General Charles L. Hodges, March 13, 1911; Brigadier-General Daniel H. Brush, May 9, 1912; Brigadier-General William P. Hall, June 11, 1912; Chief Signal Officer James Allen, February 13, 1913; Brigadier-General Frederick A. Smith, May 15, 1913; Major-General Frederick D. Grant, May 30, 1914; Brigadier-General Marion P. Maus, August 25, 1914; Brigadier-General Ramsay D. Potts, September 1, 1914; Brigadier-General William W. Wotherspoon, November 16, 1914; Chief of Coast Artillery Arthur Murray, April 29, 1915; Major-General William H. Carter, November 19, 1915; The Adjutant-General, Fred. C. Ainsworth, September 11, 1916; Inspector-General Ernest A. Garlington, February 20, 1917; Brigadier-

RETIREMENTS OF GENERALS ON THE ACTIVE LIST—*Continued.*

General Tasker H. Bliss, December 31, 1917; Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills, May 7, 1918; Chief of Ordnance William Crozier, February 19, 1919; Major-General Thomas H. Barry, October 13, 1919; Major-General J. Franklin Bell, January 9, 1920; Quartermaster-General James B. Aleshire, October 31, 1920; Commissary-General Henry G. Sharpe, April 30, 1922; Brigadier-General John J. Pershing, September 13, 1924; Major-General Leonard Wood, October 9, 1924; Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, November 9, 1929.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT.

Abbot, Henry L.	1895	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Alexander, Chas. T.	1897	"	Washington, D. C.
Alexander, W. L.	1905	"	Pasadena, Cal.
Allen, Charles J	1904	"	Asheville, N. C.
Anderson, Harry R.	1907	"	Washington, D. C.
Anderson, Thos. M.	1899	"	Portland, Ore.
Andrews, Geo. L.	1892	"	Washington, D. C.
Andruss, E. Van A.	1902	"	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Auman, William	1902	"	Buffalo, N. Y.
Bailey, Clarence M.	1899	"	Chicago, Ill.
Baldwin, Frank D.	1906	"	Denver, Col.
Baldwin, Theo. A.	1903	"	Catoosa Sp'gs, Ga.
Barlow, John W.	1901	"	New London, Ct.
Barr, Thomas F.	1901	"	Boston, Mass.
Bates, John C.	1906	L.G.	Washington, D. C.
Beck, William H.	1905	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Bell, James M.	1901	"	New London, Ct.
Biddle, James	1896	"	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Bingham, Theo. A.	1904	"	New York City.
Bird, Charles	1902	"	Wilmington, Del.
Birkhimer, Wm. E.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Bisbee, William H.	1902	"	Boston, Mass.
Borden, George P.	1907	"	New York City.
Bowman, A. H.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Bradley, Luther P.	1886	"	Tacoma, Wash.
Breck, Samuel	1897	"	Brookline, Mass.
Breckinridge, J. C.	1903	M.G.	Annapolis, Md.
Brooke, John R.	1902	"	Paris, France.
Brown, Justus M.	1903	B.G.	Hackensack, N. J.
Bubb, John W.	1907	"	Portland, Ore.
Buchanan, Jas. A.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Buffington, A. R.	1901	"	Madison, N. J.
Bullis, John L.	1905	"	San Antonio, Tex.
Burbank, James B.	1902	"	New York City.
Burke, Daniel W.	1899	"	Portland, Ore.
Burt, Andrew S.	1902	"	Washington, D. C.
Burton, George H.	1906	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Butler, John G.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Byrne, Charles C.	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Califf, Joseph M.	1906	"	Towanda, Pa.
Carey, Asa B.	1899	"	Boston, Mass.
Carlton, Caleb H.	1897	"	Washington, D. C.
Carpenter, L. H.	1899	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Carr, Camillo C. C.	1906	"	Chicago, Ill.
Carr, Eugene A.	1893	"	Washington, D. C.
Carrington, H. B.	1870	"	Hyde Park, Mass.
Catlin, Isaac S.	1870	"	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Caziarc, Louis V.	1906	"	Berlin, Germany.
Chaffee, Adna R.	1906	L.G.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Chance, Jesse C.	1903	B.G.	St. Petersburg, Fla.
Chandler, John G.	1894	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Cleary, Peter J. A.	1903	"	Chattan'ga, Tenn.
Closson, H. W.	1896	"	Washington, D. C.
Coates, Edwin M.	1900	"	Washington, D. C.
Comstock, Cyrus B.	1895	"	New York City.
Cook, Henry C.	1898	"	Fall River, Mass.
Cooke, Lorenzo W.	1906	"	San Diego, Cal.
Coolidge, Chas. A.	1903	"	Detroit, Mich.
Cooney, Michael	1899	"	Washington, D. C.
Cooper, Charles L.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Coxe, Frank M.	1904	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Craigie, David J.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Crawford, M.	1908	"	Washington, D. C.
Daggett, Aaron S.	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Davis, Chas. E. L. B.	1908	"	Washington, D. C.
Davis, Charles L.	1903	"	Schenectady, N. Y.
Davis, Edward	1905	"	Honolulu, H. I.
Davis, George W.	1903	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Davis, John M. K.	1908	B.G.	Hartford, Ct.
Davis, Wirt,	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
De Russy, I. D.	1902	"	New York City.
Dimmick, Eug. D.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Dougherty, Wm. E.	1904	"	Fruitvale, Cal.
Dudley, Edgar S.	1909	"	Johnstown, N. Y.
Dudley, N. A. M.	1889	"	Roxbury, Mass.
Duggan, Walter T.	1907	"	Milwaukee, Wis.
Dunwoody, H. H. C.	1904	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Eagan, Charles P.	1900	"	New York City.
Edgerly, Winfield S.	1909	B.G.	New York City.
Ennis, William	1905	"	Fort Reno, Okla.
Ernst, Oswald H.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Ewers, Ezra P.	1901	"	Owenton, Ky.
Farley, Joseph P.	1903	"	Fort Greble, R. I.
Forbes, Theodore F.	1903	"	London, England.
Forwood, Wm. H.	1902	"	Washington, D. C.
Fountain, S. W.	1905	"	Devon, Pa.
Freeman, Henry B.	1901	"	La Bonte, Wyo.
Furey, John V.	1903	"	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gibson, Horatio G.	1891	"	Washington, D. C.
Gillespie, George L.	1905	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Gilmore, John C.	1901	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Girard, Alfred C.	1905	"	Chicago, Ill.
Godfrey, Edward S.	1907	"	Phoenix, Ariz.
Godwin, Edward A.	1908	"	Ft. Leav'w'h, Kan.
Goodale, G. A.	1903	"	Wakefield, Mass.
Gordon, David S.	1896	"	Piedmont, Cal.
Graham, W. M.	1898	"	Washington, D. C.
Greely, A. W.	1908	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Greenleaf, Chas. R.	1902	B.G.	Redlands, Cal.
Greenough, Geo. G.	1908	"	Gettysburg, Pa.
Grierson, B. H.	1890	"	Jacksonville, Ill.
Grimes, George S.	1907	"	Lockport, N. Y.
Guenther, F. L.	1902	"	Washington, D. C.
Hains, Peter C.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Hall, Charles B.	1908	M.G.	Portland, Me.
Hall, Robert H.	1901	B.G.	Hubbard W'ds, Ill.
Harbach, Abram A.	1902	"	Rochester, N. Y.
Hardin, M. D.	1870	"	Chicago, Ill.
Hasbrouck, H. C.	1903	"	Newburgh, N. Y.
Haskin, William L.	1903	"	Elmira, N. Y.
Hathaway, F. H.	1904	"	Portland, Ore.
Hawkins, H. S.	1898	"	Washington, D. C.
Hawkins, John P.	1894	"	Indianapolis, Ind.
Hayes, Edward M.	1903	"	Morgantown, N. C.
Heap, David P.	1905	"	Pasadena, Cal.
Hennisee, A. G.	1903	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Hickey, James B.	1909	"	New York City.
Hobbs, Charles W.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Hodges, Henry C.	1895	"	Buffalo, N. Y.
Hood, Charles C.	1902	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hooton, Mott	1902	"	Portland, Me.
Hoskins, John D. C.	1908	"	New York City.
Hoxie, Richard L.	1908	"	Washington, D. C.
Hubbell, Henry W.	1905	"	Warrenton, Va.
Huggins, Eli L.	1903	"	San Diego, Cal.
Humphrey, Chas. F.	1907	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Hyde, John McE.	1904	B.G.	Brookline, Mass.
Irwin, B. J. D.	1894	"	Ontario, Canada.
Jocelyn, Stephen P.	1907	"	Burlington, Vt.
Jones, Wm. A.	1905	"	Winchester, Va.
Kellogg, Edgar R.	1899	"	Toledo, Ohio.
Kent, Jacob F.	1898	"	Watervliet, N. Y.
Kerr, John B.	1909	"	Paris, France.
Kobbe, William A.	1904	M.G.	Pasadena, Cal.
Kress, John A.	1903	B.G.	St. Louis, Mo.
Langdon, Loomis L.	1894	"	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lazelle, Henry M	1894	"	Allston, Mass.
Leary, Peter, Jr.	1904	"	Baltimore, Md.
Lebo, Thomas C.	1904	"	Albuquerque, N. M.
Lee, James G. C.	1900	"	San Antonio, Tex.
Lee, Jesse M.	1907	M.G.	San Francisco, Cal.
Lieber, G. Norman	1901	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Lincoln, Sumner H.	1902	"	Fern Bank, Ohio.
Lockwood, Benj. C.	1907	"	Detroit, Mich.
Lodor, Richard	1896	"	New York City.
Long, Oscar F.	1904	"	Piedmont, Cal.
Ludington, M. I.	1903	M.G.	Skaneateles, N. Y.
Lydecker, Garrett J.	1907	B.G.	Detroit, Mich.
MacArthur, Arthur	1909	L.G.	Milwaukee, Wis.
McCaskey, Wm. S.	1907	M.G.	San Diego, Cal.
McClellan, John	1906	B.G.	Honolulu, H. I.
McCrea, Tully	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
McGinness, John R.	1904	"	Norfolk, Va.
McGregor, Thomas	1901	"	Benicia, Cal.
Mackenzie, Alex.	1908	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
McKibbin, Cham.	1902	B.G.	Washington, D. C.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT—*Continued.*

Macklin, Jas. E.	1906	B.G.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Magruder, D. L.	1889	"	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Mansfield, S. M.	1903	"	Boston, Mass.
Markley, Alfred C.	1907	"	Radnor, Pa.
Matile, Leon A.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Merriam, Henry C.	1903	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Merrill, Abner H.	1906	B.G.	Montclair, N. J.
Merritt, Wesley	1900	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Miles, Nelson A.	1903	L.G.	Washington, D. C.
Miller, Crosby P.	1906	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Miller, James	1903	"	Temple, N. H.
Mills, Anson	1897	"	Washington, D. C.
Miner, Charles W.	1903	"	Columbus, Ohio.
Mizner, Henry R.	1891	"	Detroit, Mich.
Moale, Edward	1902	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Moore, Francis	1905	"	New York City.
Mordecai, Alfred	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Morgan, M. R.	1897	"	St. Paul, Minn.
Morris, Charles	1908	"	Portland, Me.
Moseley, Edward B.	1907	"	Denver, Colo.
Muhlenberg, J. C.	1908	"	Washington, D. C.
Murray, Robert	1886	"	Eldridge, Md.
Noble, Charles H.	1906	"	Indianapolis, Ind.
Noyes, Henry E.	1901	"	Berkeley, Cal.
O'Connell, John J.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
O'Reilly, Robert M.	1909	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Osterhaus, Peter J.	1905	B.G.	Duisburg, Ger.
Ovenshine, S.	1899	"	Washington, D. C.
Page, John H.	1903	"	Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Parker, Daingerfi'd.	1896	"	Washington, D. C.
Patterson, J. H.	1899	"	Albany, N. Y.
Penney, Chas. G.	1903	"	Nordhoff, Cal.
Pennington, A. C. M.	1899	"	New York City.
Pennypacker, Gal.	1883	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Perry, Alex. J.	1892	"	Washington, D. C.
Phipps, Frank H.	1907	"	Springfield, Mass.
Pitman, John	1906	"	Orange, N. J.
Pratt, Edward B.	1909	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Pratt, Richard H.	1903	"	Media, Pa.
Pratt, Sedgwick	1906	"	Pasadena, Cal.
Price, Butler D.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Quinton, William	1902	"	Paris, France.
Randall, George M.	1905	M.G.	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Randolph, Wal. F.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Rawles, Jacob B.	1903	B.G.	San Francisco, Cal.
Ray, P. Henry	1906	"	Youngstown, N. Y.
Raymond, Chas. W.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Reade, Philip	1908	"	Lowell, Mass.
Reed, Henry A.	1906	"	Barcelona, Spain.
Reilly, James W.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Robe, Charles F.	1903	"	San Diego, Cal.
Robert, Henry M.	1901	"	Oswego, N. Y.
Roberts, Benj. K.	1905	"	Washington, D. C.
Roberts, Cyrus S.	1903	"	Ft. S. Houston, Tex.
Robinson, Frank U.	1905	"	Jordan, N. Y.
Rodenbough, T. F.	1870	"	New York City.
Rodgers, John I.	1902	"	Portland, Ore.
Rodney, George B.	1903	"	Hollywood, Cal.
Rogers, William P.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Rucker, D. H.	1882	"	Washington, D. C.
Sanger, Joseph P.	1904	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Sawtelle, C. G.	1897	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Schwan, Theodore	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Scully, James W.	1900	"	Atlanta, Ga.
Sears, Clinton B.	1908	"	Newton Ctr., Mass.
Shaler, Charles	1905	B.G.	St. Petersburg, Fla
Sheridan, M. V.	1902	"	Washington, D. C.
Sickles, Daniel E.	1869	M.G.	New York City.
Simpson, John	1902	B.G.	Oswego N. Y.
Smith, Allen	1905	"	Spokane, Wash.
Smith, Charles S.	1907	"	Washington, D. C.
Smith, Frank G.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Smith, Jacob H.	1902	"	Portsmouth, Ohio.
Smith, Jared A.	1903	"	Cleveland, Ohio.
Smith, Joseph R.	1895	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Rodney	1893	"	St. Paul, Minn.
Smith, William	1895	"	P'lh'm M'n'r, N.Y
Sniffen, Culver C.	1908	"	Washington, D. C.
Snyder, Simon	1902	"	Reading, Pa.
Stanton, William	1906	"	New York City.
Sternberg, Geo. M.	1902	"	Washington, D. C.
Stickney, Amos	1907	"	New York City.
Story, John P.	1905	M.G.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Sumner, E. V.	1899	B.G.	West Point, N. Y.
Sumner, Samuel S.	1906	M.G.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Suter, Chas. R.	1905	B.G.	Brookline, Mass.
Sweet, Owen J.	1909	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Taylor, Asher C.	1903	"	Tacoma, Wash.
Taylor, Frank	1905	"	Seattle, Wash.
Thompson, J. M.	1903	"	Salt L. City, Utah.
Thorp, Frank	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Tiernon, John L.	1903	"	Buffalo, N. Y.
Tilford, Joseph G.	1891	"	Washington, D. C.
Tompkins, Chas. H.	1894	"	Washington, D. C.
True, Theo. E.	1904	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Van Horne, W. M.	1901	"	Austin, Ill.
Van Voast, James	1883	"	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Viele, Charles D.	1900	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Vogdes, Anthony W.	1904	"	San Diego, Cal.
Vroom, Peter D.	1903	"	New York City.
Wade, James F.	1907	M.G.	Jefferson, Ohio.
Wallace, Wm. M.	1906	B.G.	Chevy Chase, Md.
Ward, H. C.	1906	"	Louisville, Ky.
Ward, Thomas	1902	"	Rochester, N. Y.
Wells, Almond B.	1903	"	Geneva, N. Y.
Wessells, H. W., Jr.	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Weston, John F.	1909	M.G.	San Francisco, Cal.
Wheaton, Loyd	1902	"	Chicago, Ill.
Wheelan, James N.	1901	B.G.	New York City.
Wheeler, Dan'l D.	1903	"	Fredericksb'g, Va.
Wherry, Wm. M.	1899	"	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Whitall, S. R.	1906	"	Grosse Isle, Mich.
Whittemore, J. M.	1900	"	New Haven, Ct.
Wilcox, Timothy E.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Williams, Constant.	1907	"	Schenectady, N.Y.
Williston, Edw. B.	1900	"	Portland, Ore.
Wilson, Chas. I.	1901	"	New York City.
Wilson, James H.	1901	"	Wilmington, Del.
Wilson, John M.	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Wood, Henry C.	1896	"	Farmington, Me.
Wood, Oliver E.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Wood, Palmer G.	1906	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Woodhull, A. A.	1901	"	Princeton, N. J.
Woodruff, Carle A.	1903	"	Raleigh, N. C.
Woodruff, Chas. A.	1903	"	Vet'ns Home, Cal.
Woodward, G. A.	1879	"	Washington, D. C.
Woodward, S. L.	1904	"	St. Louis, Mo.
Yeatman, Rich, d T.	1909	"	Glendale, Ohio
Young S. B. M.	1904	L.G.	Washington, D. C.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.*

The army in active service as now organized under the acts of Congress of February 2, 1901, January 25, 1907, and April 23, 1908, comprises 15 regiments of cavalry, 765 officers and 13,155 enlisted men; 6 regiments of field artillery, 236 officers and 5,220 enlisted men; a coast artillery corps, 170 companies, 672 officers and 19,321 enlisted men; 30 regiments of infantry, 1,530 officers and 26,731 enlisted men; 3 battalions of engineers, 2,002 enlisted men, commanded by officers detailed from the corps of engineers; the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 31 officers and 576 enlisted men; staff corps, Service School detachments, Military Academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., 11,777 enlisted men, and a provisional force of 50 companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 178 officers and 5,731 enlisted men. The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line, on the active list, is 4,209, (including 219 first lieutenants Medical Reserve Corps on active duty), and the total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 78,782, exclusive of the provisional force and the hospital corps. The law provides that the total enlisted strength of the army shall not exceed at any one time 100,000.

* For Military Divisions and Departments, see Index.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. November 1, 1909.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	MAJOR-GENERALS.	
1	Wood, Leonard ....Aug. 8,1903	general officer
2	Ainsworth, Fred. C. Apr. 23,1894	the adjt. gen.
3	Grant, Fred. D .....Feb. 6,1906	general officer
4	Bell, J. Franklin...Jan. 3,1907	general officer
5	Duvall, Wm. P.....Oct. 2,1907	general officer
6	Barry, Thomas H..Apr. 29,1908	general officer
7	Carter, Wm. H.....Nov. 13,1909	general officer
	BRIGADIER-GENERALS.	
1	Funston, Frederick. Apr. 1,1901	general officer
2	Davis, George B....May 24,1901	j. a. g. dept.
3	Crozier, William ..Nov. 22,1901	ord. dept.
4	Bliss, Tasker H.....July 21,1902	general officer
5	Hall, William P....Apr. 23,1904	a. g. dept.
6	Mills, Albert L.....May 7,1904	general officer
7	Sharpe, Henry G...Oct. 12,1905	sub. dept.
8	Allen, James.....Feb. 10,1906	sig. corps.
9	Edwards, C. R.....June 30,1906	chf. bu. ins. af.
10	Pershing, John J...Sept. 20,1906	general officer
11	Murray, Arthur... Oct. 1,1906	ch. coast art.
12	Garlington, E. A...Oct. 1,1906	ins. gen. dept.
13	Myer, Albert L.....Mar. 23,1907	general officer
14	Thomas, Earl D....Apr. 18,1907	general officer
15	Morton, Charles....Apr. 19,1907	general officer
16	Hodges, Charles L..Apr. 30,1907	general officer
(*)	Bandholtz, H. H...June 30,1907	ch. Phil. const†
17	Aleshire, James B..July 1,1907	qm. dept.
18	Wotherspoon, W. W. Oct. 3,1907	general officer
19	Whipple, Chas. H..Jan. 1,1908	pay dept.
20	Potts, Ramsay D...Jan. 31,1908	general officer
21	Brush, Daniel H...Feb. 17,1908	general officer
22	Marshall, Wm. L..July 2,1908	corps of eng.
23	Smith, Fred'k A...Oct. 24,1908	general officer
24	Torney, George H...Jan. 14,1909	med. dept.
25	Mans, Marion P....June 10,1909	general officer
26	Knight, J. G. D....Nov. 30,1909	general officer
	COLONELS.	
1	Larned, Charles W. Aug. 14,1886	prof. m a.
2	Tillman, Samuel E..Dec. 31,1890	prof. m. a
3	Heistand, H. O. S..July 22,1902	a. g. dept
4	Girard, Joseph B....Sept. 7,1902	med. corps.
5	Wood, Edward E...Oct. 5,1902	prof. m. a.
6	Hatfield, C. A. P...Mar. 2,1903	13 cavalry.
7	Gorgas, William C..Mar. 9,1903	med. corps.
8	Mills, Stephen C.....Apr. 12,1903	ins. gen. dept.
9	Dorst, Joseph H....Apr. 15,1903	3 cavalry.
10	Crowder, Enoch H..Apr. 16,1903	j. a. g. dept.
11	Anderson, Geo. S...Apr. 18,1903	9 cavalry.
12	Andrews, George....Aug. 7,1903	a. g. dept.
13	Cornman, Daniel....Aug. 8,1903	7 infantry.
14	Byrne, Charles B...Aug. 9,1903	med. corps.
15	Duncan, Joseph W. Aug. 9,1903	6 infantry.
16	Mansfield, F. W.....Aug. 12,1903	2 infantry.
17	Van Orsdale, John T. Aug. 14,1903	17 infantry.
18	Clem, John L.....Aug 15,1903	qm. dept.
19	Huston, Joseph F...Aug 15,1903	19 infantry.
20	Patten, William S..Aug 17,1903	qm. dept.
21	Steever, Edgar Z...Aug. 17,1903	4 cavalry.
(*)	Harbord, James G..Aug. 17,1903	Philip. const.†
22	Simpson, Wm. A...Aug. 18,1903	a. g. dept.
23	Hoyt, Ralph W.....Dec. 3,1903	25 infantry.
24	Williams, Chas. A..Jan. 23,1904	21 infantry.
25	Woodbury, Thos. C. Mar. 29,1904	3 infantry.
26	McCain, Henry P..Apr. 23,1904	a. g. dept.
27	Havard, Valery....Apr. 26,1904	med. corps.
28	Howe, Walter.....May 20,1904	coast artillery
29	Pullman, John W. June 25,1904	qm. dept.
30	Chamberlain, J. L..Nov. 21,1904	ins. gen. dept.
31	Hoff, John Van R..Jan 19,1905	med. corps.
32	Cowles, Calvin D...April 11,1905	5 infantry.
33	Kerr, James T.....June 17,1905	a. g. dept.
34	Taylor, Sydney W. June 20,1905	2 field art.
35	Ward, Frederick K. June 23,1905	7 cavalry.
36	Dravo, Edward E...Oct. 6,1905	sub. dept.
37	Smith, Abiel L.....Oct. 13,1905	sub. dept.
38	Scott, Walter S.....Oct. 30,1905	15 infantry.
39	Gardener, Cornelius. Dec. 26,1905	16 infantry.
40	Thompson, Rich. E. Feb. 10,1906	sig. corps.
	COLONELS—*Continued.*	
41	Reynolds, Alfred..Feb. 17,1906	22 infantry.
42	Rodgers, Alex.....Mar. 7,1906	6 cavalry.
43	Patterson, Robt. H. Apr. 1,1906	coast artillery
44	Fiebeger, Gustav J. May 26,1906	prof. m. a.
45	Pitcher, Wm. L....June 15,1906	27 infantry.
46	Blunt, Stanhope E. June 25 1906	ord. dept.
47	Dent, John C.....July 2,1906	14 infantry.
48	McGinnegle, G. K..July 3,1906	1 infantry.
49	Schuyler, Walter S. Aug. 20,1906	5 cavalry.
50	Kingsbury, H. P...Aug. 31,1906	8 cavalry.
(*)	Scott, Hugh L.....Aug. 31,1906	supt. m. a.
51	Comegys, Wm. H..Sept. 13,1906	pay dept.
52	West, Frank.....Oct. 1,1906	2 cavalry.
53	Chase, Geo. F.....Oct. 2,1906	ins. gen. dept.
54	Lundeen, John A...Oct. 2,1906	coast artillery
55	Greene, Henry A...Oct. 20,1906	10 infantry.
(*)	Rivers, Wm. C.....Oct. 26,1906	Philip. const.†
(*)	Hersey, Mark L....Oct. 27,1906	Philip. const.†
56	Bolton, Edwin B....Dec. 2,1906	4 infantry.
57	Whistler, G. N.....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
58	Dyer, Alexander B..Jan. 25,1907	4 field art.
59	Andrews, Henry M..Jan. 25,1907	1 field art.
60	Pope, James W.....Feb. 16,1907	qm. dept.
61	Longhbor'h, R. H. R. Mar. 7,1907	13 infantry.
62	Macomb, M. M.....Apr. 5,1907	6 field art.
63	Davis, Thomas F...Apr. 11,1907	18 infantry.
64	Parker, James.....Apr. 18,1907	11 cavalry.
65	Garrard, Joseph....Apr. 20,1907	15 cavalry.
66	Mans, Louis M .....May 10,1907	med. corps.
67	Wisser, John P.....May 27,1907	coast artillery
(*)	Hall, Herman.....July 3,1907	Philip. const.†
68	Rockwell, James...Aug. 9,1907	ord. dept.
69	Niles, Lotus.....Aug. 12,1907	3 field art.
70	Booth, Charles A....Oct. 1,1907	26 infantry.
71	Birnie, Rogers.....Oct. 10,1907	ord. dept.
72	Allison, James N...Oct. 13,1907	sub. dept.
73	Crane, Charles J.....Oct. 25,1907	9 Infantry.
74	Bailey, Hobart K..Dec. 23,1907	29 infantry.
75	Williams, John R..Jan. 20,1908	coast artillery
76	Bixby, William H..Feb. 14,1908	corps of eng.
77	Ruhlen, George.....Feb. 25,1908	qm. dept.
78	Brown, Edward T..Feb. 25 1908	5 field art.
79	Rossell, William T..Feb. 28,1908	corps of eng.
80	Paulding, William. Mar. 8,1908	24 infantry.
81	Baker, Frank.....Mar. 17,1908	ord. dept.
82	Taylor, Blair D.....Mar. 31,1908	med. corps.
83	Smith, George R....Apr. 7,1908	pay dept.
84	Dodd, George A....Apr. 14,1908	12 cavalry.
85	Crampton, Louis W. Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
86	Sharpe, Alfred C....May 9,1908	23 infantry.
87	Bowen, Wm. H. C..July 1,1908	12 infantry.
88	Kingman, Dan. C...July 6,1908	corps of eng.
89	Black, William M..July 28,1908	corps of eng.
90	Fisk, Walter L.....Aug. 7,1908	corps of eng.
91	Coffin, William H..Sept. 1,1908	coast artillery
92	Todd, Albert.....Oct. 10,1908	coast artillery
93	Mason, Charles W...Oct. 28,1908	8 infantry.
94	McClernand, Edw. J. Nov. 20,1908	1 cavalry.
95	Slaker, Adam.....Dec. 8,1908	coast artillery
96	Appel, Daniel M....Dec. 12,1908	med. corps.
97	Ludlow, Henry H..Dec. 27,1908	coast artillery
98	Perley, Harry O.....Jan. 1,1909	med. corps.
99	Davis, Wm. B.....Jan. 1,1909	med. corps.
100	Hamilton, Wm. R..Jan. 14,1909	coast artillery
101	Gray, Wm. W..... Jan. 15,1909	med. corps.
102	Mitcham, Orin B...Jan. 21,1909	ord. dept.
103	Brechemin, Louis...Feb. 26,1909	med. corps.
104	Rogers, Harry L....Mar. 4,1909	pay dept.
105	Deems, Clarence....Mar. 10,1909	coast artillery
(*)	Cosby, Spencer.....Mar. 15,1909	chge. pub. bld.
106	White, John V.....Mar. 31,1909	coast artillery
107	Roessler, Solomon W. Apr. 11,1909	corps of eng.
108	Murray, Cunliffe H..Apr. 18,1909	14 cavalry.
109	Williams, Arthur....June 5 1909	11 infantry.
110	Bruff, Lawrence L. June 13,1909	ord. dept.
111	Carbaugh, Harvey C. June 14,1909	j. a. gen. dept.
112	Abbott, Frederick V. June 24,1909	corps of eng.
113	Irons, James A.....June 26,1909	20 infantry.
114	Jones, Thaddeus W. Aug. 7,1909	10 cavalry.
115	Loveling, Leon'd A. Sept. 4,1909	30 infantry.

(*) Holds rank specified, temporarily, under special assignment. † Philippines Constabulary.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. November 1, 1909.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	COLONELS—*Continued*	
115	Casey, Thomas L...Sept. 21,1909	corps of eng.
117	Townsend, C. McD..Oct. 16,1909	corps of eng.
118	Miller, William H...Oct. 31,1909	qm. dept.
119	Evans, Robert K...Nov. 29,1909	29 infantry.
120	Weaver, Erasmus M. Dec. 4,1909	coast artillery
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	
1	Gordon, Wm. B.....Mar. 27,1901	prof. m. a.
2	Hull, John A.....Apr. 15,1903	j. a. g. dept.
3	Dunn, George M....Nov. 22,1903	j.a.g.dept.
4	Robinson, W. W., Jr. Jan. 20,1904	qm. dept.
5	Echols, Charles P...June 29,1904	prof. m. a.
6	Scriven, George P..July 6,1904	sig. corps.
7	Von Schrader, F....July 9,1904	qm. dept.
8	Sawyer, J. Estcourt. July 10,1904	qm. dept.
9	Brodie, Alexander O. June 10,1905	a. g. dept.
10	Alvord, Benjamin...June 17,1905	a. g. dept.
11	Cooke, George F.....July 28,1905	22 infantry.
12	Brainard, David L..Aug. 8,1905	sub. dept.
13	Davis, George B.....Oct. 6,1905	sub. dept.
14	Chubb, Charles St. J. Oct. 11,1905	2 infantry.
15	Stevens, Robert R..Dec. 15,1905	qm, dept.
16	Wood, William T..Feb. 3,1906	ins. gen. dept.
17	Glassford, Wm. A. Feb. 10,1906	sig. corps.
18	Evans, Wm. P.....Feb. 17,1906	11 infantry.
19	LaGarde, Louis A...Mar. 17,1906	med. corps.
20	Banister, John M..Mar. 29,1906	med. corps.
21	Hodgson, Fred'k G. Mar. 31,1906	qm. dept.
22	Wilson, Rich. H.....Apr. 5,1906	16 infantry.
23	Kniskern, Albert D. Apr. 24,1906	sub. dept.
24	Febiger, Lea.....May 5,1906	3 infantry.
25	French, F. H.....June 25,1906	ins. gen. dept.
26	Hunter, George K..June 30,1906	5 cavalry.
27	McClure, Charles...July 3,1906	a. g. dept.
28	Wolf, Silas A.....July 13,1906	28 infantry.
29	O'Connor, Chas. M. Aug. 20,1906	8 cavalry.
30	Wilder, Wilber E..Sept. 13,1906	ins. gen. dept.
31	Guilfoyle, John F.....Oct. 1,1906	7 cavalry.
32	Watts, Charles H...Oct. 1,1906	9 cavalry.
33	Edwards, Frank A...Oct. 2,1906	12 cavalry.
34	Buttler, Wm. C....Oct.. 6,1906	9 infantry.
35	Rogers, James S. ....Oct. 20,1906	1 infantry.
36	Young, George S....Oct. 30,1906	21 infantry.
37	Bullard, Robert L...Oct. 31,1906	8 infantry.
38	Clark, Charles H....Nov. 12,1906	ord. dept.
39	Glenn, Edwin F.....Jan. 1,1907	23 infantry.
40	Day, Matthias W....Jan. 19,1907	6 cavalry.
41	Foster, Charles W....Jan. 25,1907	2 field art'y.
42	Hoyle, Eli D.....Jan. 25,1907	6 field art'y.
43	Adams, Granger.....Jan. 25,1907	5 field art'y.
44	Marsh, Frederick....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
45	Woodward, Chas. G. Jan. 25,1907	ins. gen. dept.
46	Cecil, George R.....Jan. 31,1907	10 infantry.
47	Bellinger, John B...Feb. 16,1907	qm. dept.
48	Goethals, George W. Mar. 2,1907	corps of eng.
49	Ladd, Eugene F.....Mar. 2,1907	a. g. dept.
50	Mann, Wm. A.....Mar. 7,1907	6 infantry.
51	Waltz, Millard F....Mar. 26,1907	27 infantry.
52	Hobbs, Frank E.....Mar. 26,1907	ord. dept.
53	Gayle, Edward E....Apr. 5,1907	4 field art'y.
54	Allen, Samuel E.....Apr. 11,1907	coast artillery
55	Finley, Walter L....Apr. 18,1907	13 cavalry.
56	Ames, Robert F.....May 6,1907	12 infantry.
57	Appel, Aaron H.....May 10,1907	med. corps.
58	Strong, Frederick S. May 27,1907	a. g. dept.
59	Millis, John.....June 7,1907	corps of eng.
60	Biddle, John.....June 9,1907	corps of eng.
61	Gresham, John C....July 24,1907	14 cavalry.
62	Benét, J. Walker....Aug. 9,1907	ord. dept.
63	Greble, Edwin St. J. Aug. 12,1907	3 field art'y.
64	Hodges, Harry F...Aug. 27,1907	corps of eng.
65	Vinson, Webster....Sept. 4,1907	pay dept.
66	Gibson, Wm. W.....Sept. 19,1907	ord. dept.
67	Getty, Robert N.....Oct. 1,1907	7 infantry.
68	Jones, Frank B....Oct. 4,1907	a. g. dept.
69	Babbitt, Edwin B...Oct. 10,1907	ord. dept.
70	Eastman, Frank F..Oct. 13,1907	sub. dept.
71	Gale, George H. G. .Oct. 31,1907	10 cavalry.
72	Warren, James G...Nov. 15,1907	corps of eng.
73	Abercrombie, W. R. Dec. 23,1907	25 infantry.
74	Wallace, H. S.....Jan. 1,1908	pay dept.
75	Rafferty, Wm. C...Jan. 20,1908	coast artillery
76	Burr, Edward.....Feb. 14,1908	corps of eng.
77	Rumbough, David J. Feb. 25,1908	1 field art'y.
78	Beach, Lansing H...Feb. 28,1908	corps of eng.
79	Lissak, Ormond M. Feb. 29,1908	ord. dept.
80	Nichols, William A. Mar. 8,1908	13 infantry.
81	Terrett, Colville P..Mar. 14,1908	17 infantry.
82	Dunn, Beverly W..Mar. 17,1908	ord. dept.
83	Littell, Isaac W....Mar. 19 1908	qm. dept.
84	Payson, Francis L. Apr. 7,1908	pay dept.
85	Richard, Charles...Apr. 10,1908	med. corps.
86	Ebert, Rudolph G..Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
87	Arthur, William H. Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
88	Bushnell, George E. Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
89	Birmingham, H. P. Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
90	Carter, Edward C..Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
91	Stephenson, Wm....May 1,1908	med. corps.
92	Newcomb, W. P....May 1,1908	coast artillery
93	Taylor, Charles W..May 6,1908	a. g. dept.
94	Zinn, George A.....May 8,1908	corps of eng.
95	Phister, Nat. P.....May 9,1908	30 infantry.
96	Langfitt, Wm. C....June 2,1908	corps of eng.
97	Paxton, Alexis R...June 25,1908	24 infantry.
98	Sanford, James C..July 6,1908	corps of eng.
99	Phillips, Charles L..July 10,1908	coast artillery
100	Jackson, James B...July 18,1908	26 infantry.
101	Chittenden, H. M..July 28,1908	corps of eng.
102	Fitch, Graham D...Aug. 7,1908	corps of eng.
(*)	Ruggles, C. L. H...Aug. 21,1908	prof. m. a.
103	Bailey, Charles J...Sept. 1,1908	coast artillery
104	Townsley, Chas. P..Oct. 10,1908	coast artillery
105	Turner, Reuben B..Oct. 28,1908	29 infantry.
106	Frederick, Daniel A. Oct. 28,1908	19 infantry.
107	Beach, William D..Nov. 15,1908	11 cavalry.
108	Shunk, William A..Nov. 20,1908	1 cavalry.
109	Tillson, John C. F..Dec. 7,1908	18 infantry.
110	Phillips, John L....Dec. 12,1908	med. corps.
111	Harmon, Millard F. Dec. 27,1908	coast artillery
112	Edie, Guy L.....Jan. 1,1909	med. corps.
113	Crosby, William D. Jan. 1,1909	med. corps.
114	Gandy, Charles M..Jan. 1,1909	med. corps.
115	McCaw, Walter D..Jan. 1,1909	med. corps.
116	Kean, Jefferson R..Jan. 1,1909	med. corps.
117	Cronkhite, Adelbert. Jan. 14,1909	coast artillery
118	Raymond, Henry I. Jan. 15,1909	med. corps.
119	Thompson, John T..Jan. 21,1909	ord. dept.
(*)	Sibley, Frederick W. Feb. 1,1909	com. of cadets
(*)	Howze, Robert L...Feb. 1,1909	Porto Rico Inf.
120	Bingham, G. S.....Feb. 6,1909	qm. dept.
121	Harris, Henry S. T. Feb. 26,1909	med. corps.
122	Bishop, Hoel S..... ..Feb. 26,1909	15 cavalry.
123	Downey, George F..Mar. 4,1909	pay dept.
124	Hunter, Charles H. Mar. 8,1909	coast artillery
125	Foote, Stephen M..Mar. 10,1909	coast artillery
126	Andrus, Edwin P..Mar. 23,1909	2 cavalry.
127	Brooks, John C. W. Mar. 31,1909	coast artillery
128	Ducat, Arthur C....Apr. 5,1909	20 infantry.
129	Gaillard, D. Du B...Apr. 11,1909	corps of eng.
130	Sibley, Frederick W. Apr. 13,1909	4 cavalry.
131	Liggett, Hunter....June 5,1909	15 infantry.
132	Wheeler, Charles B. June 13,1909	ord. dept.
133	Dodds, Frank L....June 14,1909	j. a. gen. dept.
134	Taylor, Harry.....June 24,1909	corps of eng.
135	Kennon, L. W. V. .June 26,1909	14 infantry
136	Cheever, Benj. H..Aug. 7,1909	3 cavalry.
(*)	Bethel, Walter A...Aug. 22,1909	prof. mil. acad.
137	Lassiter, William..Sept. 4,1909	4 infantry.
138	Sibert, William L..Sept. 21,1909	corps of eng.
139	Kuhn, Joseph E....Oct. 16,1909	corps of eng.
140	Devol, Carroll A....Oct. 31,1909	qm. dept.
141	Morton, Charles G..Nov. 29,1909	5 infantry.
142	Bartlett, George T...Dec. 4,1909	coast artillery
	MAJORS.	
1	Gibson, Robert J....Apr. 23,1898	med. corps.
2	Kendall, Wm. P... Feb. 2,1901	med. corps.
3	Banister, Wm. B...Apr. 2,1901	med. corps.
4	Krauthoff, Chas. R. Apr. 8,1901	sub. dept.

* Temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. November 1, 1909.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
5	Woodruff, Chas. E..Apr. 13, 1901	med. corps.
6	Goodman, Thos. C..May 3, 1901	pay dept.
7	Houston, James B..May 3, 1901	pay dept.
8	Porter, John B. .....May 27, 1901	j. a. g. dept.
9	Shillock, Paul .....June 7, 1901	med. corps.
10	Goodier, Lewis E...June 18, 1901	j. a. g. dept.
11	Rafferty, Ogden.....Oct. 24, 1901	med. corps.
12	Ray, Beecher B.....Nov. 12, 1901	pay dept.
13	Mason, Charles F..Dec. 9, 1901	med. corps.
14	Glennan, James D..Jan. 1, 1902	med. corps.
15	Bradley, Alfred E..Jan. 1, 1902	med. corps.
16	Lord, Herbert M...Feb. 20, 1902	pay dept.
17	Willcox, Charles....Apr. 7, 1902	med. corps.
18	Pickering, Abner...June 9, 1902	1 infantry.
19	Frick, Euclid B.....June 28, 1902	med. corps.
20	Maney, James A...June 28, 1902	17 infantry.
21	Bailey, Harry L....June 28, 1902	2 infantry.
22	Keefer, Frank R....June 30, 1902	med. corps.
23	Cruse, Thomas.....July 5, 1902	qm. dept.
24	Mallory, John S....July 8, 1902	12 infantry.
25	Rochester, W. B.....July 24, 1902	pay dept.
26	Miller, Samuel W..July 30, 1902	ins. gen. dept
27	Raymond, Thos. U..Aug. 12, 1902	med. corps.
28	Snyder, Henry D...Sept. 7, 1902	med. corps.
29	McCarthy, Dan'l E.Oct. 2, 1902	qm. dept.
30	Van Vliet, Rob't C..Oct. 3, 1902	10 infantry.
31	Buck, William L...Oct. 11, 1902	10 infantry.
32	Wales, Philip G....Oct. 27, 1902	med. corps.
33	Wheeler, Homer W. Oct. 29, 1902	11 cavalry.
34	Smith, Aller M....Nov. 23, 1902	med. corps.
35	Plummer, Edw. H. Dec. 31, 1902	3 infantry.
36	Read, Robt. D.....Jan. 16, 1903	10 cavalry.
37	Swift, Eben.....Jan. 24, 1903	9 cavalry.
38	Morrow, Henry M. Jan. 27, 1903	j. a. g. dept.
39	Lockett, James.....Jan. 30, 1903	4 cavalry.
40	Kirby, Henry.....Feb. 4, 1903	18 infantry.
41	Howe, Edgar W....Feb. 10, 1903	27 infantry.
42	Clarke, Joseph T...Feb. 13, 1903	med corps
43	Blocksom, Aug. P. Feb. 17, 1903	13 cavalry.
44	Smith, Robert S....Feb. 19, 1903	pay dept.
45	Gaston, Joseph A..Feb. 22, 1903	1 cavalry.
46	Knight, John T.....Feb. 24, 1903	qm. dept.
47	Scott, Hugh L.....Feb. 25, 1903	14 cavalry.
48	Greene, Frank.....Mar. 2, 1903	sig. corps.
49	Reber, Samuel .....Mar. 2, 1903	sig. corps.
50	Squier, George O...Mar. 2, 1903	sig. corps.
51	Dunning, Sam'l W..Mar. 19, 1903	20 infantry.
52	Carson, John M., Jr. Apr. 12, 1903	qm. dept.
53	McCormick, Loyd S. Apr. 15, 1903	ins. gen. dept.
54	Ripley, Henry L....Apr. 15, 1903	8 cavalry.
55	Partello, Jos. M. T..Apr. 17, 1903	25 infantry.
56	Galbraith, Jacob G. Apr. 18, 1903	4 cavalry.
57	Erwin, James B....Apr. 22, 1903	ins. gen. dept.
58	Morgan, George H. Apr. 27, 1903	a. g. dept.
59	Boughton, Dan'l H. May 25, 1903	5 cavalry.
60	Truitt, Charles M...June 23, 1903	a. g. dept.
61	Bethel, Walter A...July 15, 1903	j. a. g. dept.
62	Sickel, Horatio G...July 16, 1903	12 cavalry.
63	Bell, George, Jr. .....July 26, 1903	ins. gen. dept.
64	Hart, William H ..July 27, 1903	sub. dept.
65	Parke, John S., Jr..July 31, 1903	14 infantry.
66	Ireland, Marritte W. Aug. 3, 1903	med. corps.
67	McCoy, Frank B....Aug. 8, 1903	17 infantry.
68	Fisher, Henry C.....Aug. 9, 1903	med. corps.
69	Noyes, Charles R....Aug. 12, 1903	9 infantry.
70	Blatchford, R. M...Aug. 13, 1903	11 infantry.
71	Beacom, John H...Aug. 14, 1903	6 infantry.
72	May, Willis F. .....Aug. 14, 1903	15 infantry.
73	Baxter, John E....Aug. 15, 1903	qm. dept.
74	Hearn, Lawrence J. Aug. 15, 1903	21 infantry.
75	Johnson, F. O.....Aug. 16, 1903	pay dept.
76	Zalinski, Moses G..Aug. 17, 1903	qm. dept.
77	Slocum, Herbert J. Aug. 26, 1903	7 cavalry.
78	Wright, Walter K. Aug. 26, 1903	8 infantry.
79	Pendleton, Edw. P. Aug. 26, 1903	29 infantry.
80	Shaw, Henry A....Sept. 22, 1903	med. corps.
81	Penrose, Chas. W..Oct. 15, 1903	25 infantry.
82	Howell, Daniel L...Nov. 24, 1903	18 infantry.
83	Holloway, Geo. T...Nov. 30, 1903	pay dept.
84	Winship, Blanton..Jan. 4, 1904	j. a. g. dept.
85	Kerman, Francis J..Jan. 20, 1904	25 infantry.
86	Wood, Winthrop S. Jan. 20, 1904	qm. dept.
87	Baker, Chauncey B. Jan. 22, 1904	qm. dept.
88	Gambrill, Wm. G...Jan. 23, 1904	pay dept.
89	Kennedy, Chase W. Jan. 24, 1904	a. g. dept.
90	Keleher, T. D.....Jan. 25, 1904	pay dept.
91	Davis, Alex. M.....Mar. 17, 1904	sub. dept.
92	Griffith, Thos. W...Mar. 29, 1904	28 infantry.
93	McIver, George W. Mar. 29, 1904	20 infantry.
94	Richardson, W. P..Apr. 7, 1904	13 infantry.
95	Barth, Charles H...Apr. 7, 1904	12 infantry.
96	Craighill, Wm. E..Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
97	Newcomer, H. C...Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
98	Patrick, Mason M..Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
99	Nicholson, Wm. J...May 13, 1904	7 cavalry.
100	Riché, Charles S....June 11, 1904	corps of eng.
101	Swift, Henry.....June 14, 1904	chaplain.
102	Williamson, G. McK. June 25, 1904	qm. dept.
103	Russel, Edgar.....July 6, 1904	sig. corps.
104	Foster, Fred. W.....July 8, 1904	5 cavalry.
105	Slavens, Thos. H...July 9, 1904	qm. dept.
106	Stanley, David S...July 10, 1904	qm. dept.
107	Rees, Thomas H...July 11, 1904	corps of eng.
108	Bundy, Omar.....July 12, 1904	ins. gen. dept.
109	Brown, William C. July 28, 1904	3 cavalry.
110	Winter, Francis A..Aug. 3, 1904	med. corps.
111	Purviance, Wm. E. Aug. 14, 1904	med. corps.
112	Pickett, George E..Sept. 6, 1904	pay dept.
113	Potter, Charles L...Sept. 14, 1904	corps of eng.
114	Brewer, Edwin P..Sept. 15, 1904	7 cavalry.
115	Hatch, Everard E..Oct. 20, 1904	26 infantry.
116	Shanks, David C....Nov. 5, 1904	4 infantry.
117	Allaire, Wm. H....Nov. 5, 1904	23 infantry.
118	Deshon, George D...Dec. 5, 1904	med. corps.
119	Stamper, Willson Y. Dec. 16, 1904	3 infantry.
120	McCulloch, C. C., Jr. Jan. 19, 1905	med. corps.
121	Gallagher, Hugh J..Jan. 19, 1905	sub. dept.
122	Shunk, Francis R...Feb. 16, 1905	corps of eng.
123	Brett, Lloyd M.....Mar. 30, 1905	1 cavalry.
124	Reynolds, Fred'k P. Mar. 31, 1905	med. corps.
125	Woodson, Robert S..Apr. 6, 1905	med. corps.
126	Goldman, Henry J..Apr. 8, 1905	12 cavalry.
127	Blauvelt, Wm. F...Apr. 9, 1905	pay dept.
128	Macomb, Aug. C....Apr. 10, 1905	9 cavalry.
129	Lewis, Thos. J.....Apr. 22, 1905	13 cavalry.
130	Mercer, Wm. A.....June 26, 1905	11 cavalry.
131	Hodges, H. C., Jr....July 15, 1905	22 infantry.
132	Hirst, Robert L.....July 20, 1905	29 infantry.
133	Roberts, Harris L...July 28, 1905	26 infantry.
134	Grierson, Charles H. Aug. 2, 1905	10 cavalry.
135	Chatfield, Walter H. Aug. 15, 1905	27 infantry.
136	Fechét, Eugene O....Aug. 22, 1905	sig. corps.
137	Ruthers, George W..Aug. 28, 1905	sub. dept.
138	Canby, James.....Oct. 4, 1905	pay dept.
139	Morrison, John F....Oct. 6, 1905	20 infantry.
140	Wilkins, Harry E...Oct. 6, 1905	sub. dept.
141	Jervey, Henry.....Oct. 15, 1905	corps of eng.
142	Benson, Harry C....Oct. 20, 1905	5 cavalry.
143	Sands, George H ....Oct. 20, 1905	10 cavalry.
144	Schofield, R. McA..Dec. 15, 1905	qm. dept.
145	McKinstry, Chas. H Jan. 1, 1906	corps of eng.
146	Saltzman, C. McK..Feb. 10, 1906	sig. corps.
147	Steedman, Rich. R..Feb. 17, 1906	6 infantry.
148	Treat, Charles G....Feb. 19, 1906	3 field art'y.
149	Trippe, Percy E....Feb. 21, 1906	3 cavalry.
150	Judson, Wm. V.....Mar. 2, 1906	corps of eng.
151	Van Deusen, Geo. W. Mar. 3, 1906	2 field art'y.
152	Dickman, Jos. T....Mar. 7, 1906	ins. gen. dept.
153	Straub, Paul F.....Mar. 17, 1906	med. corps.
154	Sage, William H....Mar. 23, 1906	a. g. dept.
155	Stark, Alex. N.....Mar. 29, 1906	med. corps.
156	Yates, Arthur W....Mar. 31, 1906	qm. dept.
157	Bennett, Chas. A....Apr. 1, 1906	coast artillery
158	Lynch, Charles.....Apr. 2, 1906	med. corps.
159	Winslow, E. Evel'h..Apr. 2, 1906	corps. of eng.
160	Goodin, James A....Apr. 5, 1906	7 infantry.
161	Millar, Edward A...Apr. 14, 1906	5 field art'y.
162	Stivers, Charles P...Apr. 24, 1906	sub. dept.
163	Flagler, Clem't A. F. May 5, 1906	corps of eng
164	Root, Edwin A.....May 25, 1906	19 infantry.
165	Hale, Harry C.....June 15, 1906	a. g. dept.
166	Davis, Henry C.....June 22, 1906	coast artillery

* Rank of Major temporarily.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. November 1, 1909.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
167	Taggart, Elmore F..June 25,1906	24 infantry.
168	Peirce, William S...June 25,1906	ord. dept.
169	Burr, George W.....June 25,1906	ord. dept.
170	Ruggles, C. L' H. ....June 25,1906	ord. dept.
171	Horney, Odus C.....June 25,1906	ord. dept.
172	Montgomery, Geo..June 25,1906	ord. dept.
173	Dickson, Tracy C....June 25,1906	ord. dept.
174	Jamieson, Chas. C...June 25,1906	ord. dept.
175	Joyes, John W.....June 25,1906	ord. dept.
176	Hoffer, Jay E.....June 25,1906	ord. dept.
177	Harding, Chester....June 27,1906	corps of eng.
178	Landis, J. F. R.....June 30,1906	6 cavalry.
179	Faison, Samson L..June 30,1906	24 infantry.
180	Ridgway, Thomas..June 30,1906	coast artillery
181	Ruckman, John W.June 30,1906	coast artillery
182	Hasbrouck, Alfred.July 2,1906	14 infantry.
183	Kreps, Jacob F.....July 3,1906	22 infantry.
184	Munson, Edward L. July 11,1906	med. corps.
185	Cabell, Henry C.....July 13,1906	14 infantry.
186	Perkins, Frederick. Aug. 7,1906	a. g. dept.
187	Burnham, Wm. P..Aug. 20,1906	7 infantry.
188	Harts, Wm. W.....Sept. 9,1906	corps of eng.
189	Arrasmith, Jas. M...Sept. 11,1906	15 infantry.
190	Foltz, Fred'k S.....Sept. 13,1906	15 cavalry.
191	Gardner, John H...Sept. 13,1906	1 cavalry.
192	Lynch, John R.....Sept. 13.1906	pay dept.
193	Jadwin, Edgar.....Sept. 26,1906	corps of eng.
194	Haynes, Ira A.....Oct. 1,1906	a. g. dept.
195	Walke, Willoughby. Oct. 1,1906	coast artillery
196	Carleton, Guy.....Oct. 2,1906	4 cavalry.
197	Conklin, John.....Oct. 3,1906	2 field art'y
198	Johnston, Wm. H...Oct. 6,1906	a. g. dept.
199	Atkinson, Benj. W..Oct. 20,1906	4 infantry.
200	Dugan, Thomas B..Oct. 28,1906	12 cavalry.
201	Beall, Fielder M. M.Oct. 31,1906	28 infantry.
202	Morton, Kenneth...Nov. 12,1906	ord. dept.
203	Nichols, Maury.....Dec. 2,1906	3 infantry.
(*)	Munro, James N....Dec. 5,1906	Philip. scouts
204	Keller, Charles.....Jan. 11,1907	corps of eng.
205	McDonald, John B.Jan. 19,1907	15 cavalry.
206	Lewis, Isaac N.....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
207	Sturgis, Samuel D..Jan. 25,1907	1 field art'y
208	Hawthorne, H. L...Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
209	Willcox, C. DeW...Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
210	Barrette, John D....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
211	Hubbard, Elmer W.Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
212	Cree, John K.....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
213	Berry, Lucien G.....Jan. 25,1907	3 field art'y
214	McMahon, John E..Jan. 25,1907	6 field art'y
215	Menoher, Charles T.Jan. 25,1907	1 field art'y
216	Mott, T. Bentley.....Jan. 25,1907	4 field art'y
217	Stevens, G. W. S....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
218	Davis, Richmond P..Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
219	Hinds, Ernest.....Jan. 25,1907	a. g. dept.
220	Robinson, Wirt.....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
221	Landers, George F..Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
222	Gatchell, George W..Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
223	Straub, Oscar I.....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
224	Schumm, H. C.....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
225	Hunter, Alfred M...Jan. 25.1907	coast artillery
226	Hayden, John L....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
227	March, Peyton C....Jan. 25,1907	6 field art'y
228	Wilson, Eugene T..Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
229	Blake, Edmund M..Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
230	Ellis, Wilmot E.....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
231	O'Neil, John P.....Jan. 31,1907	30 infantry.
232	Deakyne, Herbert..Mar. 2,1907	corps of eng.
233	Simpson, Wendell L.Mar. 7,1907	19 infantry.
234	Dentler, C. E.....Mar. 12,1907	23 infantry.
235	Kennedy, James M.Mar. 20,1907	med. corps.
236	Thompson, J. K....Mar. 26,1907	16 infantry.
237	Williams, C. C.....Mar. 26,1907	ord. dept.
238	Kenly, William L...Apr. 5,1907	5 field art'y
239	Haan, William G...Apr.. 9,1907	coast artillery
240	Jordan, Sidney S...Apr 11,1907	a. g. dept.
241	Barroll, Morris K...Apr. 13,1907	pay dept.
242	Stanton, Charles E..Apr. 15,1907	pay dept.
243	Rivers, Tyree R....Apr. 18,1907	ins. gen. dept.
244	Allen, Henry T. ...Apr. 20,1907	8 cavalry.
245	Howard, Deane C..Apr. 24,1907	med. corps.
246	Styer, Henry D.....May 6,1907	29 infantry.
247	Wilson, William H..May 10,1907	med. corps.
248	Skerrett, Delamere..May 27,1907	pay dept.
249	Bromwell, Chas. S..June 7,1907	corps of eng.
250	Cosby, Spencer.....June 9,1907	corps of eng.
(*)	Foster, Arthur B...June 15,1907	Phil. scouts.
251	Kimball, Amos W..July 3,1907	qm. dept.
252	Stevens, Pierre C....July 23,1907	pay dept.
253	Hof, Samuel.....Aug. 9,1907	ord. dept.
254	McGlachlin, E. F...Aug. 12.1907	4 field art'y
255	Anderson, Wm. T..Aug. 29,1907	chaplain.
256	Tschappat, Wm. H..Sept. 19,1907	ord. dept.
257	Ayer, Waldo E.....Oct. 1,1907	9 infantry.
258	Noble, Robert H....Oct. 4,1907	1 infantry.
259	Rice, John H.....Oct. 10,1907	ord. dept.
260	Cole, Henry G.....Oct. 13,1907	sub. dept.
261	Morse, Benj. C.....Oct. 20,1907	27 infantry.
262	Finley, John P.....Oct. 23,1907	28 infantry.
263	Day, Frederick R....Oct. 25,1907	30 infantry.
264	Campbell, A.....Oct. 29,1907	coast artillery
265	Heard, John W.....Oct. 31,1907	6 cavalry.
266	Reichmann, Carl....Nov. 8,1907	24 infantry.
267	McIndoe, James F..Nov. 15,1907	corps of eng.
268	Edwards, Arthur M. Dec. 6,1907	sub. dept.
269	Roudiez, Leon S....Dec. 23,1907	30 infantry.
270	Hains, John P.....Dec. 27,1907	pay dept.
271	Bateman, Cephas C. Jan. 17,1908	chaplain.
272	Todd, Henry D., Jr. Jan. 20,1908	coast artillery
273	Winston, Thos. W. Jan. 21,1908	coast artillery
274	Buffington, Abr. P. Jan. 27,1908	21 infantry.
275	Morrow, Jay J.....Jan. 31,1908	corps of eng.
276	Beckurts, Chas. L..Feb. 13,1908	5 infantry.
277	Cavanaugh, J. B....Feb. 14,1908	corps of eng.
278	Horton, William E. Feb. 25,1908	qm. dept.
279	Lassiter, William..Feb. 25,1908	ins. gen. dept.
280	Jervey, James P...Feb. 28,1908	corps of eng.
281	King, David M.....Feb. 29,1908	ord. dept.
282	Moore, Tredwell W. Mar. 8,1908	1 infantry.
283	Wright, Wm. M...Mar. 14,1908	8 infantry.
284	Brewster, André W. Mar. 15,1908	ins. gen. dept.
285	Cheatham, B. F....Mar. 17,1908	qm. dept.
286	Ames, Thales L....Mar. 17,1908	ord. dept.
287	Bailey, George G...Mar. 19,1908	qm. dept.
288	Muir, Charles H....Mar. 24,1908	23 infantry.
289	Groves, Leslie R....Mar. 25,1908	chaplain.
290	Lewis, William F..Apr. 10,1908	med. corps.
291	Slocum, S. L' H.....Apr. 14,1908	2 cavalry.
292	Bratton, Thomas S. Apr. 15,1908	med. corps.
293	Kirkpatrick, T. J..Apr. 22,1908	med. corps.
294	Stone, John H.....Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
295	Rand, Irving W....Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
296	Fauntleroy, P. C...Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
297	Wilson, James S....Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
298	Dutcher, Basil H...Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
299	Fuller, Leigh A....Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
300	Skinner, George A. Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
301	Darnall, Carl R.... Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
302	Page, Henry.....Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
303	Ashford, Bailey K. Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
304	Webber, Henry A. Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
305	Clayton, Jere B....Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
306	Chamberlain, W. P. Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
307	Schreiner, E. R....Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
308	Hartsock, F. M....Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
309	Duval, Douglas F..Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
310	Manly, Clarence J..Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
311	Baker, David.....Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
312	Parmerter, A. L....Apr. 24,1908	21 infantry.
313	Davidson, Joseph T. Apr. 25,1908	qm. dept.
314	Truby, Albert E....May 1,1908	med. corps.
315	Church, James R...May 1,1908	med. corps.
316	Hearn, Clint C.....May 1,1908	coast artillery
317	Forsyth, William W. May 6,1908	6 cavalry.
318	Howell, George P..May 8,1908	corps of eng.
319	Smiley, Samuel E..May 9,1908	2 infantry.
320	Devore, Daniel B...May 15,1908	11 infantry.
321	Ford, Joseph H.....May 20,1908	med. corps.
322	Kutz, Charles W....June 2,1908	corps of eng.
323	Ashburn, Percy M. June 24,1908	med. corps.
324	Buck, Beaumont B. June 25,1908	16 infantry.

* Rank of Major temporarily.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. November 1, 1909.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
325	Martin, William F. June 30, 1908	5 infantry.
326	Johnson, E. M., jr. July 3, 1908	6 infantry.
327	Walker, M. L. ..... July 6, 1908	corps of eng.
328	Davis, William C. .. July 10, 1908	coast artillery
329	McIntyre, Frank ... July 18, 1908	8 infantry.
330	Baker, David J., jr. July 18, 1908	11 infantry.
331	Shelton, George H. . July 24, 1908	bn. ins. af.
332	Raymond, Robert R. July 28, 1908	corps of eng.
333	Ladue, William B. . Aug. 7, 1908	corps of eng.
334	Mauldin, Frank G. . Sept. 1, 1908	coast artillery
335	Ketcham, Daniel W. Oct. 10, 1908	coast artillery
(*)	McFarland, M. C. ... Oct. 12, 1908	P. R. inf.
(*)	Morrow, William M. Oct. 12, 1908	P. R. inf.
336	Gavitt, Halsey C. ... Oct. 27, 1908	chaplain.
337	Poore, Benjamin A. Oct. 28, 1908	22 infantry.
338	McRae, James H. ... Oct. 31, 1908	13 infantry.
339	O'Hern, Edward P. Oct. 31, 1908	ord. dept.
(*)	Heiberg, Elvin R. . . Nov. 10, 1908	Phil. scouts.
340	Brown, Henry A. ... Nov. 12, 1908	chaplain.
341	Flynn, William F. . Nov. 15, 1908	15 cavalry.
342	Dean, Elmer A. ..... Dec. 4, 1908	med. corps.
343	Shattuck, Amos B. . Dec. 7, 1908	4 infantry.
344	Lamoreux, Thos. B. Dec. 8, 1908	coast artillery
(*)	Ely, Hanson E. ..... Dec. 11, 1908	Phil. scouts.
345	Usher, Francis M. C. Dec. 12, 1908	med. corps.
346	Johnson, Carter P. . . Dec. 25, 1908	8 cavalry.
347	Hero, Andrew, Jr. . Dec. 27, 1908	coast artillery
348	Sutherland, Jos. H. . Dec. 29, 1908	chaplain.
349	Truby, Willard F. ... Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
350	Russell, Frederick F. Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
351	Wolfe, Edwin P. .... Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
352	Greenleaf, Henry S. Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
353	Hess, Louis T. ..... Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
354	Col ins, Chris'er C. . Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
355	Edger, Benj. J., Jr. . . Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
356	Waterhouse, S. M. . . Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
357	Hartnett, Eugene H. Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
358	Ford, Clyde S. ..... Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
359	Marrow, Charles E. . Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
360	Shockley, M. A. W. . . Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
361	Winn, Robert N. ... Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
362	Lyster, Theodore C. Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
363	Wadhams, San'd H. Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
364	Robbins, Chandler P. Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
365	Rhoads, Thomas L. . Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
366	Gilchrist, Harry L. . Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
367	Lyster, William J. L. Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
368	Persons, Elbert E. . . Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
369	Bispham, William N. Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
370	Sargent, Heberrt H. . Jan. 8, 1909	2 cavalry.
371	Harris, Frank E. ... Jan. 14, 1909	coast artillery
372	Geddings, Edward F. Jan. 15, 1909	med. corps.
373	Bricker, Edwin D. ... Jan. 21, 1909	ord. dept.
374	Penrose, George H. . Feb. 6, 1909	qm. dept.
375	Scott, William S. ... Feb. 26, 1909	14 cavalry.
376	Morse, Arthur W. . . Feb. 26, 1909	med. corps.
377	Baker, Frank C. ..... Feb. 26, 1909	med. corps.
378	Blakely, George. ... Mar. 8, 1909	coast artillery
379	Coe, Frank W. ..... Mar. 10, 1909	coast artillery
380	Reynolds, Chas. R. . . Mar. 13, 1909	med. corps.
381	Tate, Daniel L. ..... Mar. 23, 1909	3 cavalry.
382	Gordon, Walter H. . Mar. 23, 1909	18 infantry.
383	Lassegne, Arm'd I. Mar. 25, 1909	5 infantry.
384	Smith, Wm. R. ..... Mar. 31 1909	coast artillery
(*)	Condon, Clarence M. Mar. 31, 1909	Phil. scouts.
385	Goode, George W. . . Apr. 3, 1909	11 cavalry.
386	Frier, James H. .... Apr. 5, 1909	10 infantry.
387	Barden, William J. Apr. 11, 1909	corps of eng.
388	Whitney, Henry H. Apr. 14, 1909	coast artillery
389	Waterman, John C. Apr. 18, 1909	13 cavalry.
390	Randolph, John A. . Apr. 22, 1909	chaplain.
(*)	Sheldon, Raymond. . May 29, 1909	Phil. scouts.
391	Winn, Frank L. .... June 5, 1909	13 infantry.
392	Hutton, Paul C. .... June 16, 1909	med. corps.
393	Schulz, Edward H. . June 24, 1909	corps of eng.
394	Read, Beverly A. ... June 25, 1909	j. a. g. dept.
395	Ballou, Charles C. . . June 26, 1909	7 infantry.
396	Phillips, William A. June 29, 1909	ord. dept.
397	Smith, Erneste V. . . July 7, 1909	pay dept.
398	Dale, Frederick A. . July 8, 1909	med. corps.
399	Duncan, George B. . July 19, 1909	2 infantry.
400	Durfee, Lucius L. ... July 23, 1909	26 infantry.
401	Penn, Julius A. .... Aug. 10, 1909	12 infantry.
402	Macdonald, God. H. Aug. 22, 1909	9 cavalry.
403	Lewis, Edward M. . . Sept. 4, 1909	16 infantry.
(*)	Smith, Cornelius C. Sept. 8, 1909	Phil. scouts.
404	Chase, Arthur W. . . Sept. 9, 1909	coast artillery
405	Kephart, Samuel A. Sept. 10, 1909	coast artillery
406	Burgess, Harry ..... Sept. 21, 1909	corps of eng.
407	Steele, Matthew F. Sept. 28, 1909	2 cavalry
408	Croxton, Richard C. Oct. 1, 1909	9 infantry.
409	Stuart, Edwin R. ... Oct. 16, 1909	corps of eng.
410	Young, Haldim'nd P. Oct. 31, 1909	qm. dept.
411	Jones, Edw. N., Jr. . . Nov. 16, 1909	17 infantry.
412	Roberts, William. . . Nov. 17, 1909	med. corps.
413	Cameron, George H. Nov. 29, 1909	14 cavalry.
414	Holley, Dwight E. . . Dec. 1, 1909	15 infantry.
415	Johnson, Arthur. ... Dec. 1, 1909	19 infantry.
416	Burgess, Louis R. ... Dec. 4, 1909	coast artillery
(*)	Anderson, A. Van P. Dec. 4, 1909	Phil. scouts.

* Rank of Major temporarily.

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Cavalry.
Col. E. J. McClernand.
Lt.-Col. Wm. A. Shunk.
Maj. Joseph A. Gaston.
Maj. Lloyd M. Brett.
Maj. John H. Gardner.

Second Cavalry.
Col. Frank West.
Lt.-Col. Edwin P. Andrus
Maj. S. L' H. Slocum.
Maj. Herbert H. Sargent.
Maj. Matthew F. Steele

Third Cavalry.
Col. Jos. H. Dorst.
Lt.-Col. Benj. H. Cheever.
Maj. William C. Brown.
Maj. Percy E. Trippe.
Maj. Daniel L. Tate.

Fourth Cavalry.
Col. Edgar Z. Steever.
Lt.-Col. Fred'k W. Sibley
Maj. James Lockett.
Maj. Jacob G. Galbraith.
Maj. Guy Carleton.

Fifth Cavalry.
Col. Walter S. Schuyler.
Lt.-Col. Geo. K. Hunter.
Maj. Daniel H. Boughton.
Maj. Fred. W. Foster.
Maj. Harry C. Benson.

Sixth Cavalry.
Col. Alexander Rodgers.
Lt.-Col. Matthias W. Day
Maj. J. F. R. Landis.
Maj. John W. Heard.
Maj. Wm. W. Forsyth.

Seventh Cavalry.
Col. Frederick K. Ward.
Lt.-Col. J. F. Guilfoyle.
Maj. Herbert J. Slocum.
Maj. Wm. J. Nicholson.
Maj. Edwin P. Brewer.

Eighth Cavalry.
Col. H. P. Kingsbury.
Lt.-Col. C. M. O'Connor.
Maj. Henry L. Ripley.
Maj. Henry T. Allen.
Maj. Carter P. Johnson.

Ninth Cavalry.
Col. George S. Anderson.
Lt.-Col. Chas. H. Watts.
Maj. Eben Swift.
Maj. Aug. C. Macomb.
Maj. G. H. Macdonald.

Tenth Cavalry.
Col. Thaddeus W. Jones.
Lt.-Col. Geo. H. G. Gale.
Maj. Robert D. Reed.
Maj. C. H. Grierson.
Maj. George H. Sands.

Eleventh Cavalry.
Col. James Parker.
Lt.-Col. Wm D. Beach.
Maj. Homer W. Wheeler
Maj. William A. Mercer.
Maj. Geo. W. Goode.

Twelfth Cavalry.
Col. George A. Dodd.
Lt.-Col. F. A. Edwards.
Maj. Horatio G. Sickel.
Maj. H. J. Goldman.
Maj. Thomas B. Dugan.

Thirteenth Cavalry.
Col. Chas. A. P. Hatfield.
Lt.-Col. Walter L. Finley
Maj. Aug. P. Blocksum.
Maj. Thomas J. Lewis.
Maj. John C. Waterman.

Fourteenth Cavalry.
Col. Cunliffe H. Murray.
Lt.-Col. Jno. C. Gresham.
Maj. Hugh L. Scott.
Maj. William S. Scott.
Maj. George H. Cameron.

Fifteenth Cavalry.
Col. Joseph Garrard.
Lt.-Col. Hoel S. Bishop.
Maj. Frederick S. Foltz.
Maj. John B. McDonald.
Maj. William F. Flynn.

First Field Artillery.
Col. Henry M. Andrews.
Lt.-Col. D. J. Rumbough.
Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis.
Maj. Charles T. Menoher

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS—*Continued.*

Second Field Artillery.
Col. Sydney W. Taylor.
Lt.-Col. Chas. W. Foster.
Maj. G. W. Van Deusen.
Maj. John Conklin.

Third Field Artillery.
Col. Lotus Niles.
Lt.-Col. E. St. J. Greble.
Maj. Charles G. Treat.
Maj. Lucien G. Berry.

Fourth Field Artillery.
Col. Alexander B. Dyer.
Lt.-Col. Edward E. Gayle
Maj. T. Bentley Mott.
Maj. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.

Fifth Field Artillery.
Col. Edward T. Brown.
Lt.-Col. Granger Adams.
Maj. Edward A. Millar.
Maj. William L. Kenly.

Sixth Field Artillery.
Col. M. M. Macomb
Lt.-Col. Eli D. Hoyle.
Maj. John E. McMahon.
Maj. Peyton C. March.

Artillery Corps.

Colonels.
W. Howe.
R. H. Patterson.
J. A. Lundeen.
G. N Whistler.
J. P. Wisser.
J. R. Williams.
W. H. Coffin.
A. Todd.
A. Slaker.
H. H. Ludlow.
W. R. Hamilton.
C. Deems.
J. V. White.
E. M. Weaver.

Lieutenant-Colonels.
F. Marsh.
S. E. Allen.
A. C. Blunt.
W. C. Rafferty.
W. P. Newcomb.
C. L. Phillips.
C. J. Bailey.
C. P. Townsley.
M. F. Harmon.
A. Cronkhite.
C. H. Hunter.
S. M. Foote.
J. C. W. Brooks.
G. T. Bartlett.

Majors.
C. A. Bennett.
H. C. Davis.
T. Ridgway.
J. W. Ruckman.
W. Walke.
I. N. Lewis.
H. L. Hawthorne.
C. De W. Willcox.
J. D. Barrette.
E. W. Hubbard.
J. K. Cree.
G. W. S. Stevens.
R. P. Davis.

Majors.—*Continued.*
W. Robinson.
G. F. Landers.
G. W. Gatchell.
O. I. Straub.
H. C. Schumm.
A. M. Hunter.
J. L. Hayden.
E. T. Wilson.
E. M. Blake.
W. E. Ellis.
W. G. Haan.
A. Campbell.
H. D. Todd, Jr.
T. W. Winston.
C. C. Hearn.
W. C. Davis.
F. G. Mauldin.
D. W. Ketcham.
T. B. Lamoreux.
A. Hero, Jr.
F. E. Harris.
G. Blakely.
F. W. Coe.
W. R. Smith.
H. H. Whitney.
A. W. Chase.
S. A. Kephart.
L. R. Burgess.

First Infantry.
Col. Geo. K. McGunnegle.
Lt.-Col. James S. Rogers.
Maj. A. Pickering.
Maj. Robert H. Noble.
Maj. Tredwell W. Moore.

Second Infantry.
Col. F. W. Mansfield.
Lt.-Col. C. St. J. Chubb.
Maj. Harry L. Bailey.
Maj. Samuel E. Smiley.
Maj. George B. Duncan.

Third Infantry.
Col. Thos. C. Woodbury.
Lt.-Col. Lea Febiger.
Maj. Edw. H. Plummer.
Maj. Willson Y. Stamper.
Maj. Maury Nichols.

Fourth Infantry.
Col. Edwin B. Bolton.
Lt.-Col. Wm. Lassiter.
Maj. David C. Shanks.
Maj. Benj. W. Atkinson.
Maj. Amos B. Shattuck.

Fifth Infantry.
Col. Calvin D. Cowles.
Lt.-Col. Chas. G. Morton.
Maj. Chas. L. Beckurts.
Maj. William F. Martin.
Maj. Armand I. Lasseigne

Sixth Infantry.
Col. Joseph W. Duncan.
Lt.-Col. Wm. A. Mann.
Maj. John H. Beacom.
Maj. R. R. Steedman.
Maj. E. M. Johnson, Jr.

Seventh Infantry.
Col. Daniel Cornman.
Lt.-Col. Robert N. Getty.
Maj. James A. Goodin.
Maj. Wm. P. Burnham.
Maj. Charles C. Ballou.

Eighth Infantry.
Col. Charles W. Mason.
Lt.-Col. R. L. Bullard.
Maj. Walter K. Wright.
Maj. Wm. M. Wright.
Maj. Frank McIntyre.

Ninth Infantry.
Col. Charles J. Crane.
Lt. Col. Wm. C. Buttler.
Maj. Chas. R. Noyes.
Maj. Waldo E. Ayer.
Maj. Richard C. Croxton.

Tenth Infantry.
Col. Henry A. Greene.
Lt.-Col. George R. Cecil.
Maj. Robert C. Van Vliet.
Maj. William L. Buck.
Maj. James H. Frier.

Eleventh Infantry.
Col. Arthur Williams.
Lt.-Col. Wm. P. Evans.
Maj. Rich. M. Blatchford.
Maj. Daniel. B. Devore.
Maj. David Baker, Jr.

Twelfth Infantry.
Col. Wm. H. C. Bowen.
Lt.-Col. Robert F. Ames.
Maj. John S. Mallory.
Maj. Charles H. Barth.
Maj. Julius A. Penn.

Thirteenth Infantry.
Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough.
Lt.-Col. Wm. A. Nichols.
Maj. Wilds P. Richardson
Maj. James H. McRae.
Maj. Frank L. Winn.

Fourteenth Infantry.
Col. John C. Dent.
Lt.-Col. L. W. V. Kennon.
Maj. John S. Parke.
Maj. Alfred Hasbrouck.
Maj. Henry C. Cabell.

Fifteenth Infantry.
Col. Walter S. Scott.
Lt.-Col. Hunter Liggett.
Maj. Willis T. May.
Maj. Dwight E. Holley.
Maj. J. M. Arrasmith.

Sixteenth Infantry.
Col. Cornelius Gardener.
Lt.-Col. R. H. Wilson.
Maj. Jas. K. Thompson.
Maj. Beaumont B. Buck.
Maj. Edward M. Lewis.

Seventeenth Infantry.
Col. John T. Van Orsdale.
Lt.-Col. Coiville P. Terrett
Maj. James A. Maney.
Maj. Frank B. McCoy.
Maj. Edward N. Jones, Jr.

Eighteenth Infantry.
Col. Thomas F. Davis.
Lt.-Col. John C. F. Tillson.
Maj. Henry Kirby.
Maj. Daniel L. Howell.
Maj. Walter H. Gordon.

Nineteenth Infantry.
Col. Jos. F. Huston.
Lt.-Col. D. A. Frederick.
Maj. Edwin A. Root.
Maj. W. L. Simpson.
Maj. Arthur Johnson.

Twentieth Infantry.
Col. James A. Irons.
Lt.-Col. Arthur C. Ducat.
Maj. S. W. Dunning.
Maj. George W. McIver.
Maj. John F. Morrison.

Twenty-first Infantry.
Col. Chas. A. Williams.
Lt.-Col. Geo. S. Young.
Maj. Lawrence J. Hearn.
Maj. A. P. Buffington.
Maj. A. L. Parmerter.

Twenty-second Infantry.
Col. Alfred Reynolds.
Lt.-Col. George F. Cooke.
Maj. H. C. Hodges, Jr.
Maj. Jacob F. Kreps.
Maj. Benjamin A. Poore.

Twenty-third Infantry.
Col. Alfred Sharpe.
Lt.-Col. Edwin F. Glenn.
Maj. Wm. H. Allaire.
Maj. Clarence E. Dentler.
Maj. Charles H. Muir.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Col. William Paulding.
Lt.-Col. Alexis R. Paxton
Maj. Elmore F. Taggart.
Maj. Samson L. Faison.
Maj. Carl Reichmann.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Col. Ralph W. Hoyt.
L.-Col. W. R. Abercrombie
Maj. Jos. M. T. Partello.
Maj. Chas. W. Penrose.
Maj. Francis J. Kernan.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Col. Chas. A. Booth.
Lt.-Col. J. B. Jackson.
Maj. E. E. Hatch.
Maj. Harris L. Roberts.
Maj. Lucius L. Durfee.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.
Col. Wm. L. Pitcher.
Lt.-Col. Millard F. Waltz.
Maj. Edgar W. Howe.
Maj. W. H. Chatfield.
Maj. Benj. C. Morse.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.
Col. Robert K. Evans.
Lt.-Col. Silas A. Wolf.
Maj. Thos. W. Griffith.
Maj. F. M. M. Beall.
Maj. John P. Finley.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.
Col. Hobart K. Bailey.
Lt.-Col. R. B. Turner.
Maj. Edwin P. Pendleton.
Maj. Robert L. Hirst.
Maj. Henry D. Styer.

Thirtieth Infantry.
Col. Leonard A. Lovering
Lt.-Col. Nat. P. Phister.
Maj. Joseph P. O'Neil.
Maj. Frederick R. Day.
Maj. Leon S. Roudiez.

MILITARY DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Porto Rico and islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi; headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Commander, Brig.-Gen. A. L. Mills.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES. — Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky; headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Fred'k D. Grant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming (except Yellowstone National Park) and Kansas; headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Charles Morton.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and the Yellowstone National Park; headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Charles L. Hodges.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma; headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Commander, Brig.-Gen. A. L. Myer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.—Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; headquarters, Denver, Col. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Earl D. Thomas.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—California, Nevada and Hawaii; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Washington, Oregon, Idaho (excepting the Yellowstone National Park) and Alaska; headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Marion P. Maus.

PHILIPPINES DIVISION.—Embracing Departments of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. William P. Duvall.

DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. W. H. Carter.

DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.—Headquarters, Iloilo, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Brush.

DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO.—Headquarters Zamboanga, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing.

The Triple Alliance.

Comparing the combined land and sea forces of the Triple Alliance with those of the Triple Entente, an Italian staff officer places the army of the Alliance (Germany, Austria and Italy) at 4,550,000 men, with 9,544 guns, and its navies at 411 ships, including torpedo boats and submarines, with 1,217,757 tons displacement, and 4,202 naval guns. The corresponding figures for the united forces of Great Britain, France and Russia are: Armies, 4,085,000, with 8,972 guns, and navies, 1,095 vessels, of 2,888,322 tons displacement, and 8,635 guns. Italy is the weakest of the six Powers, but if she forsook the Triple Alliance and joined the Entente then the Austro-German combination's army would number 3,750,000 men and 7,864 guns, and the combined navies 346 ships, with 2,892 guns. This combination would face the quadruple entente's 4,885,000 soldiers, with 10,652 guns, and 1,160 ships, of 3,241,322 tons displacement, and 9,945 guns.—Army and Navy Journal.

United States Marine Corps.

Commandant—Major-Gen. George F. Elliott.

Adjutant and Inspector—Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer.

Quartermaster—Col. Frank L. Denny.

Paymaster—Col. George Richards.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT.

Heywood, Charles...1908. M. G. New York, N. Y.
Forney, James.....1904. B. G. Philadelphia, Pa.
Pope, Percival C.....1905. " East Milton, Mass.
Cochrane, Henry C..1905. " Chester, Pa.
Reid, George C.....1904. B. G. Washington, D. C.
Goodrell, Mancil C...1906. " Lexington, Va.
Meade, Robert L.....1903. " Lexington, Mass.
Muse, William S.....1900. " Cambridge, Md.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MARINE CORPS.

The Marine Corps in active service as now organized under various acts of Congress comprises 332 officers and 9,100 enlisted men

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS.

		Date of Commission.	Department
	Major-General, Comdt.		
1	Elliott, George F.....	May 13, 1908	
	Colonels.		
1	Denny, Frank L.....	Mar. 3, 1899	Q. M.
2	Murphy, Paul St. C.....	Dec. 9, 1904	Line.
3	Lauchheimer, Charles H.	Dec. 15, 1904	A. A. & I.
4	Biddle, William P.....	Feb 28, 1905	Line.
5	Waller, Littleton W. T..	Mar 11, 1905	Line.
6	Dickens, Randolph.....	Apr. 1, 1905	Line.
7	Wood, Thomas N.....	Feb 1, 1906	Line.
8	Karmany, Lincoln.....	May 13, 1908	Line.
9	Doyen, Charles A.....	Jan. 15, 1909	Line.
10	Richards, George.....	Jan. 31, 1909	Pay.
11	Mahoney, James E.....	Nov. 27, 1909	Line.
	Lieutenant-Colonels.		
1	Prince, Thomas C.....	Mar. 3, 1903	Q. M.
2	Haines, Henry C.....	Dec. 15, 1904	A. A. & I.
3	Barnett, George.....	Feb. 28, 1905	Line.
4	Moses, Franklin J.....	Feb. 1, 1906	Line.
5	Pendleton, Joseph H....	Jan. 1, 1908	Line.
6	McCawley, Charles L. .	May 13, 1908	Q. M.
7	Lejeune, John A.....	May 13, 1908	Line.
8	Cole, Eli K.....	May 13, 1908	Line.
9	Lane, Rufus H.....	May 13, 1908	A. A. & I.
10	Kane, Theodore P.....	Jan. 15, 1909	Line.
11	Dawson, William C.....	Jan. 31, 1909	Pay.
12	Lucas, Lewis C.....	Nov. 27, 1909	Line.

		Date of Commission.	Department
	Majors.		
1	Radford, Cyrus S.....	Mar. 3, 1903	Q. M.
2	Long, Charles G.....	June 18, 1903	Line.
3	Magill, Louis J.....	June 18, 1903	A. A. & I.
4	Fuller, Ben H.....	Dec. 27, 1903	Line.
5	Moses, Laurence H.....	Mar. 6, 1904	Line.
6	Neville, Wendell C.....	June 4, 1904	Line.
7	Treadwell, Thomas C...	Dec. 9, 1904	Line.
8	McLemore, Albert S....	Dec. 15, 1904	A. A. & I.
9	Williams, Dion.....	Feb. 28, 1905	Line.
10	Myers, John T.....	Apr. 1, 1905	Line.
11	Catlin, Albertus W.....	June 4, 1905	Line.
12	McKelvy, William N...	June 16, 1906	Line.
13	Russell, John H.....	June 16, 1906	Line.
14	Shaw, Melville J.....	Jan. 1, 1908	Line.
15	Bannon, Philip M.....	Jan. 2, 1908	Line.
16	Hall, Newt. H.....	Jan. 2, 1908	Line.
17	Lemly, William B.....	May 13, 1908	Q. M.
18	Butler, Smedley D.....	May 13, 1908	Line.
19	Leonard, Henry.....	May 13, 1908	Line.
20	Thorpe, George C.....	May 13. 1908	Line.
21	Hill, Charles S.....	May 13, 1908	Line.
22	Porter, David D.....	May 13, 1908	A. A. & I.
23	Davis, Henry C.....	May 13, 1908	Line.
24	Roosevelt, Henry L.....	May 13, 1908	Q. M.
25	Reid, George C.....	Jan. 15, 1909	Line.
26	Reisinger, Harold C.....	Jan. 31, 1909	Pay.
27	Dunlap, Robert H.....	Nov. 27, 1909	Line.

The Organized and Unorganized Militia of the U. S.

COMPILED for THE WORLD ALMANAC from the latest official reports.

The Militia law of January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, provides: "That the militia shall consist of every able bodied male citizen of the respective States * * * and every able bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard * * * or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories; the remainder to be known as the reserve militia."

	States and Territories.	Official Designation of the Organized Militia.	Gen'l and Gen'l Staff Officers.	Regiment'l and Comp. Officers.	Total Commission-d.	Enlisted Men.	Tot'l Commis'd and Enlisted (Org'ized Militia).	Reserve Militia (Unorganized).
1	Alabama	Alabama National Guard	44	176	221	3,093	3,314	350,000
2	Arizona	National Guard of Arizona	1	42	43	588	631	40,000
3	Arkansas	Arkansas National Guard	36	93	129	1,327	1,456	310,000
4	California	National Guard of California	41	151	192	2,348	2,540	264,823
5	Colorado	National Guard of Colorado	18	53	71	774	845	131,000
6	Connecticut	Connecticut National Guard	25	161	186	2,677	2,863	116,368
7	Delaware	Organized Militia of Delaware	7	33	40	361	401	32,000
8	District of Columbia	National Guard of District of Columbia	13	123	136	1,329	1,343	62,634
9	Florida	Florida State Troops	28	73	101	1,242	1,343	251,748
10	Georgia	National Guard of Georgia	33	206	239	2,794	3,033	500,000
11	Hawaii	National Guard of Hawaii	12	37	49	557	606	8,000
12	Idaho	National Guard of Idaho	12	47	59	592	651	30,000
13	Illinois	Illinois National Guard	79	441	520	6,165	6,685	1,031,488
14	Indiana	Indiana National Guard	33	165	198	2,293	2,491	637,740
15	Iowa	Iowa National Guard	17	199	216	2,523	2,739	300,548
16	Kansas	Kansas National Guard	24	105	129	1,383	1,512	376,533
17	Kentucky	Kentucky State Guard	25	134	159	1,941	2,100	335,000
18	Louisiana	Louisiana State National Guard	25	86	111	1,248	1,359	350,000
19	Maine	National Guard of the State of Maine	15	92	107	1,221	1,328	103,043
20	Maryland	Maryland National Guard	25	132	157	1,911	2,068	180,000
21	Massachusetts	Massachusetts Volunteer Militia	88	355	443	5,538	5,981	522,825
22	Michigan	Michigan National Guard	49	155	204	2,578	2,782	700,000
23	Minnesota	National Guard of Minnesota	36	165	201	2,747	2,948	220,000
24	Mississippi	Mississippi National Guard	27	100	127	1,325	1,452	318,558
25	Missouri	National Guard of Missouri	45	178	223	3,217	3,440	500,000
26	Montana	National Guard of Montana	9	31	40	501	541	35,225
27	Nebraska	Nebraska National Guard	13	89	102	990	1,092	130,000
28	Nevada (a)	Nevada National Guard	....	....	....	....	....	15,000
29	New Hampshire	New Hampshire National Guard	29	102	131	1,545	1,676	40,000
30	New Jersey	National Guard of New Jersey	109	260	369	4,116	4,485	543,170
31	New Mexico	National Guard of New Mexico	8	19	27	181	208	65,000
32	New York	National Guard of New York	215	766	981	14,503	15,484	1,429,129
33	North Carolina	North Carolina National Guard	52	163	215	1,903	2,118	200,000
34	North Dakota	North Dakota National Guard	9	55	64	663	727	60,000
35	Ohio	Ohio National Guard	74	421	495	5,511	6,006	1,085,110
36	Oklahoma	Oklahoma National Guard	9	47	56	938	994	135,000
37	Oregon	Oregon National Guard	21	91	112	1,457	1,569	125,000
38	Pennsylvania	National Guard Pennsylvania	102	630	732	9,776	10,508	1,072,223
39	Rhode Island	Rhode Island National Guard	23	87	110	1,041	1,151	90,000
40	South Carolina	National Guard of South Carolina	29	151	180	1,751	1,931	210,261
41	South Dakota	South Dakota National Guard	15	58	73	707	780	68,250
42	Tennessee	National Guard of Tennessee	6	116	122	1,401	1,523	400,000
43	Texas	Texas National Guard	44	172	216	2,378	2,594	485,000
44	Utah	National Guard of Utah	11	36	47	359	406	30,000
45	Vermont	National Guard of Vermont	6	57	63	767	830	46,500
46	Virginia	Virginia Volunteers	20	150	170	2,222	2,392	250,000
47	Washington	National Guard of Washington	4	50	54	969	1,023	175,000
48	West Virginia	West Virginia National Guard	21	95	116	1,194	1,310	150,000
49	Wisconsin	Wisconsin National Guard	23	175	196	2,898	3,096	438,472
50	Wyoming	Wyoming National Guard	9	33	41	408	449	1,800
	Total		1,629	7,356	8,975	109,951	118,926	14,969,448

(a) No organized militia.

Alaska has no militia, though provision is made for such if need arises. Guam and Samoa have each a small provisional force, used more for police purposes than for military. The Philippines have a constabulary force which can be used either for police or war purposes, provided the latter is on the islands. Porto Rico has a regiment of eight companies of infantry which is a part of the army. The enlisted men of this regiment are natives of Porto Rico. The reserve militia in the Southern States is assumed to include negroes capable of bearing arms.

Intercollegiate Athletic Association

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized in December, 1905, on the initiative of New York University, with over sixty universities and colleges as members; includes every important college in the United States except Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Cornell. President, Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A.; Secretary, Prof. F. W. Nicholson, Middletown, Ct. Annual meeting is held each year in New York City in the week after Christmas.

The Navy.

FLAG OFFICERS.

ADMIRAL.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Duty.*	*Where Stationed.*
Admiral	George Dewey	President General Board	Washington, D. C.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Duty.*	*Where Stationed*
Rear-Admiral	Uriel Sebree	Commanding Pacific Fleet	Flagship Tennessee.
"	William Swift	Commandant Navy Yard	Boston, Mass.
"	Conway H. Arnold	President Naval Ex. and Ret. Bds.	Washington, D. C.
"	Adolph Marix	Chairman Light House Board	Washington, D. C.
"	Raym'd P. Rodgers	President Naval War College, Commandant Naval Station, Narragansett Bay and 2d Naval district	Newport, R. I.
"	Royal R. Ingersoll	Member General Board	Washington, D. C.
"	Seaton Schroeder	Commanding Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Connecticut.
"	Richard Wainwright	Commanding 3d Div. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Georgia.
"	John A. Rodgers	Commandant Navy Yard	Puget Sound, Wash.
"	James D. Adams	Commandant Naval Station	Charleston, S. C.
"	William P. Potter	Chief Bureau Navigation	Washington, D. C.
"	Nathan E. Niles	Governor Naval Home	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Giles B. Harber	Comdg. 3d Sq. Pacific Fleet	Flagship Charleston.
"	Newton E. Mason	Chief Bureau Ordnance	Washington, D. C.
"	Arthur P. Nazro	Commandant Naval Stations Cavite and Olongapo, P. I.	Cavite, P. I.
"	William W. Kimball	Member Board on Construction	Washington, D. C.
"	Uriah R. Harris	Commandant Navy Yard	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Edward B. Barry	Comdg. 2d Div. Pacific Fleet	Flagship West Virginia.
"	Herbert Winslow	Navy Yard (G. C. M. duty)	Boston, Mass.
"	Albert G. Berry	Commandant Pacific Naval district	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Thomas S. Phelps	Commandant Navy Yard	Mare Island, Cal.
"	Kossuth Niles	Member Light House Board	Washington, D. C.
"	Samuel P. Comly	Comdg. 4th Div. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Virginia.
"	John Hubbard	Office Asst. Sec. Navy & Mem. Gen. Bd.	Washington, D. C.
"	Corwin P. Rees	Commandant Naval Station	Hawaii.
"	Lewis C. Heilner	Supervisor Naval Auxiliaries	New York, N. Y.
"	Joseph B. Murdock	Commandant Navy Yard	New York, N. Y.

RETIRED LIST.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Residence.*
Rear-Ad.	Cipriano Andrade	New York, N. Y.
"	George W. Baird	Washington, D. C.
"	Albert S. Barker	Washington, D. C.
"	Alexander B. Bates	Binghamton, N. Y.
"	Robert M. Berry	Detroit, Mich.
"	Warner B. Bayley	Washington, D. C.
"	George A. Bicknell	New Albany, Ind.
"	John V. B. Bleecker	Jamestown, R. I.
"	Gottfried Blocklinger	Washington, D. C.
"	George M. Book	Leave abroad.
"	Royal B. Bradford	Washington, D. C.
"	George Brown	Indianapolis, Ind.
"	Willard H. Brownson	Washington, D. C.
"	William G. Buehler	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	William T. Burwell	Leave abroad.
"	Silas Casey	Washington, D. C.
"	French E. Chadwick	Newport, R. I.
"	Colby M. Chester	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles E. Clark	Greenfield, Mass.
"	Richardson Clover	Washington, D. C.
"	Geo. P. Colvocoresses	Litchfield, Ct.
"	Francis A. Cook	Northampton, Mass
"	Philip H. Cooper	Morristown, N. J.
"	Albert R. Conden	Bd. Nav. Ordnance.
"	Joseph E. Craig	Washington, D. C.
"	Bartlett J. Cromwell	Washington, D. C.
"	William S. Cowles	Chf. Bu. Equipm't.
"	Charles H. Davis	Jamestown, R. I.
"	Benjamin F. Day	Glasgow, Va.
"	William P. Day	Leave abroad.
"	James H. Dayton	South Bend, Ind.
"	Francis H. Delano	Portsmouth, N. H.
"	Francis W. Dickins	Washington, D. C.
"	Franklin J. Drake	Leave abroad.
"	Andrew Dunlap	Washington, D. C.
"	Nehemiah M. Dyer	Melrose, Mass.
"	Joseph G. Eaton	Assinippi, Miss.
"	James Entwistle	Paterson, N. J.
"	Robley D. Evans	Duty with Gen. Bd.
"	William H. Everett	Newport, R. I.
"	Oscar W. Farenholt	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Wells L. Field	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	William M. Folger	Leave abroad.
"	John D. Ford	Baltimore, Md.
"	Charles T. Forse	Pittsburgh, Pa.
"	James M. Forsyth	Shamokin, Pa.
Rear-Ad.	Perry Garst	Annapolis, Md.
"	Edward H. Gheen	Washington, D. C.
"	William C. Gibson	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	Caspar F. Goodrich	Pomfret, Ct.
"	Franklin Hanford	Scottsville, N. Y.
"	D. B. Harmony	Washington, D. C.
"	P. F. Harrington	Yonkers, N. Y.
"	John M. Hawley	Washington, D. C.
"	Joseph N. Hemphill	Washington, D. C.
"	Francis J. Higginson	Cold Springs, N. Y.
"	John A. Howell	Warrenton, Va.
"	Henry L. Howison	Yonkers, N. Y.
"	John J. Hunker	Put in Bay, Ohio.
"	Charles T. Hutchins	Washington, D. C.
"	George E. Ide	New York, N. Y.
"	Richard Inch	Washington, D. C.
"	Theodore F. Jewell	Washington, D. C.
"	Mortimer L. Johnson	Portsmouth, N. H.
"	Louis Kempff	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Harry Knox	Annapolis, Md.
"	Ben. P. Lamberton	Washington, D. C.
"	Eugene H. C. Leutze	Cmdt. N. Yd., Wash.
"	Edwin Longnecker	Wernersville, Pa.
"	Leavitt C. Logan	Washington, D. C.
"	John Lowe	Washington, D. C.
"	Stephen B. Luce	War Coll., Newport.
"	Nicoll Ludlow	New York, N. Y.
"	Henry W. Lyon	Paris, Me.
"	M. R. S. Mackenzie	Morristown, N. J.
"	Alfred T. Mahan	War Coll., Newport.
"	Henry N. Manney	Erie, Pa.
"	Henry B. Mansfield	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	Ed. O. Matthews	Cambridge, Mass.
"	Washburn Maynard	Nar'sett Pier, R. I.
"	Alex. H. McCormick	Annapolis, Md.
"	Bowman H. McCalla	Santa Barbara, Cal.
"	John McGowan	Washington, D. C.
"	Thomas C. McLean	New Hartford, N. Y.
"	William W. Mead	New York, N. Y.
"	John P. Merrell	Ocean Park, Cal.
"	John F. Merry	Somerville, Mass.
"	Merrill Miller	Berkeley, Cal.
"	Edwin K. Moore	Leave abroad.
"	Chas. S. Norton	Westfield, N. J.
"	Charles O'Neil	Boston, Mass.
"	Edwin C. Pendleton	Washington, D. C.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Rear-Ad.	Thomas Perry	Port Deposit, Md.
"	George W. Pigman	Washington, D.C.
"	Ebenezer S. Prime	Huntington, N. Y.
"	Francis M. Ramsay	Washington, D. C.
"	John J. Read	Mt. Holly, N. J.
"	Allen V. Reed	Washington, D. C.
"	William H. Reeder	Leave abroad.
"	George C. Reiter	Leave abroad.
"	George C. Remey	Washington, D. C.
"	Henry B. Robeson	Walpole, N. H.
"	Frederick Rodgers	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles R. Roelker	Washington, D. C.
"	Albert Ross	North Chicago, Ill.
"	James H. Sands	Chester H'hts, Pa.
"	Winfield S. Schley	Washington, D. C.
"	John Schouler	Annapolis, Md.
"	Charles D. Sigsbee	Washington, D. C.
"	Thos. O. Selfridge	Washington, D.C.
"	Frederic Singer	New Orleans, La.
"	John A. B. Smith	Atlantic City, N. J.
"	Albert S. Snow	Brookline, Mass.
"	Charles S. Sperry	War Coll., Newp't.
"	Arthur B. Speyers	New York, N. Y.
"	Oscar F. Stanton	New London, Ct.
Rear-Ad.	Thomas H. Stevens	Washington, D. C.
"	Yates Stirling	Baltimore, Md.
"	Charles H. Stockton	Washington, D. C.
"	Daniel D. V. Stuart	Washington, D. C.
"	George W. Sumner	Patchogue, L. I.
"	Wm. T. Swinburne	Schenectady, N. Y.
"	Fred'k M. Symonds	Galesville, Wis.
"	E. D. Taussig	Leave abroad.
"	Silas W. Terry	Washington, D. C.
"	Chapman C. Todd	Annapolis, Md.
"	Joseph Trilley	San Francisco, Cal.
"	John H. Upshur	Leave abroad.
"	Samuel W. Very	N'ton Cent., Mass.
"	Asa Walker	Annapolis, Md.
"	George H. Wadleigh	Dover, N. H.
"	Eugene W. Watson	Washington, D. C.
"	John C. Watson	Louisville, Ky.
"	Aaron W. Weaver	Bella Vista, Va.
"	Harrie Webster	Richmond, Va.
"	Clifford H. West	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	William H. Whiting	Berkeley, Cal.
"	George F. F. Wilde	North Easton, Mass.
"	William C. Wise	San Francisco, Cal.

COMMODORES.*

RETIRED LIST.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Commodore	Charles W. Bartlett	Worcester, Mass.
"	W. H. Beehler, Comdt.	Key West, Fla.
"	Charles G. Bowman	Delphi, Ind.
"	W. Braunersreuther, Iona Is.	N. Y.
"	James H. Bull	Leave abroad.
"	John B. Collins	Annapolis, Md.
"	R. G. Davenport	Washington, D.C.
"	Robt. G. Denig.	Insp. Bu. St. Eng.
"	Geo. L. Dyer	Washington, D. C.
"	William C. Eaton	Hamilton, N. Y.
"	Frank H. Eldridge.	Insp. Bu. St. Eng.
"	Rogers H. Galt	Norfolk, Va.
"	James H. Gillis	Ridgway, Pa.
"	William S. Hogg	Washington, D. C.
"	Dennis H. Mahan	Warrenton, Va.
"	A. McCrackin	San Francisco, Cal.
"	W. S. Moore	Duxbury, Mass.
"	Henry Morrell	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Commodore	J. A. H. Nickels	Richmond, Va.
"	Nathaniel J. K. Patch	Boston, Mass.
"	Geo. H. Peters	Washington, D.C.
"	Chas. P. Perkins	Berkeley, Cal.
"	R. L. Phythian	Annapolis, Md.
"	Theodoric Porter	Atlantic City, N. J.
"	Stacy Potts	Vallejo, Cal.
"	E. F. Qualtrough.	Washington, D.C.
"	I. S. K. Reeves.	Bd. I. & S. Wash., D.C.
"	John M. Robinson	Washington, D. C.
"	Karl Rohrer	Com. San Juan, P.R. St.
"	Frank E. Sawyer	Newtonville, Mass.
"	H. N. Stevenson	San Francisco, Cal.
"	W. H. Turner	Cincinnati, O.
"	A. V. Wadhams	Wadhams Mills, N. Y.
"	Rush R. Wallace	Washington, D. C.
"	Moses L. Wood	Washington, D. C.

*The grade of Commodore on the active list has been abolished.

The following are the dates of future retirements of Rear-Admirals (named in the order of their rank) now on the active list, for age limit, under the law: Uriel Sebree, February 20, 1910; William Swift, March 17, 1910; Conway H. Arnold, November 14, 1910; Adolph Marix, May 10, 1910; Raymond P. Rodgers, December 20, 1911; Royal R. Ingersoll, December 4, 1909; Seaton Schroeder, August 17; 1911; Richard Wainwright, December 17, 1911; John A. Rodgers, July 26; 1910; James D. Adams, May 4, 1910; William P. Potter, May 10, 1912; Nathan E. Niles, December 27, 1909; Giles B. Harber, September 24, 1911; Newton E. Mason, October 14, 1912; Arthur P. Nazro, December 3, 1912; William W. Kimball, January 9, 1910; Uriah R. Harris, September 14, 1911; Edward B. Barry, October 20, 1911; Herbert Winslow, September 22, 1910; Albert G. Berry, September 16, 1910; Thomas S. Phelps, November 7, 1910; Kossuth Niles, June 14, 1911; John Hubbard, May 19, 1911; Corwin P. Rees, September 4, 1910; Samuel P. Comly, July 13, 1911; Lewis C. Heilner, January 29, 1911; Joseph B. Murdock, February 13, 1913.

THE NAVY.

The active list of the Navy comprises 1,872 commissioned and 368 warrant officers, not including 1,216 midshipmen at sea and at the Naval Academy. There are 724 commissioned and 89 warrant officers on the retired list. The enlisted strength allowed by law is 44,500 men and apprentice seamen.

MARINE CORPS.

The United States Marine Corps consists of a force of 339 officers and 9,100 men. Major-General George F. Elliott is commandant.

CAPTAINS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 30, 1909.

Name.	Present Duty.	Commission	Name.	Present Duty.	Commission
Hugo Osterhaus	Com. 2d Div. At. Fleet	Feb. 19, 1906	Lucien Young	Navy Yard, Mare Island.	July 1, 1906
Albert C. Dillingham	Mem. Ex. & Ret. Boards	Feb. 19, 1906	Wm. H. H. Southerland	Mem. Ex. & Ret. B'ds	July 22, 1906
Charles E. Vreeland	Ch. Intelligence Off.	Apr. 13, 1906	Charles E. Fox	Com. Wabash	Aug. 5, 1905
John B. Milton	Com. Independence	June 6, 1906	John C. Fremont	Com. Mississippi	Oct. 10, 1906
Aaron Ward	Pres. B'd Insp. & Survey	June 6, 1906	Albert Mertz	Com. Lancaster	Nov. 2, 1906
Sidney A. Staunton	Member General Bd.	June 12, 1906	Vincendon L. Cottman	Navy Yard, Puget Sound.	Feb. 8, 1907
Chauncey Thomas	Insp. 3d L. H. Dist.	July 1, 1906	Thomas B. Howard	Member General Bd	Feb. 24, 1907
William A. Marshall	Com. N. Yd. Norfolk	July 1, 1906	Walter C. Cowles	Comdg. Hancock	Mar. 19, 1907
Austin M. Knight	Mem. Bd. Nav. Ordnance.	July 1, 1907	Henry T. Mayo	Com. California	Sep. 7, 1908
Charles J. Badger	Com. Kansas	July 1, 1907	Charles C. Rogers	Com. Washington	Oct. 25, 1908
Reginald F. Nicholson	Mem. Bd. Insp. & Survey.	July 1, 1907	John T. Newton	Com. Nebraska	Oct. 30, 1908
Edmund B. Underwood.	War College, Newport	July 1, 1907	Benjamin Tappan	Com. Indiana	Nov. 12, 1908
Frank A. Wilner	Com. Nav. Yd. Portsmouth	July 1, 1907	Charles F. Pond	Com. Pennsylvania	Nov. 12, 1908
Charles B. T. Moore	Com. Colorado	July 1, 1907	Walter McLean	Navy Yard, Washington.	Dec. 15, 1908
Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder.	Supt. Naval Observatory.	July 1, 1907	Washington L. Chambers	Com. Louisiana	Dec. 17, 1908
Alfred Reynolds	Com. Franklin	July 1, 1907	James C. Gillmore	Com. Maryland	Dec. 23, 1908

CAPTAINS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—*Continued.*

Name.	Present Duty.	Commission	Name.	Present Duty.	Commission
Bradley A. Fiske	Com. Tennessee	Aug. 28, 1907	Charles A. Gove	Naval Academy	Jan. 7, 1909
John M. Bowyer	Supt. Naval Academy	Nov. 8, 1907	De Witt Coffman	Com. New Jersey	Feb. 1, 1909
George B. Ransom	Insp. duty Bu. St. Eng.	Nov. 8, 1907	Thomas D. Griffin	Com. Rhode Island	Mar. 2, 1909
Abraham V. Zane	Navy Yard, Portsmouth.	Dec. 6, 1907	Richard T. Mulligan	Bureau of Navigation	Mar. 11, 1909
John R. Edwards	Insp. duty Bu. St. Eng.	Jan. 3, 1908	Francis H. Sherman	A.&H. Hosp. Hot Springs	June 16, 1909
James M. Helm	Navy Yard, Boston	Jan. 28, 1908	Reynold T. Hall	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng.	June 18, 1909
Albert B. Willits	Insp. duty Bu. St. Eng.	Jan. 28, 1908	William F. Fullam	Com. Nav. Tr. St. Newport	June 24, 1909
Cameron McR. Winslow	Supervisor N. Y. Harbor.	Jan. 28, 1908	Albert G. Winterhalter.	Hydrographer	July 1, 1909
Alexander Sharp	Com. Virginia	Apr. 23, 1908	John M. Orchard	Com. West Virginia	July 1, 1909
Nathaniel R. Usher	Asst. Bu. Navigation Ord. Com. Michigan	Apr. 23, 1908	Augustus F. Fechteler	Mem. B'd Insp. & Survey Ord. Com. S. Carolina	July 1, 1909
Frank F. Fletcher	Com. Vermont	May 15, 1908	Edward E. Wright	Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.	July 1, 1909
Frank E. Beatty	Com. Wisconsin	July 1, 1908	Albert Gleaves	Office Asst. Secty. Navy.	July 1, 1909
Robert M. Doyle	Com. Missouri	July 1, 1908	James P. Parker	Navy Yard, Norfolk	July 1, 1909
Wythe M. Parks	Navy Yard, New York	July 1, 1908	Ben W. Hodges	Com. Nav. St. New Orleans	July 1, 1909
Frank H. Bailey	Navy Yard, New York	July 1, 1908	Herbert O. Dunn	Com. Idaho	July 1, 1909
William B. Caperton	Secty. Light House Bd.	July 1, 1908	Albert W. Grant	Com. Connecticut	July 1, 1909
James T. Smith	Com. South Dakota	July 1, 1908	Valentine S. Nelson	Navy Yard, Mare Island.	July 1, 1909
George S. Willits	Insp. duty Bu. St. Eng.	July 1, 1908	William S. Benson	Ch. of Staff Pacific Fleet	July 24, 1909
Walter F. Worthington	Naval Academy	July 1, 1908	Frank M. Bostwick	Navy Yard, Portsmouth	Sept. 3, 1909
William N. Little	Insp. duty Bu. St. Eng.	July 1, 1908	Thomas S. Rodgers	Com. New Hampshire	Sept. 15, 1909
Templin M. Potts	Com. Georgia	July 11, 1908	John G. Quinby	Com. Montana	Oct. 23, 1909
Burns T. Walling	Navy Yard, New York	July 19, 1908	James H. Glennon	Navy Yard, New York	Oct. 25, 1909
Clifford J. Boush	Com. North Carolina	July 20, 1908	William R. Rush	Navy Yard, Boston	Nov. 16, 1909
James H. Sears	Nav. At. Tokio & Peking.	Aug. 1, 1908	Harry S. Knapp	Duty General Board.	Nov. 20, 1900

COMMANDERS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 30, 1909.

William L. Rodgers	War College, Newport	Dec. 27, 1905	Charles W. Dyson	Bureau of Steam Eng.	May 15, 1908
Harry McL. P. Huse	Com. Celtic	Feb. 25, 1907	Frederick L. Chapin	Nav. At. Paris & S. Ptsb'rg	July 1, 1908
Roy C. Smith	War College, Newport	Jan. 7, 1906	Alexander S. Halstead	Com. Vicksburg	July 1, 1908
George W. McElroy	Insp. Duty, Bu. St. Eng.	Jan. 7, 1906	Harry A. Field	Waiting Orders	July 1, 1908
Robert S. Griffin	Asst. to Bu. St. Eng.	Jan. 22, 1906	Chester M. Knepper	Bureau of Ordnance	July 1, 1908
Edward Lloyd, Jr.	Com. Wilmington	Feb. 19, 1906	Clarence S. Williams	Duty General Board	July 1, 1908
Richard M. Hughes	Chg. Nav. Rec. Sta., N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1906	Frank K. Hill	Com. Marietta	July 1, 1908
Frank W. Bartlett	Naval Academy	Apr. 13, 1906	Roger Wells	Com. New Orleans	July 1, 1908
George R. Clark	Naval Academy	June 6, 1906	John D. McDonald	Com. Chattanooga	July 1, 1908
William P. White	Com. Wolverine	June 6, 1906	Hilary P. Jones	Nav. Sta. Cavite, P. I.	July 1, 1908
George E. Burd	Navy Yard, Boston	June 12, 1906	William R. Shoemaker	Com. Chester	July 1, 1908
John H. Shipley	Com. Des Moines	June 29, 1906	Charles M. Fahs	Ins. 1st L. H. Dist	July 1, 1908
James H. Oliver	Com. Albany	June 30, 1906	Charles P. Plunkett	Insp. duty Bu. Equip.	July 1, 1908
John E. Craven	Com. Dubuque	July 1, 1906	Volney O. Chase	Asst. to Bu. of Ordnance.	July 4, 1908
John J. Knapp	Com. Cheyenne	July 1, 1906	Patrick W. Hourigan	War College, Newport	July 11, 1908
John Hood	Com. Ships Nav. Academy	July 1, 1906	George R. Slocum	Sick lv. San Fran., Cal.	July 19, 1908
Edward E. Hayden	Naval Observatory	July 1, 1906	William G. Miller	Ins. 12th L. H. Dist	July 20, 1908
Benjamin C. Bryan	Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.	July 1, 1906	George W. Kline	Com. Castine	Aug. 1, 1908
Charles H. Harlow	Com. Panther	July 1, 1906	Joseph Strauss	Com. Montgomery	Sept. 3, 1908
Clarence A. Carr	Navy Yard, Mare Island.	July 22, 1906	Robert L. Russell	Judge Advocate-General.	Sept. 7, 1908
William A. Gill	Com. Texas	Aug. 5, 1906	Harrison A. Bispham	Ins. 4th L. H. Dist	Oct. 25, 1908
Harold P. Norton	Bureau of Steam Engin'g	Oct. 10, 1906	Armistead Rust	Com. Hist	Oct. 30, 1908
Frank M. Bennett	Ins. 7th L. H. Dist	Nov. 2, 1906	George R. Evans	Com. Salem	Nov. 12, 1908
John H. Gibbons	Com. Charleston	Dec. 25, 1906	Edward W. Eberle	Com. Pensacola	Dec. 15, 1908
Thomas Snowden	Com. Mayflower	Feb. 8, 1907	Charles M. McCormick	Com. Albatross	Dec. 17, 1908
Thomas F. Carter	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm. Eng.	Feb. 18, 1907	William W. Gilmer	Insp. duty Bu. Ordnance.	Jan. 7, 1909
Frederic C. Bowers	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm. Eng.	Feb. 24, 1907	Robert E. Coontz	Naval Academy	Feb. 1, 1909
George R. Salisbury	Com. Mohican	Mar. 19, 1907	Wm. H. G. Bullard	Naval Academy	Feb. 25, 1909
John L. Purcell	Com. Paducah	Mar. 19, 1907	Webster A. Edgar	Ins. 9th L. H. Dist	Mar. 2, 1909
Robert F. Lopez	Com. Glacier	July 1, 1907	Joseph W. Oman	Navy Yard, New York	Mar. 11, 1909
Frank W. Kellogg	Com. Prairie	July 1, 1907	Philip Andrews	Aid Secretary Navy	May 27, 1908
Reuben O. Bitler	En route Pacific Fleet	July 1, 1907	Harold K. Hines	Naval Academy	June 16, 1909
Charles C. Marsh	Navy Department	July 1, 1906	George F. Cooper	Ex. Off. Rhode Island	June 18, 1909
Harry Phelps	Com. Culgoa	July 1, 1907	Joslah S. McKean	Ex. Off. Connecticut	June 24, 1909
Albert A. Ackerman	Navy Yard, Wash., D.C.	July 1, 1907	Charles H. Hayes	Com. Princeton	July 1, 1909
Albert P. Niblack	Com. Tacoma	July 1, 1907	Kenneth McAlpine	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm. Eng.	July 1, 1909
Edward Simpson	Naval Attache, London	July 1, 1907	Benton C. Decker	Bureau of Steam Eng.	July 1, 1909
Thomas W. Kinkaid	Navy Yard, Norfolk	July 1, 1907	Mark L. Bristol	Chg. Torpedo St. Newport	July 1, 1909
William S. Sims	Com. Minnesota	July 1, 1907	Newton A. McCully	Ex. Off. California	July 1, 1909
Louis S. Van Duzer	Nav. Sta. Olongapo, P. I.	July 1, 1907	Levi C. Bertolette	Waiting orders	July 1, 1909
Wilson W. Buchanan	Com. Helena	July 1, 1907	Edward T. Witherspoon	Ex. Off. Nebraska	July 1, 1909
William J. Maxwell	Duty General Board	July 1, 1907	Geo. W. Logan	Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.	July 1, 1909
William S. Smith	Bd. Insp. and Survey	July 1, 1907	Henry F. Bryant	Naval Academy	July 1, 1909
John F. Luby	Navy Yard, Boston	July 1, 1907	Andrew T. Long	Naval Attache, Rome	July 1, 1909
Hugh Rodman	Com. Cleveland	July 1, 1907	Edward H. Durell	Naval Academy	July 1, 1909
John A. Hoogewerff	Com. Galveston	July 6, 1907	Archibald H. Scales	Hydrographic Office	July 1, 1909
Edward E. Capehart	Com. Denver	July 8, 1907	Victor Blue	Com. Yorktown	July 1, 1909
Henry B. Wilson	Mem. B'd Insp. & Survey	July 12, 1907	Clarence M. Stone	Ins. 14th L. H. Dist	July 1, 1909
Gustav Kaemmerling	Bureau of Steam Engin'g	July 26, 1907	Thomas Washington	Com. Dolphin	July 1, 1909
Emil Theiss	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm. Eng.	Aug. 28, 1907	Archibald H. Davis	Ex. Off. Georgia	July 1, 1909
Spencer S. Wood	Com. New York	Oct. 13, 1907	Guy H. Burrage	Navy Yard, Wash., D.C.	July 1, 1909
Guy W. Brown	Com. Buffalo	Nov. 8, 1907	Frank Marble	War College, Newport	July 24, 1909
William B. Fletcher	Com. Birmingham	Nov. 18, 1907	Ashley H. Robertson	Navy Yard, Puget Sound	Aug. 1, 1909
Marbury Johnston	Navy Yard, Puget Sound,	Dec. 6, 1907	Carlo B. Brittain	Naval Academy	Sept. 3, 1909
Edwin A. Anderson	Navy Yard, Mare Island.	Dec. 6, 1907	Casey B. Morgan	Ins. 11th L. H. Dist.	Sept. 15, 1909
Joseph L. Jayne	Duty General Board	Jan. 3, 1908	William M. Crose	Duty with Delaware	Oct. 15, 1909
Albert L. Key	Ch. of Staff. At. Fleet	Jan. 28, 1908	John F. Hubbard	Nav. Yard, Portsmouth	Oct. 23, 1909
William L. Howard	Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.	Jan. 28, 1908	Marcus L. Miller	Insp. 15th L. H. Dist	Oct. 25, 1909
Robert B. Higgins	Insp. duty. Bu. St'm. Eng.	Jan. 30, 1908	Lloyd H. Chandler	Bureau of Navigation	Nov. 16, 1909
John C. Leonard	Insp. duty. Bu. Ordnance	Apr. 23, 1908	Oscar W. Koester	En route Home	Nov. 20, 1909
John M. Ellicott	Insp. 13th L. H. Dist	Apr. 24, 1908			

Abbreviations: Bu.—Bureau; Ch.—Chief; Com.—Commanding; Eng.—Engineer or Engineering; Ex.—Executive; Insp.—Inspector or Inspection; Nav.—Naval; Off.—Officer; Sta.—Station; St.—Steam.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.*	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
ARMORED VESSELS. SEAGOING BATTLE-SHIPS.								
Alabama	B S	1896	11,552	17	11,207	$4,665,820	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	16 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F.
Arkansas*	B S	....	26,000	20	28,000	.....	12 12-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Connecticut	B S	1903	16,000	19	16,500	$7,911,175	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-auto., 4 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal m.
Delaware	B S	1907	20,000	21	25,000	5,702,757	10 12-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Florida*	B S	....	21,825	21	28,000	‡6,000,000	10 12-in. B L R, 16 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Georgia	B S	1901	14,948	19	19,000	6,543,531	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Idaho	B S	1904	13,000	17	10,000	5,558,731	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 8 7-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F G, 6 3-pdr. S A., 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a.
Illinois	B S	1897	11,552	17	12,757	4,621,408	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	16 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Indiana	B S	1891	10,288	15	9,607	5,983,371	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 4 6-in. R F guns.	20 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Iowa	B S	1893	11,346	17	11,933	5,871,206	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F guns.	22 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Kansas	B S	1904	16,000	18	19,545	7,565,620	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-auto., 2 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. a.
Kearsarge	B S	1896	11,520	17	11,788	5,043,591	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr., 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Kentucky	B S	1896	11,250	17	12,179	4,998,119	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F guns.	20 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Louisiana	B S	1903	16,000	19	20,748	7,425,613	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-automatic, 2 1-pdr. automatic, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Maine	B S	1899	12,500	18	15,603	5,381,903	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 8 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Massachusetts	B S	1891	10,288	16	10,240	6,047,117	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	20 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Michigan	B S	1906	16,000	18	16,500	†3,585,000	8-12-in. B L R.....	22 3-in. semi-auto., 2 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a., 2 30 cal. m.
Minnesota	B S	1903	16,000	19	20,235	7,442,103	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-auto., 2 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. m.
Mississippi	B S	1904	13,000	17	10,000	5,629,183	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 8 7-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F G, 6 3 pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a.
Missouri	B S	1900	12,500	18	15,845	5,258,260	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 8 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F.
Nebraska	B S	1902	14,948	19	21,283	6,773,259	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in B L R, 12 6-in. R F gns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
New Hampshire	B S	1905	16,000	18	16,500	6,354,139	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
New Jersey	B S	1902	14,948	19	23,089	6,536,726	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
North Dakota	B S	1907	20,000	21	25,000	5,971,122	10 12-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. m.
Ohio	B S	1899	12,500	18	16,220	5,265,504	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 8 3-pdr. R F, 6 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Oregon	B S	1891	10,288	17	11,037	6,575,032	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	20 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a.
Rhode Island	B S	1902	14,948	19	20,310	6,536,568	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3 in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
South Carolina	B S	1906	16,000	18	16,500	5,097,355	8 12-in. B L R	22 3-in. semi automatic, 2 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Texas	B S	1889	6,315	17	8,507	4,202,121	2 12-in. B L R, 6 6-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 4 37 mm. H R C, 2 Colts.
Utah§	B S	....	21,825	21	28,000	†3,946,000	10 12-in. B L R, 16 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30 cal. m.
Vermont	B S	1904	16,000	18	17,982	7,563,963	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-automatic, 4 1-pdr. automatic, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Wyoming§	B S	....	26,000	20	28,000	.....	12 12-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.

* Figures showing complete cost are given as far as possible. In other cases contract price of hull and machinery is indicated.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Virginia	B S	1902	14,948	19	22,841	$6,703,651	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 3-in F, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Wisconsin	B S	1897	11,552	17	12,452	4,723,894	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	16 6-pdr. R F, 6 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
ARMORED CRUISERS.								
Brooklyn	A C	1893	9,215	22	18,425	4,423,790	8 8-in. B L R, 12 5-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F field, 4 30-cal. a., 1 30-cal. m.
California	A C	1902	13,680	22	29,000	5,341,754	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F field, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Colorado	A C	1901	13,680	22	26,837	5,692,142	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3 pdr. S A R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F field, 2 machine, 6 a. guns, Colts.
Maryland	A C	1901	13,680	22	28,059	5,682,894	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F field, 2 machine, 6 a. guns, Colts.
Montana	A C	1905	14,500	22	23,000	5,707,579	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. machine, 2 30-cal. automatic.
New York	A C	1890	8,150	21	17,075	4,346,642	4 8-in. B L R, 10 5-in. R F guns.	8 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F.
North Carolina	A C	1905	14,500	22	23,000	5,062,592	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. machine, 2 30-cal. automatic.
Pennsylvania	A C	1901	13,680	22	28,600	5,707,579	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R. F. G.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 2 machine, 6 automatic.
South Dakota	A C	1902	13,680	22	28,543	4,735,160	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F field, 4 30-cal. a, 2 30-cal. m.
Tennessee	A C	1903	14,500	22	26,963	6,144,802	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	22 3-in. R F, 12 3 pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F, 6 automatic.
Washington	A C	1903	14,500	22	27,152	6,146,302	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	22 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F, 2 machine, 2 automatic.
West Virginia	A C	1901	13,680	22	26,135	5,729,057	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F field, 2 machine, 2 automatic.
DBL. TURRET MONITORS.								
Amphitrite	C D	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	2,195,980	4 10-in. B L R, 2 4-in. R F guns.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 5 1 pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 1 30-cal. a, 2 37-in. mm. R C.
Miantonomoh	C D	1874	3,990	10.5	1,426	2,540,136	4 10-in. B L R.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 1 Colt.
Monadnock	C D	1875	3,990	12	3,000	2,756,760	4 10-in. B L R, 2 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 1 pdr. R F.
Monterey	C D	1889	4,084	13.6	5,104	2,761,371	2 12-in. B L R, 2 10-in. B L R.	6 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Puritan	C D	1875	6,060	12.4	3,700	3,395,465	4 12-in. B L R, 6 4-in. R F guns.	6 6-pdr. R F G, 2 1-pdr. R F G, 2 Colt automatic, 2 machine.
Terror	C D	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	2,217,102	4 10-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F guns.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 37 mm. H R C, 2 1-pdr. R F.
SIN. TURRET MONITORS								
Cheyenne (1)	C D	1899	3,225	11.80	2,259	1,590,380	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F guns.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr, R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Ozark (2)	C D	1899	3,225	12.03	1,739	1,623,879	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F guns.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Tallahassee (3)	C D	1899	3,225	12.40	2,336	1,518,179	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F guns.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr., R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Tonopah (4)	C D	1899	3,225	13.04	1,970	1,619,052	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F guns.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS.								
Albany	P C	....	3,430	20.5	7,400	[illegible]	10 5-in. R F guns.	10 3-pdr. SA, 2 1-pdr. RF, 1 3-in. F, 2 Colts.
Atlanta	P C	1883	3,000	15.60	3,500	568,971	6 6-in. R F, 2 8-in. B L R.	6 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.
Baltimore	P C	1887	4,413	20.09	8,778	1,976,729	12 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-pdr. R F, 6 3-in. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 4 automatic, 1 3-in. R F field, 4 30-cal. a.
Boston	P C	1883	3,035	15.60	4,300	568,925	6 6-in. R F, 2 8-in. B L R.	6 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. RF field. 2 30-cal. a
Charleston	P C	1902	9,700	22	27,200	3,826,411	14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. automatic, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. machine, 4 30-cal. automatic, 2 3-in. field.
Chattanooga	P C	1900	3,200	16.5	5,303	1,686,594	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colt automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Chicago	P C	1883	4,500	18	9,000	†889,000	4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F guns.	9 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.
Cincinnati	P C	1890	3,183	19	8,290	2,371,904	11 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.

(1) Formerly named Wyoming. (2) Formerly named Arkansas. (3) Formerly named Florida. (4) Formerly named Nevada.

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THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Cleveland	P C	1900	3,200	16.5	4,640	$1,374,809	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colt automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Columbia	P C	1890	7,375	22.8	18,269	3,909,011	1 8-in. B L R, 2 6-in. R F, 8 4-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.
Denver	P C	1900	3,191	16.75	6,135	1,415,060	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colt automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Des Moines	P C	1900	3,200	16.5	5,340	1,426,101	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colt automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Detroit	C	1890	2,072	19	5,207	1,233,039	10 5-in. R F guns.	6 6 pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.
Galveston	P C	1901	3,200	16.5	5,073	1,736,774	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colt automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Marblehead	C	1890	2,072	18.4	4,937	1,291,162	10 5-in. R F guns.	6 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. field.
Milwaukee	P C	1902	9,700	22	24,000	3,935,225	14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. automatic, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 .30 cal. machine, 8 .30 cal. automatic, 2 3-in. field.
Minneapolis	P C	1891	7,350	23.073	20,544	3,849,996	1 8-in. B L R, 2 6-in. R F, 8 4-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.
Montgomery	C	1890	2,072	19.05	5,580	1,267,109	....	4 6-pdr. R F.
Newark	P C	1888	4,083	19	8,727	1,830,117	12 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in R F, 6 3-pdr. S. A, 4 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. field, 4 .30 cal. a.
New Orleans	P C	....	3,430	20	7,500	‖	10 5-in. R F.	10 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 .30 cal. automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Olympia	P C	1891	5,865	21.686	17,080	2,979,283	10 5-in. R F guns, 4 8-in. B L R, 11 5-in. R.	14 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Philadelphia	P C	1888	4,410	19.678	8,653	1,958,660	.....	Housed over.
Raleigh	P C	1889	3,183	19	8,500	2,199,729	11 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. field.
Reina Mercedes	C	....	2,835	17	....	**	.....	Housed over.
San Francisco	P C	1888	4,083	19.525	9,761	2,135,303	8 5-in. R F.	Housed over.
St. Louis	P C	1902	9,700	22	27,264	3,818,177	14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. automatic, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 .30 cal. machine, 8 .30 cal. automatic, 2 3-in. field.
Tacoma	P C	1900	3,200	16.58	5,287	1,398,781	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colt automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Unarmored Steel Vessels, Scout Cruisers.								
Birmingham	S C	1905	3,750	24	16,000	1,778,221	2 5-in. R F, 6 3-in. R F.	2 torpedo tubes.
Chester	S C	1905	3,750	24	16,000	1,950,480	2 5-in. R F, 6 3-in. R F.	2 torpedo tubes.
Salem	S C	....	3,750	24	16,000	1,541,571	2 5-in. R F, 6 3-in. R F.	2 torpedo tubes.
Gunboats.								
Bennington	G B	1888	1,710	17.5	3,380	769,317	6 6-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 .30 cal. Colts, 4 1-pdr. R F.
Castine	G B	1891	1,177	16	2,180	671,464	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 Colt, a.
Concord	G B	1888	1,710	16.8	3,359	705,283	6 6-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 .30 cal. Colts.
Don Juan de Austria**	G B	....	1,130	12	1,500	180,000	6 3-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Helena	G B	1894	1,397	13	1,988	539,042	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Isla de Cuba**	G B	....	1,030	13	2,700	215,000	6 3-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 Colts.
Isla de Luzon**	G B	....	1,030	11	2,700	215,000	4 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 Colts.
Machias	G B	1891	1,177	15.46	2,046	657,761	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Nashville	G B	1894	1,371	16.	2,536	586,368	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Petrel	G B	1887	890	11.79	1,095	464,035	4 6-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, a.
Wilmington	G B	1894	1,397	15.08	1,894	531,192	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colts.
Yorktown	G B	1887	1,740	16	3,392	768,030	6 6-in. R F guns.	4 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Annapolis	C G B	1896	1,010	13	1,227	375,417	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Dubuque	C G B	1903	1,085	12	1,193	442,403	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Marietta	C G B	1896	1,990	13	1,054	351,424	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 Colt.
Newport	C G B	1896	1,010	12	1,008	403,956	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 Colt.
Paducah	C G B	1903	1,085	12	1,200	506,922	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Princeton	C G B	1896	1,010	10.64	835	400,645	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Vicksburg	C G B	1896	1,010	13	1,118	388,750	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Wheeling	C G B	1896	990	12	1,081	348,515	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 Colt.
Special Class.								
Dolphin	D B	1883	1,486	16	2,253	†321,602	2 4-in. R F guns.	3 6-pdr. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Vesuvius	D G B	1904	929	21	3,795	†349,728	.....	1 3-pdr. R F.
Cumberland	T S	1904	1,800	..	....	581,868	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F guns, 2 1-pdr. R F guns, 2 Colts.
Intrepid	T S	1904	1,800	..	....	550,891	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F guns, 2 1-pdr. R F guns, 2 Colts.
Boxer	T B	1904	345	..	....	116,630	.....	.....
Severn	T S	1895	1,175	..	. . .	464,415	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F guns, 2 1-pdr. R F guns, 2 Colts.
Auxiliary Cruisers.								
Buffalo	S C	1892	6,000	14.5	3,600	575,000	2 5-in., 4 4-in. R F guns.	2 6-mm. Colts, 6 6-pdr.
Dixie	S C	1893	6,114	14	3,800	575,000	8 5-in. R F guns.	4 6 & 4 1-pdr., 2 Colts, 1 3-in. f.

The Ram Katahdin has been stricken from the navy list. * Under construction. † Contract price of hull and machinery. ‡ To be built at navy yard. § Contracted for but not yet building ‖ Purchased during Spanish War. ** Captured from Spain.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Panther	I C	1889	3,380	13	....	$375,000	6 5-in., 2 4-in. R F guns	6 3-pdr., 1 Colt, 1 3-in. field
Prairie	I C	1890	6,620	14.5	3,800	575,000	8 6-in. R F guns.	6 6-pdr., 4 3-pdr., 2 Colts, 4 1-pdr.
Yankee	I C	1892	6,225	12.5	3,800	575,000	8 5-in. R F guns.	6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 Colts.
TORPEDO BOATS.								
Bagley	T B	1900	175	29	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Bailey	T B	1898	280	30	5,600	210,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Barcelo†	T B	....	66	17	600	....	.....	.....
Barney	T B	1900	175	29	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Biddle	T B	1900	175	28	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Blakeley	T B	1899	196	26	3,000	159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Cushing	T B	1888	105	22.5	1,720	82,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Dahlgren	T B	1897	146	30	4,200	194,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Davis	T B	1897	154	23	1,750	81,546	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
De Long	T B	1899	196	26	3,000	159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Du Pont	T B	1896	165	28	....	144,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Ericsson	T B	1892	120	24	1,800	113,500	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Farragut	T B	1897	279	30	5,878	227,500	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Foote	T B	1896	142	24	2,000	97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Fox	T B	1897	154	23	1,750	81,546	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Goldsborough	T B	1898	255	30	6,000	214,500	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Gwin	T B	1897	45	20	850	39,000	.....	1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
MacKenzie	T B	1897	65	20	850	48,500	.....	1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Manly	T B	...	....	19	850	24,250	.....	2 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
McKee	T B	1897	65	..	850	45,000	.....	2 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Morris	T B	1897	104	24	1,750	85,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Porter	T B	1896	165	28	....	144,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Rodgers	T B	1896	143	24	2,295	97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Rowan	T B	1896	210	27	3,200	160,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Shubrick	T B	1899	200	26	3,375	129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Somers	T B	....	150	17	1,900	72,997	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Stiletto	T B	1888	318	18	359	25,000	.....	.....
Stockton	T B	1899	200	26	3,275	129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Stringham	T B	1898	340	30	7,200	236,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
T. A. M. Craven	T B	1897	146	30	4,200	194,000	.....	4 1 pdr. R F. 2 18-in. W T.
Talbot	T B	1897	46	21	850	39,000	.....	1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Thornton	T B	1899	200	25	3,000	129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Tingey	T B	1899	165	25	3,000	168,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Wilkes	T B	1899	165	26	3,495	146,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Winslow	T B	1896	142	24	2,000	97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
SUBMARINE.§								
Adder	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Bonita*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Cuttlefish	S T B	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Grampus	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Grayling*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Holland	S T B	....	74	8	45	150,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Moccasin	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Norwhal*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Octopus	S T B	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Pike	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Plunger	S T B	1901	168	8	160	170,000	.....	2 W T.
Porpoise	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Salmon*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Snapper*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Stingray*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Shark	S T B	1901	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Tarpon*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Tarantula	S T B	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Viper	S T B	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
TOR.-BOAT DESTROYERS.								
Bainbridge	T D	1899	420	29	8,000	283,000	.....	2 3-in. & 5 6-pd. R F, 2 18-in. W T
Burrows*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Barry	T D	1899	420	29	8,000	283,000	.....	2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Chauncey	T D	....	420	29	8,000	283,000	.....	2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Dale	T B D	1899	420	28	8,000	260,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Decatur	T B D	1899	420	28.10	8,000	260,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Drayton*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Flusser*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Hopkins	T B D	1899	408	29.02	7,200	291,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Hull	T B D	1899	408	28.04	7,200	291,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Lamson*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Lawrence	T B D	1899	446	28.41	6,375	281,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F. and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Macdonough	T B D	1899	430	28.03	6,125	281,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 7 6-pdr. S-A.
Mayrant*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
McCall*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Paulding*	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Paul Jones	T B D	1899	480	28.91	7,980	285,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.

†The Nicholson and O'Brien have been stricken from the Navy List. * Under construction or contracted for. §Other submarines contracted for are named as follows: Barracuda, Carp, Pickerel, Seal, Skate, Skipjack, Sturgeon, Thrasher, Tuna.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots	Horse Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Perkins*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perry	T B D	1899	480	28.32	9,100	285,000	....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Preble	T B D	1899	480	28.03	7,600	285,000	....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Preston*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reid*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Roe*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sterrett*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stewart	T B D	1900	420	29.69	8,000	282,000	....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Terry*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Truxton	T B D	1899	433	29.58	8,300	286,000	....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.
Warrington*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Whipple	T B D	1899	433	28.24	8,300	286,000	....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.
Worden	T B D	1899	433	29.86	8,300	286,000	....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.
Monaghan	T B D	....	742	29.50	12,000	629,000	....	5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Trippe	T B D	....	742	29.50	12,000	659,500	....	5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Walke	T B D	....	742	29.50	12,000	648,000	....	5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Ammen	T B D	....	742	29 50	12,000	648,000	....	5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Patterson	T B D	....	742	29.50	12,000	637,000	....	5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.

* Under construction or contracted for.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

CORRECTED UP TO DECEMBER 1, 1909.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-chief.

Connecticut, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Schroeder), Capt. Albert W. Grant.

Kansas, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Chas. J. Badger.
Vermont, 1st C. B. S., Capt. Frank F. Fletcher.

Louisiana, 1st C. B. S.. Capt. Washington I. Chambers.

SECOND DIVISION.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

Minnesota, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Capt. Osterhaus), Comdr. William S. Sims.

Idaho, 1st C. B. S., Capt. Herb. O. Dunn.
Mississippi, 1st C. B. S., Capt. John C. Fremont.

New Hampshire, 1st C. B. S., Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

Georgia, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Wainwright), Capt. Templin M. Potts.

Nebraska, 1st C.B.S..Capt. John T. Newton.
New Jersey, 1st C. B. S., Capt. De Witt Coffman.

Rhode Island, 1st C. B. S., Capt. Thomas D. Griffin.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

Virginia, 1st C. B S., (Flagship of Capt. Comly), Capt. Alexander Sharp.

Ohio, 1st C. B. S., Capt. Clifford J. Boush.
Missouri, 1st C. B. S., Capt. Robert M. Doyle

Wisconsin, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Frank E. Beatty.

ARMORED CRUISER SQUADRON.

Capt. Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

North Carolina, A. C., Capt. Clifford J. Boush.

Montana, A. C. ...Capt. John G. Quinby.

New York, A. C., Comdr. Spencer S. Wood.

AUXILIARIES TO THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

Brutus (collier)
Hannibal (collier)
Hector (collier)

Leonidas (collier)
Mars (collier)
Vestal (collier)

Vulcan (collier)
Celtic (supply ship),
Culgoa (supply ship),

Panther (repair ship),
Yankton (tender),

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander.

Tennessee, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Uriel Sebree), Capt. Bradley A. Fiske.

California, A. C., Capt. Henry T. Mayo.
South Dakota, A. C., Capt. James T. Smith.

Washington, A. C., Capt. Charles C. Rogers.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

West Virginia, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Barry), Capt. John M. Orchard.

Colorado, A. C., Capt. Charles B. T. Moore.

Maryland, A.C..Capt. James C. Gillmore.
Pennsylvania, A. C., Capt. Charles F. Pond.

SECOND SQUADRON.

THIRD DIVISION.

Milwaukee, P. C.....Lieut.-Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor | St. Louis, P. C.....Lieut.-Comdr. William V. Pratt.

FOURTH DIVISION.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.

Rear-Admiral John Hubbard ordered to command.

FIRST DIVISION.

Charleston, P. C.. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Harber), Comdr. John H. Gibbons.	Cleveland,* P. C.,Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Denver,† P. C., Comdr. Edward E. Capehart.	Galveston,‡ P. C., Comdr. John A.Hoogewerff.

*The Cleveland will be brought home in the Spring of 1910 to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

†The Denver will leave the Asiatic Station about December 1 for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

‡The Galveston will be brought home in the Spring of 1910 for repairs.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chattanooga, § P. C., Comdr. John D. McDonald. Wilmington, G., Com. Edward Lloyd, Jr. Villalobos, G.....Ensign Roy C. Smith.	Callao, G..Ensign Claude A. Bonvillian. Mindoro, G....Lieut. Chandler K. Jones. Samar, G....Ensign Thomas Withers, Jr. Arayat, G..Lieut.-Comdr. Matt H. Signor.	Paragua, G.....:Ensign Roy L. Lowman. Helena, G..Comdr. Wilson W.Buchanan.

§The Chattanooga will be brought home in the Spring of 1910 to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

VESSELS OF TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Chauncey	Bainbridge	Barry	Dale

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Alexander (collier)	Pompey (collier)	Glacier (supply ship)	Relief (hospital ship)
Justin (collier)	Saturn (collier)	Buffalo (transport)	
Nanshaw (collier)	Arethusa (supply ship)	Rainbow (transport)	

For complete list and stations of United States Naval Vessels see "Monthly Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory," which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy.

Abbreviations 1st C. B. S.—First-class battleship. A. C.—Armored cruiser. P. C.—Protected cruiser. C. C.—Converted cruiser. C.—Cruiser. C. G.—Converted gunboat. Col.—Collier. Dest.—Destroyer. G.—Gunboat. M.—Monitor. Mer. Com.—Merchant complement. T. B.—Torpedo boat. Sta. ship—Station ship. R. S.—Receiving ship.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ENLISTMENT.

The term of enlistment in the Navy is four years, except for boys under eighteen, who enlist for minority, with the consent of parents or guardian. Minors over eighteen are enlisted without the consent of parents or guardian, but they must furnish a birth certificate or verified written statement of parent or guardian as to their age. Only American citizens of good character who may reasonably be expected to remain in the service are enlisted, and every applicant must pass the required physical examination, be able to read and write English and take the oath of allegiance. No boy under seventeen can be enlisted except by special permission from the Department.

Information regarding rates, with pay, opportunities for advancement, allowances, etc., can be obtained by addressing: BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Permanent Navy Recruiting Stations are located at: Boston, Mass., 66 Hanover St.; Providence, R. I., 23 Weybosset St.; Hartford, Ct., P. O. Building; Worcester, Mass., 448 Main St.; New York, N. Y., 80 South St. and 126 West St.; Newark, N. J., 294 Market St.; Philadelphia, Pa., 1413 Filbert St.; Baltimore, Md. Bourse Bldg.; Pittsburgh, Pa., Penn Ave. and 7th St.; Wheeling, W. Va., P. O. Bldg.; Buffalo, N. Y., P O. Bldg.; Syracuse, N. Y., Bastable Block; Rochester, N. Y., P. O. Bldg.; Erie, Pa., U. S. S. WOLVERINE, foot of State St.; Cincinnati, O., P. O. Bldg.; Columbus, Central Nat'l Bk. Bldg.; Dayton, O., P. O. Bldg.; Louisville, Ky., P. O. Bldg.; Indianapolis, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; South Bend., Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Fort Wayne, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Terre Haute, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Evansville, Ind., Room 20, P. O. Bldg.; Cleveland, O., 227 Euclid Ave.; Detroit, Mich., Bamlet Bldg.; Saginaw, Mich., P. O. Bldg.; Kalamazoo, Mich., P. O. Bldg.; Grand Rapids, Powers Theatre Bldg.; Toledo, O., St. Clair and Adams Sts.; Chicago, Ill., 100 Lake St.; Milwaukee, Wis., P. O. Bldg.; Minneapolis, Minn., P. O. Bldg.; St. Paul, Minn., P. O. Bldg.; St. Louis, Mo., P. O. Bldg.; Chattanooga, Tenn., 916½ Market St.; Knoxville, Tenn., P. O. Bldg.; Atlanta, Ga., 10 N. Forsyth St.; Nashville, Tenn., P. O. Bldg.; Memphis, Tenn, Main and Madison Sts.; Birmingham, Ala., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; New Orleans, La., 730 Common St.; Omaha, Neb., P. O. Bldg; Lincoln, Neb., P. O. Bldg.; Sioux City, Ia., P. O. Bldg.; Sioux Falls, S. Dak., P. O. Bldg.; Kansas City, Mo., P. O. Bldg.; Wichita, Kan., P. O. Bldg.; Dallas, Tex., P. O. Bldg.; Fort Worth, Tex., 1207½ Main St.; San Antonio, Tex., P. O. Bldg.; Houston, Tex., City Hall Bldg.; Oklahoma City, Okla., Basset Bldg.; Denver, Col., 17th and Market Sts.; Los Angeles, Cal., 4th and Main Sts.

Enlistments are also made at all Navy Yards and Naval Stations; and in addition travelling or temporary offices are occasionally opened in cities throughout the country.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY.

Section 1466 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Generals rank with Admirals.
Lieutenant-Generals rank with Vice-Admirals.
Major-Generals rank with first nine Rear-Admirals.
Brigadier-Generals rank with Rear-Admirals after the first nine and Commodores,
Colonels rank with Captains,
Lieutenant-Colonels rank with Commanders.
Majors rank with Lieutenant-Commanders.
Captains rank with Lieutenants.
First Lieutenants rank with Lieutenants Junior Grade.
Second Lieutenants rank with Ensigns.
Cadets rank with Midshipmen.

LIBRARY

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT.

Vessels.	Length on Load Water Line.		Extreme Breadth.		Mean Draught.		Normal Coal Supply.	Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	Armor.			Protective Deck.		Complement.		Type of Engines
										Sides.	Turrets.	Barbette.	Ends.	Amidship.	Officers.	Men.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Tons.	Tons.		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.			
Alabama	368	0	72	2	23	8	800	1,286	4–18	16.5	14	15	3to4	2¾	34	647	T. S., V. T. E.
Albany	346	0	43	9	18	0	512	747	..	..	7½	..	..	3	19	333	T. S., V. T. E.
Amphitrite	289	3	55	6	14	2	250	271	..	9	7	11.5	..	1¾	23	172	T. S., I. E.
Annapolis	168	0	36	0	12	5	100	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	136	S. S., V. T. E.
Arkansas*	562	0	93	2	28	6	..	2500	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	85	1030	T. S., V. T. E.
Atlanta	277	3	42	1	15	10	382	573	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	19	285	S. S., H. C.
Baltimore	327	6	48	7	20	0	709	1,064	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	30	353	T. S., H. T. E.
Bennington	230	0	36	0	13	8	200	373	..	..	..	..	⅜	⅜	11	176	T. S., H. T. E.
Birmingham	420	0	47	1	16	9	..	1,250	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	16	340	T. S., V. T. E.
Boston	277	3	42	1	17	0	380	456	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	22	260	S. S., H. E.
Brooklyn	402	7	64	8	24	0	..	1,350	..	..	5½	8	2½	3.6	41	540	T. S., V. T. E.
California	502	0	69	6	24	1	900	2,024	2–18	5to6	6½	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Castine	204	0	32	1	12	0	125	280	..	..	..	..	⅜	5–16	11	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Charleston	424	0	66	0	22	6	650	1,500	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Chattanooga	292	0	44	0	15	9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Chester	420	0	47	1	16	9	..	1,250	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	16	340	4-Screw Turbine.
Cheyenne (1)	252	0	50	0	12	4	381	381	..	11	10	11	158	..	1.5	13	T. S., V. T. E.
Chicago	325	0	48	2	20	4	593	890	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	32	445	T. S., H. T. E.
Cincinnati	300	0	42	0	18	0	384	577	..	..	..	..	2.5	1	20	341	T. S., V. T. E.
Cleveland	292	0	44	0	15	9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Colorado	502	0	69	6	24	1	900	1,828	2–18	5to6	6	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Columbia	412	0	58	2	22	6	750	1,525	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	28	465	T. S., V. T. E.
Concord	230	0	36	0	13	5	200	381	..	..	..	..	⅜	⅜	10	191	T. S., H. T. E.
Connecticut	450	0	76	10	24	6	900	2,200	4–21	11	12	15	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Cumberland	176	0	45	8	16	5	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	320	Sail Power.
Delaware	518	9	85	2	26	11	..	2,500	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	55	872	T. S., V. T. E.
Denver	292	0	44	0	15	9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Des Moines	292	0	44	0	15	9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Detroit	257	0	37	0	14	8	200	368	..	..	..	..	7–16	5–16	12	263	T. S., V. T. E.
Dolphin	240	0	32	0	14	0	..	265	1–18 1–21	..	..	..	..	..	7	129	S. S., V. C.
Don Juan de Austria	210	0	32	0	12	6	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	S. S.
Dubuque	174	0	35	0	12	3	100	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	149	T. S., V. T. E.
Florida *	521	6	88	2	28	6	..	2,500	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	60	954	4-Screw Turbine.
Galveston	292	0	44	0	15	9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Georgia	435	0	76	2	23	9	900	1,705	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Helena	250	0	40	0	9	0	100	300	..	..	..	..	⅜	5–16	10	173	T. S., V. T. E.
Idaho	368	0	77	0	24	8	600	1,750	2–18	9	12	10	3	3	34	691	T. S., V. T. E.
Illinois	380	0	72	2	24	0	800	1,270	1–18	16	14	15	4	2¾	34	647	T. S., V. T. E.
Indiana	348	0	69	3	23	10	400	1,475	1–18	18	15	17	3	2¾	26	610	T. S., V. T. E.
Intrepid	176	0	45	8	16	5	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	320	Sail Power.
Iowa	360	0	72	2	23	10	625	1,660	4–14	14	17	15	3	2¾	35	546	T. S., V. T. E.
Isla de Cuba	192	0	30	0	12	3	159	195	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.5	8	136	T. S., H. T. E.
Isla de Luzon	192	0	30	0	12	3	159	195	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.5	8	134	T. S., H. T. E
Kansas	450	0	76	10	24	6	900	2,200	4–21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Kearsarge	368	0	72	2	23	10	410	1,503	1–18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	39	618	T. S., V. T. E.
Kentucky	368	0	72	2	23	10	410	1,503	1–18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	35	616	T. S., V. T. E.
Louisiana	450	0	76	10	24	6	900	2,200	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Machias	204	0	32	1	12	0	125	280	..	..	..	..	⅜	5–16	10	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Maine	388	0	72	2	24	3	1,000	1,867	2–18	11	12	12	4	2	41	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Marblehead	257	0	37	0	14	7	200	335	..	..	..	..	7–16	5–16	13	258	T. S., V. T. E.
Marietta	174	0	34	0	12	2	120	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	134	T. S., V. T. E.
Maryland	502	0	69	6	24	1	900	2,024	2–18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Massachusetts	348	0	69	3	23	10	400	1,475	3–18	18	15	17	3	2¾	26	560	T. S., V. T. E.
Miantonomoh	259	0	55	6	14	6	250	260	..	7	11.5	..	..	1¾	16	164	T. S., I. C.
Michigan	450	0	80	2	24	6	900	2,200	2–18	11	12	10	3	3	51	818	T. S., V. T. E.
Milwaukee	424	0	66	0	22	6	650	1,650	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Minneapolis	412	0	58	2	22	6	750	1,400	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	33	500	T. S., V. T. E.
Minnesota	450	0	76	10	24	6	900	2,200	4–21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Missouri	388	0	72	2	23	8	1,000	1,837	2–18	11	12	12	4	2.5	40	739	T. S., V. T. E.
Mississippi	375	0	77	0	24	8	600	1,750	2–21	9	12	10	3	3	34	691	T. S., V. T. E.
Monadnock	259	6	55	6	14	7	250	386	..	9	7.5	11.5	..	1¾	14	210	T. S., H. T. E.
Montana	502	0	72	10	25	0	900	2,014	4–21	5	9	8	4	2	40	821	T. S., V. T. E.
Monterey	256	0	59	0	14	10	200	233	..	13	8	13	..	3	19	215	T. S., V. T. E.
Montgomery	257	0	37	0	14	7	200	340	6	..	..	..	7–16	5–16	20	232	T. S., V. T. E.
Nashville	220	0	38	1	11	0	150	400	..	..	..	..	⅜	5–16	11	167	T. S., Q. T. E.
Nebraska	435	0	76	2	23	9	900	1,705	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Newark	311	5	49	2	19	9	400	882	—	..	..	..	3	2	35	396	T. S., H. T. E.
New Hampshire	450	0	76	10	24	6	900	2,314	4–21	9	12	11	3	3	41	841	T. S., V. T. E.
New Jersey	435	0	76	2	23	9	900	1,705	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
New Orleans	346	0	43	9	18	0	750	767	..	..	..	..	3	1¼	24	342	S. S., V. T. E.
Newport	168	0	36	0	12	2	100	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	108	T. S., V. T. E.
New York	380	6	64	10	23	3	750	1,334	2	4	5	10	6	3	25	473	T. S., V. T. E.
North Carolina	502	0	72	10	25	0	900	2,014	4–21	5	9	8	4	2	40	821	T. S., V. T. E.
North Dakota	518	9	85	2	26	11	..	2,500	2–21	..	..	..	..	..	55	872	Twin screw Tur.
Ohio	388	0	72	2	23	7	1,000	2,000	2–18	11	12	12	4	2.5	41	779	T. S., V. T. E.
Olympia	340	0	53	0	21	6	400	1,138	..	..	..	..	4¾	2	30	454	T. S., V. T. E.
Oregon	348	1	69	3	24	6	400	1,449	3–18	18	15	17	3	2¾	35	505	T. S., V. T. E.
Ozark (2)	252	0	50	0	12	2	344	344	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.

* Under construction. (1) Monitor formerly named Wyoming. (2) Monitor formerly named Arkansas.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT.

Vessels.	Length on Load Water Line.	Extreme Breadth.	Mean Draught.	Normal Coal Supply.	Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	Armor.			Protective Deck.		Complement.		Type of Engines.
							Sides.	Turrets.	Barbette.	Ends.	Amidship.	Officers.	Men.	
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Tons.	Tons.		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.			
Paducah	174 0	35 0	12 3	100	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	149	T. S., V. T. E.
Pennsylvania	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	1,828	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Petrel	181 0	31 0	11 6	100	213	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	8	126	T. S., H. T. E.
Philadelphia	327 6	48 7	19 6	400	1,074	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	34	359	T. S., H. T. E.
Princeton	168 0	36 0	12 9	100	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	130	S. S., V. T. E.
Puritan	290 3	60 1	18 0	307	314	..	14	8	14	..	2	22	248	T. S., H. C.
Raleigh	300 0	42 0	18 0	575	571	..	..	..	..	2.5	1	20	297	T. S., V. T. E.
Reina Mercedes	292 0	43 3	16 9	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	500	.....
Rhode Island	435 0	76 2	23 9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Salem	420 0	47 1	16 9	..	1,250	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	16	340	2-screw Turbine.
San Francisco	310 0	49 3	20 4	350	678	..	..	..	..	3	2	24	319	T. S., H. T. E.
Severn	175 0	37 0	16 0	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	Sail Power.
South Carolina	450 0	80 2	24 6	900	2,200	2-21	11	12	10	3	3	51	818	T. S., V. T. E.
South Dakota	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	2,024	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
St. Louis	424 0	66 0	22 6	650	1,500	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Tacoma	292 0	44 1	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Tallahassee (3)	252 0	50 0	12 2	355	355	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Tennessee	502 0	72 10	25 0	910	1,762	4-21	5	9	7	3	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E.
Terror	259 6	55 6	14 6	250	285	..	7	11.5	..	..	1¾	14	164	T. S., I. C.
Texas	301 4	64 1	22 6	500	845	..	12	12	..	3	2	30	398	T. S., V. T. E.
Tonopah (4)	252 0	50 0	12 5	338	388	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Topeka	250 0	35 0	17 9	273	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	131	T. S., H. C.
Utah*	521 6	88 2	28 6	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	60	954	4-screw Turbine.
Vermont	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,200	4-21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Vesuvius	252 0	26 0	10 0	..	132	2-18 1-21	..	..	..	..	..	4	47	T. S., V. T. E.
Vicksburg	168 0	36 0	12 1	100	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	128	S. S., V. T. E.
Virginia	435 0	76 2	23 9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Washington	502 0	72 10	25 0	900	1,762	4-21	5	9	7	4	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E.
West Virginia	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	2,024	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Wheeling	174 0	34 0	12 3	120	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	129	T. S., V. T. E.
Wilmington	250 9	40 0	9 0	100	300	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	10	189	T. S., V. T. E.
Wisconsin	368 0	72 2	23 8	800	1,245	1-18	16.5	14	15	4	1¾	54	647	T. S., T. V. E.
Wyoming*	552 0	93 2	28 6	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	85	1,030	T. S., V. T. E.
Yorktown	230 0	36 0	14 2	200	381	..	..	..	..	⅜	⅜	14	182	S. S., H. T. E.

The origin of the Navy Department may be said to date from October 13, 1775, when Congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers, mounting respectively 10 and 14 guns. Before the end of that year 15 more vessels of from 20 to 36 guns were authorized. The affairs of the Navy were at that time intrusted to a "Marine Committee." In 1798 the present department was formally created, and Benjamin Stoddart appointed the first Secretary.

NAVY-YARDS.

1. Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Charlestown Navy-Yard, Boston, Mass.
3. Portsmouth Navy-Yard, near Norfolk, Va.
4. Kittery Navy-Yard, opposite Portsmouth, N. H.
5. Philadelphia Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
6. Mare Island Navy-Yard, near San Francisco, Cal.
7. Washington City Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.
8. Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

There are naval stations at New Orleans, La.; Port Royal, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; Algiers, La.; Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.; a torpedo and training station at Newport, R. I., and a training station on Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Naval stations have been established at Tutuila, Samoa; Island of Guam; San Juan, Porto Rico; Culebra, W. I.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Honolulu, H. I., and Cavite, Philippine Islands. The latter has become an important naval base for the Asiatic squadron.

OLD VESSELS.

There are in the Navy a small number of old vessels which are unserviceable for war purposes. A number of these vessels are in service as receiving ships at the principal navy yards.

TUGS.

There are 45 tugs in the Naval Service, of which the Potomac has a displacement of 785 tons, and the two smallest, the Chickasaw and Rapido, 100 and 148 tons respectively. These vessels are distributed among the various naval stations in the United States and the Philippine Islands. The new sea-going tugs, Patapsco and Patuxent, of 755 tons each, are in course of construction.

VESSELS USED BY NAVAL MILITIA.

The following vessels have been assigned to the various naval militia: Aileen, Alert, Alvarado, Don Juan de Austria, Dorothea, Essex, Gopher, Gloucester, Hawk, Huntress, Inca, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Machias, Nashville, Oneida, Portsmouth, Puritan, Sandoval, Sylvia, Vixen, Wasp and Yantic.

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

(In service, under construction and authorized.)

First class Battleships, 33; second class Battleships, 1; Armored Cruisers, 12; Armored Ram, 1; single-turret Coast Defence Monitors, 4; double-turret Monitors, 6; Protected Cruisers, 22; Unprotected Cruiser, 3; Scout Cruiser, 3; Torpedo Boats, 9; Gunboat for Great Lakes (not begun), 1; Light draft Gunboats 3; Composite Gunboats 8; Training Ship (Naval Academy), sheathed, 1; Training Ships, 2; Training Brigantine, 1; special class (Dolphin, Vesuvius), 2; Gunboats under 500 tons, 12; Torpedo Boat Destroyers, 36; Steel Torpedo Boats, 33; Wooden Torpedo Boat, 1; Submarine Torpedo Boats, 3; Iron Cruising Vessels, steam, 3; Wooden Cruising Vessels, steam, 9; Wooden Sailing Vessels, 7; Tugs, 45; Auxiliary Cruisers, 5; Converted Yachts, 21; Colliers, 23; Transports and Supply Ships, 8; Hospital Ships, 2; Receiving Ships, 9; Prison Ships, 4; total, 362.

* Under construction. (3) Monitor formerly named Florida. (4) Monitor formerly named Nevada.

UNITED STATES NAVY PAY TABLE.

Rank.	At Sea.	On Shore Duty.	On Leave or Waiting Orders.
Admiral	$14,850	$13,500	*....
Rear-Admirals, first nine	8,800	8,000	....
Rear-Admirals, second nine	6,600	6,000	....
Brigadier-General, Commandant Marine Corps	6,600	6,000	....
Captains	4,400	4,000	....
Commanders	3,850	3,500	....
Lieutenant-Commanders	3,300	3,000	....
Lieutenants	2,640	2,400	....
Lieutenants (Junior Grade)	2,200	2,000	....
Ensigns	1,870	1,700	....
Chief Boatswains, Chief Gunners, Chief Carpenters, Chief Sailmakers	1,870	1,700	....
Midshipmen (At Nav. Acad)	600	600	....
Midshipmen (After Grad'n)	1,400	1,400	....
Mates	1,500	1,125	....
Medical and Pay Directors and Inspectors having the same rank at sea	$4,400	$4,000	*....
Fleet-Surgeons and Fleet-Paymasters	4,400	4,000	....
Surgeons and Paymasters	3,300	3,000	....
Chaplains	2,200 to 4,400	2,000 to 4,000	....
Professors and Civil Engineers	2,640 to 4,400	2,400 to 4,000	... .
Naval Constructors	2,640 to 4,400	2,400 to 4,000	....

*Generally one-half sea pay. Officers paid under old navy pay lose one half pay for each day not performing active duty. Officers receiving army pay are allowed 30 days' leave per year with full shore pay.

All officers paid under this table, below the rank of Rear-Admiral, are entitled to 10 per cent. increase upon the full yearly pay of their grades for each and every period of five years' service as "longevity pay," computed upon their total actual service in the Navy or Marine Corps, provided that the total amount of such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent. upon the full yearly pay of their grade.

Officers of the line, medical and pay corps, commissioned prior to July 1, 1899, are entitled to receive pay according to the then existing law whenever it is in excess of the pay of officers of corresponding rank in the Army.

All officers on sea duty and all officers on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States shall while so serving receive ten per centum additional of their salaries and increase as above provided, and such increase shall commence from reporting for duty on board ship or the date of sailing from the United States for shore duty beyond seas or to join a ship in foreign waters.

Warrant officers (boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, pharmacists, warrant machinists and pay clerks) are paid from $1,125 to $2,250 a year.

Commandants' clerks receive from $1,000 to $1,800 a year.

Petty officers (masters-at-arms, boatswains' mates, gunners' mates, gun captains, quartermasters, machinists, hospital stewards, yeomen, bandmasters, first musicians, coxswains, electricians, boiler-makers, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, plumbers and fitters, sailmakers' mates, carpenters' mates, oilers, printers, painters, water tenders, and hospital apprentices (first class) receive from $396 to $924 a year.

The pay of first-class seamen per month is $26; seamen gunners, $28; firemen, first class, $38; musicians, first class, $34.

The pay of second-class seamen per month is: Ordinary seamen, $21; firemen, second class, $33; shipwrights, $27; musicians, second class, $33.

The pay of third-class seamen per month is: Landsmen, for training, $17; coal passers, $24; apprentices, third class, $10.

By the Act of May 18, 1908, the pay of all active and retired enlisted men of the Navy was increased 10 per centum.

Naval Militia.

THE Naval Militia is now organized in nineteen States and the District of Columbia, as follows:

State.	Commis'd Offs.	Warrant Offs.	Petty Offs.	Men	Total.	Commanding Officer.
California	44	5	114	438	601	Capt. Geo. W. Bauer.
Connecticut	17	5	42	160	224	Com. F. S. Cornwell.
D. Columbia	14	..	46	86	146	Com. S. W. Stratton.
Georgia	3	..	6	38	47	Lieut. R. Falligant.
Illinois	51	..	114	473	638	Capt. W. F. Purdy.
Louisiana	46	6	86	497	635	Capt. J. W. Bostick.
Maine	4	..	16	49	69	Lieut. L. S. Heseltine.
Maryland	18	5	109	162	294	Com. F. H. Wagner.
Mass.	41	..	114	367	522	Capt. J. H. Dillaway, Jr.
Michigan	45	..	65	230	340	Capt. F. D. Standish.
Minnesota	11	..	17	106	134	Com Guy A. Eaton.
Missouri	9	1	18	78	106	Com. W. F. Roberts.
New Jersey	27	2	63	258	350	Com. E. M. Peters, 1st Bat.; Com. A. DeUnger, 2d Bat.
New York	53	..	90	677	820	Capt. J. W. Miller.
N. Carolina	43	4	66	251	364	Capt. T. C. Daniels.
Ohio	18	..	32	215	265	Lieut.-Com. A. F. Nicklett, 1st Bat.; Lieut.-Com. C. B. Haskins, 2d Bat.
Pen'ylvania	7	..	19	99	125	Com. J. M. Mitcheson.
Rhode Island	15	2	49	160	226	Com. W. C. Bliss.
S. Carolina	21	..	37	148	206	Lieut.-Com. C. L. Du Bos.
Wisconsin	8	..	..	44	52	Lieut.-Com. Theo. Werder.
Total	495	30	1103	4536	6164	

All matters relating to the Naval Militia come under the cognizance of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who transacts all business with the Naval Militia through the Governors and Adjutants-General (or Quartermasters-General) of the States. The officer in the Navy Department, Washington, having charge of Naval Militia matters is Commander C. C. Marsh, U. S. N.

Diplomatic and Consular Service.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	*Name and State.*	*Salary.*
Aust.-Hungary.	Charles S. Francis, N. Y.	$17,500
Brazil	Irving B. Dudley, Cal	17,500
France	Henry White, R. I	17,500
Germany	David J. Hill, N. Y	17,500
Great Britain	Whitelaw Reid, N. Y	17,500
Italy	John G. A. Leishman, Pa.	$17,500
Japan	Thomas J. O'Brien, Mich.	17,500
Mexico	David E. Thompson, Neb.	17,500
Russia	William W. Rockhill, D. C.	17,500
Turkey	Oscar S. Straus, N. Y	17,500

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Rep.	Charles B. Sherrill, N. Y.	$12,000
Belgium	Henry Lane Wilson, Wash.	12,000
Bolivia	James F. Stutesman, Ind.	12,000
Chile		12,000
China	William J. Calhoun, Ill.	12,000
Colombia	Elliott Northcott, W. Va.	10,000
Costa Rica	William L. Merry, Cal.	10,000
Cuba	Edwin V. Morgan, N. Y.	12,000
Denmark	Maurice Francis Egan, D.C.	10,000
Ecuador	Williams C. Fox, N. J	10,000
Greece	George H. Moses, N. H. ††	10,000
Guatemala	William F. Sands, D. C.	10,000
Hayti	Henry W. Furniss, Ind.	10,000
Honduras	Philip M. Brown	10,000
Morocco	H. Percival Dodge, Mass.	10,000
Netherlands	Arthur M. Beaupré, Ill. **	$12,000
Nicaragua	Horace G. Knowles, Del.	10,000
Norway	Herbert H. D. Peirce, Mass.	10,000
Panama	Herbert G. Squiers, N. Y.	10,000
Paraguay	Edward C. O'Brien, N. Y. ‡	10,000
Persia	John B. Jackson, N. J	10,000
Peru	Leslie Combs, Ky	10,000
Portugal	Charles Page Bryan, Ill.	10,000
Roumania	John R. Carter, Md. †	10,000
Salvador	William Heimke, Kan	10,000
Siam	Hamilton King, Mich	10,000
Spain	Henry Clay Ide, Vt	12,000
Sweden	Charles H. Graves, Minn.	10,000
Switzerland	Brutus J. Clay, Ky	10,000
Venezuela	William W. Russell, D. C.	10,000

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS-GENERAL.

Dominican Rep.	Fenton R. McCreery, Mich.	$10,000
Liberia	Ernest Lyon, Md	$5,000

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Argentine Rep.	Robert W. Bliss, N. Y	$2,625
Aust.-Hungary.	George B. Rives, N. Y	3,000
Aust.-Hungary.	N. O'Shaughnessy, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Brazil	Henry L. Janes, Wis	3,000
Belgium	Henry Lane Wilson, Wash.	2,625
Chile	Seth L. Pierrepont, Ct	2,625
China	Henry R. Fletcher, Pa	2,625
China	L. Harrison, Ill. (2d Sec.)	1,800
Colombia	Paxton Hibben, Ind	2,000
Cuba	Fred M. Dearing, Mo	1,800
France	A. B. Blanchard, La	3,000
France	I. B. Laughlin, Pa	2,000
France	F. M. Gunther, Va	1,200
Germany	R. S. R. Hitt, Ill	3,000
Germany	Jos. C. Grew, Mass. (2d Sec.)	2,000
Germany	G. Scholle, Minn. (3d Sec)	1,200
Great Britain	William Phillips, Mass	3,000
Great Britain	Hugh S. Gibson, Cal. (2d Sec)	2,000
Great Britain	Arthur Orr, Ill	1,200
Guatemala	Frank D. Arnold, Pa	2,000
Italy	John W. Garrett, Md	3,000
Italy	Chas. S. Wilson, Me. (2d)	2,000
Japan	Peter A. Jay, R. I	3,000
Japan	George P. Wheeler, Wash.	$2,000
Mexico	James G. Bailey, Ky	3,000
Mexico	Thomas E. Dabney, La. (2d)	2,000
Morocco		2,000
Netherlands	Charles D. White, N. J	2,625
Nicaragua		2,000
Norway	M. M. Langhorne, Va	2,000
Panama	Geo. T. Weitzel, Mo	2,000
Paraguay	A. R. Magruder, Md	2,000
Persia	Frederic O. de Biller, N. J.	2,000
Peru	William P. Cresson, Nev	2,000
Portugal	Geo. L. Lorillard, R. I	2,000
Roumania	Roland G. Harvey, Md	2,000
Russia	M. Schuyler, Jr., N. Y. (1st)	3,000
Russia	J. Van A. MacMurray, N. J. (2d	2,000
Salvador	Arthur H. Frazier, Pa	2,000
Siam	G. Cornell Tarler, N. Y	2,000
Spain	A. Campbell Turner, Mo	2,625
Sweden	Henry C. May, D. C	2,000
Switzerland	Jacob Sleeper, Mass	2,000
Turkey	Lewis Einstein, N. Y	3,000
Turkey	J. H. Gregory, La. (2d Sec.)	2,000
Venezuela	Sheldon Whitehouse, N. Y.	2,000

CONSULAR SERVICE.

C. G., Consul-General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice-Consul; D. C., Deputy Consul; C. A., Consular Assistant; Agt., Consular Agent.

There are about 1,100 consular representatives of the United States of the several grades abroad. Those at the principal places in the world are given here. Where there are a consul and vice or deputy consul at the same place only the consul is given. Consular officers are *ex-officio* notaries for all the States of the United States.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Albert R. Morawetz, Ariz.; Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, N. Y.; George H. Murphy, N. C.; Fleming D. Cheshire, N. Y.; Heaton W. Harris, O. Salaries $5,000 each.

Argentine Republic.

Buenos Ayres	R. M. Bartleman, Mass	$4,500
Rosario	Thos. B. Van Horne, Ohio, C	2,500

Austria-Hungary.

Buda-Pesth	Paul Nash, N. Y., C	3,500
Carlsbad	Will L. Lowrie, Ill	3,000
Prague	Joseph I. Brittain, Ohio, C.	3,500
Reichenberg	Charles B. Harris, Ind., C.	4,000
Trieste	Geo. M. Hotschick, Wis., C.	3,000
Vienna	Charles Denby, Ind., C. G.	6,000

Belgium.

Antwerp	H. W. Diedrich, C. G	$5,500
Brussels	Ethelbert Watts, Pa., C. G.	5,500
Ghent	William P. Atwell, C	3,000
Liege	Henry A. Johnson, C	3,000

Brazil.

Bahia	S. P. Warner, Md., C	4,000
Para	Geo. H. Pickerell, Ohio, C.	4,000
Pernambuco	Louis J. Rosenberg, Mich., C.	4,000
Rio de Janeiro	Geo. E. Anderson, Ill., C. G.	8,000
Santos	Jay White, Mich., C	4,000

* Also accredited to Roumania and Bulgaria. † Also to Servia. ** Also to Luxemburg. †† Also to Montenegro. ‡ Also to Uruguay.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—*Continued.*

Chile.

Iquique	Rea Hanna, Cal., C.	$3,000
Valparaiso	Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C.	4,500

China.

Amoy	Julian H. Arnold, Cal., C.	4,500
Canton	Leo A. Bergholz, N. Y., C.G.	5,500
Chefoo	John Fowler, Mass., C.	4,500
Foochow	Samuel L. Gracey, Mass., C.	4,500
Hankau	E. H. Dennison, O., C. G.	4,500
Harbin	Roger S. Green, Mass.	4,000
Nankin	James C. McNally, Pa., C.	4,000
Shanghai	Amos P. Wilder, Mich., C. G.	8,000
Tientsin	S. S. Knabenshue, Ohio, C.G.	5,500
Tsingtau	Wilbur T. Gracey, Mass., C.	4,000

Colombia.

Barranquilla	Chas. C. Eberhardt, Kan. C.	3,500
Bogotá	C. G.	3,500
Cartagena	Charles L. Latham., N. C., C,	2,000

Costa Rica.

San José	Samuel T. Lee, Cal., C.	3,000

Cuba.

Cienfuegos	Max J. Baehr, Neb., C.	4,500
Havana	James L. Rodgers, Ohio, C.G.	8,000
Santiago	Ross E. Holaday, Ohio, C.	4,500

Denmark and Dominions.

Copenhagen	Wallace C. Bond, Wyo., C.G.	3,000
St. Thomas	Chris. H. Payne, W. Va., C.	3,000

Dominican Republic.

Puerto Plata	Ralph J. Totten, Tenn., C.	2,000
Samana	F. Lample, Agt.	Fees.
Sar Domingo	Fen. R. McCreery, Mich., C.G.	....

Ecuador.

Guayaquil	Her. R. Dietrich, Mo., C. G.	4,500

France and Dominions.

Algiers, Africa	Albert W. Rogers, Fla., C.	2,500
Bordeaux	Alfred K. Moe, N. J., C.	4,000
Boulogne-sur-Mer	Wm. Whitman, Agt.	....
Brest	A. Pitel, Agt.	....
Calais	James B. Milner, Ind., C.	3,000
Cette	Carl D. Hagelin, Fr., Agt.	....
Cherbourg	Octave Canuet, France, Agt.	....
Cognac	George H. Jackson, Ct., C.	2,500
Dieppe	W. P. Palmer-Samborne, Agt	....
Dijon	Nicolas Chapuis, Agt.	....
Grenoble	Charles P. H. Nason, C.	2,000
Guadel'pe, W.I.	Robert T. Crane, Md., C.	2,000
Havre	James E. Dunning, Me., C.	5,000
Honfleur	John N. Bourke, Agt.	....
Lille	Chris. J. King, R. I., Agt.	....
Limoges	Eugene L. Belisle, Mass., C.	2,500
Lyons	Hunter Sharp, N. C., C.	5,000
Marseilles	Alphonse Ganlin, R. I., C. G.	5,500
Mart'que, W.I.	Geo. B. Anderson, D.C., C.	2,500
Nantes	Louis Goldschmidt, N. H., C.	3,000
Nice	William D. Hunter, Minn., C.	2,500
Paris	Frank H. Mason, Ohio, C. G.	12,000
Paris	Hanson C. Coxe, N. Y., D.C.G.	....
Paris	D. B. Mason, O., V. & D.C.G.	....
Paris	Bartley F. Yost, Kan., D.C.G.	....
Rheims	William Bardell, N. Y., C.	3,500
Roubaix	Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C.	2,500
Rouen	Charles A. Holder, Col., C.	2,000
St. Etienne	William H. Hunt, N. Y.	2,500
St. Pierre	Douglass Jenkins, S. C., C.	2,000
Tahiti, Soc. Isl.	Julius D. Dreher, S. C.	2,000
Tamatave, Madagascar	James G. Carter, Ga., C	2,500
Toulon	F. M. Mansfield, N. Y., Agt.	....

Germany.

Aix la Chapelle	Pendleton King, C.	3,000
Apia, Samoa	Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C.	3,500
Barmen	Geo. Eugene Eager, Ill., C.	3,500
Berlin	A. M. Thackara, Pa., C.G.	8,000
Bremen	William T. Fee, Ohio, C.	5,000
Breslau	Herman L. Spahr, S. C., C.	2,500
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert, Md., C.	2,500
Chemnitz	Thomas H. Norton, Ohio, C.	3,500
Coburg	Frank Dillingham, Cal., C.G.	4,500
Cologne	Hiram J. Dunlap, Ill., C.	3,500
Dantzic	Ernest A. Claaszen, Ger., Agt.	....
Dresden	T. St. J. Gaffney, N. Y., C. G.	4,500
Frankfort	Richard Guenther, Wis., C.G.	5,500
Hamburg	Rob. P. Skinner, Ohio, C.G.	$8,000
Hanover	Rob't J. Thompson, Ill., C.	3,000
Kehl	William J. Pike, Pa., C.	3,000
Leipsic	Frederick Nachod, Ger. V.C.	....
Magdeburg	Frank S. Hannah, Ill., C.	2,500
Mannheim	Samuel H. Shank, Ind., C.	3,500
Munich	Thos. W. Peters, D.C., C.G.	4,500
Nuremberg	George N. Ifft, Ida., C.	4,000
Plauen	Carl B. Hurst, D. C., C.	4,000
Stettin	W. C. Teichmann, Mo.	2,500
Stuttgart	Edward Higgins, Mass., C.	4,000

Great Britain and Dominions.

Aberdeen	Wm. P. Quann, Minn., Agt.	....
Aden, Arabia	Charles K. Moser, Va., C.	2,500
Adelaide	George H. Prosser, Agt.	...
Auckland, N.Z.	Wm. A. Prickitt, N.J., C.G.	4,500
Barbados, W.I.	Chester W. Martin, Mich., C.	3,000
Belfast, Ire.	Henry B. Miller, Ore., C.	5,000
Belize, Hond.	William L. Avery, Mont., C.	2,500
Birmingham	Albert Halstead, D. C., C.	4,500
Bloemfontein	A. E. Fichardt, S. Africa	....
Bombay, India	Charles D. Healy, Ill., V. C.	....
Bradford, Eng.	Augustus E. Ingram, Cal., C.	3,500
Brisbane	James W. Collins, Agt.	....
Bristol, Eng.	Homer M. Byington, Ct., C.	2,000
Calcutta, India	Wm. H. Michal, Neb., C. G.	6,000
Camph't'n, N.B.	Theodosius Botkin, U., C.A.	2,000
Cape Town	Julius G. Lay, D. C., C.G.	6,000
Cardiff, Wales	Lorin A. Lathrop, Cal., C.	2,500
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Frank Deedmayer, Ala., C.	2,000
Colombo, Ceylon	Wm. C. Mageissen, Minn., C.	3,000
Cork, Queenst.	Henry S. Culver, Ohio, C.	2,500
Dawson, Yukon Ter.	George C. Cole, W.V., C.	5,000
Dover	Frederick Crundall, Agt.	....
Dublin	Edwin L. Adams, N. Y., C.	4,000
Dundee	W. Stanley Hollis, Mass., C.	4,000
Dunfermline	Maxwell Blake, Mo., C.	3,000
Durban, Natal	E. S. Cunningham, Tenn., C.	3,500
Edinburgh	Rufus Fleming, Ohio, C.	3,500
Fort Erie, Ont.	Horace J. Harvey, N. Y., C.	2,000
Georgetown, Guiana	Arthur J. Clare, D. C., C.	3,500
Gibraltar	Richard L. Sprague, C.	2,500
Glasgow	John N. McCunn, Wis., C.	4,500
Halifax, N.S.	Jas. W. Ragsdale, Cal., C. G.	4,500
Hamilton, Ber.	W. Maxwell Greene, R.I., C.	2,500
Hamilton, Ont.	Jas. M. Shepard, Mich., C	3,000
Hobart, Tasm.	Henry D. Baker, Ill., C	2,000
Hong Kong	William A. Rublee, Wis., C.G.	8,000
Huddersfield	Fred. I. Bright, Ohio, C.	3,000
Hull, Eng.	Walter C. Hamm, Pa., C.	2,500
Johannesburg	E. N. Gunsaulus, O., C.	5,000
Kimberley, S.A.	A. F. Williams, Agt., Cal	....
Kingston, Jam.	Fred'ick Van Dyne, N.Y., C.	4,500
Kingston, Ont.	H. D. Van Sant, N. J., C.	2,500
Leeds	Benj. F. Chase, Pa., C.	2,500
Liverpool	H. L. Washington, D. C., C.	8,000
Londonderry	Phil. O'Hagan, Ireland, Agt.	....
Limerick	Edmund Ludlow, Agt.	....
London	John L. Griffiths, Ind., C. G.	12,000
London	R. Westacott, Mass., V. C. G.	....
London	Carl R. Loop, Ind., D. C. G.	....
Madras	Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga., C.	3,000
Malta	William H. Gale, Va., C.	2,500
Manchester	Church Howe, Neb., C.	6,000
Melbourne	John F. Jewell, Ill., C.	3,000
Moncton, N. B.	M. J. Hendrick, N. Y., C.	2,000
Montreal	William H. Bradley, Ill., C.G.	6,000
Nassau, N.P.	Julian Potter, N. Y., C.	3,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Horace W. Metcalf, Me., C.	3,000
Newcastle, N. S. W.	Geo. B. Killmaster, Mich., C.	3,000
Niagara Falls, Ont.	W. H. H. Webster, N. Y., C.	2,000
Nottingham	Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, C.	4,500
Ottawa, Ont.	John G. Foster, Vt., C. G.	6,000
Plymouth	Joseph G. Stephens, Ind., C.	2,500
Port Louis, Mauritius	P. E. Taylor, Neb., C.	2,000
Portsmouth	Joseph G. Stephens, Ind., C.	2,500

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—*Continued.*

Prescott, Ont.	Martin R. Sackett, N. Y., C.	$2,500
Quebec	Gebhard Willrich Wis., C.	3,500
St. John, N. B.	M. K. Moorhead, Pa., C.	2,000
St. John's, N. F.	James S. Benedict, N. Y., C.	2,500
St. John's, Que.	A. J. McConnico, Miss. C.	2,000
St. Steph'n, N. B.	Chas. A. McCullough, Me., C.	2,000
Sheffield	Charles N. Daniels, Ct., C.	3,000
Sherbr'ke, Que.	Paul Lang, N. H., C.	3,500
Sierra Leone	William J. Yerby, Tenn., C.	2,000
Singapore	James T. Du Bois, Pa., C. G.	4,500
Southampton	Albert W. Swalm, Iowa, C.	4,500
St. Lucia, W. I.	William Peter, Agt.	....
St. Vincent, W. I.	Ernest A. Richards, Agt.	....
Suva, Fiji	Leslie E. Brown, Suva, V. C.	Fees.
Swansea, Wales.	Jesse H. Johnson, Tex., C.	3,000
Sydney, N. S.	John E. Kehl, Ohio, C.	3,000
Sydney, N. S. W.	John P. Bray, N. Dak., C. G.	5,500
Toronto, Ont.	Robert S. Chilton, Jr., C.	4,000
Trinidad, W. I.	Franklin D. Hale, Vt., C.	3,000
Turks Island	Joseph A. Howells, Ohio, C.	2,000
Vancouver, B. C.	George N. West, D. C., C. G.	4,500
Victoria, B. C.	Abraham E. Smith, Ill., C.	4,000
Wellingt'n, N. Z.	John G. Duncan, Agt.	....
Windsor, Ont.	Harry A. Conant, Mich., C.	2,500
Winnipeg, Man.	John E. Jones, D. C., C. G.	4,500
Yarmouth, N. S.	Alfred J. Fleming, Mo., C.	2,500
Greece.		
Athens	George Horton, Ill., C.	3,000
Patras	A. Donaldson Smith, N. C., C	2,000
Guatemala.		
Guatemala	William Owen, Md., V. C.	3,500
Hayti.		
Aux Cayes	Adolph Strohm, Agt.	....
Cape Haytien	Lem. W. Livingston, Fla., C.	2,000
Jacmel	Louis Vital, Agt.	....
Port au Prince	John B. Terres, N. Y., C.	3,000
Honduras.		
Tegucigalpa	S. McClintock, Ky., C.	2,500
Italy.		
Bologna	Carlo Gardini, Italy, Agt.	....
Florence	Jerome A. Quay, Pa. C.	3,000
Genoa	James A. Smith, Vt.	4,500
Leghorn	Ernest A. Man, Fla., C.	3,000
Milan	Charles M. Caughy, Md., C.	4,000
Naples	C. S. Crowninshield, D. C., C	4,000
Palermo	William H. Bishop, C.	3,500
Rome	Chapman Coleman, Ky., C.	3,500
San Remo	Albert Ameglio, Agt.	....
Turin	A. H. Michelson, Mass., C.	2,000
Venice	James V. Long, Pa., C.	2,000
Japan.		
Nagasaki	Carl F. Deichman, Mo., C.	3,500
Kobe	David F. Wilbur, N. Y., C.	5,000
Tamsui, Formo.	Samuel C. Rest, Ill., C.	3,000
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Cal., San Francisco, Estaban de S. y Cologan, C.
Ill., Chicago, Berthold Singer, Hon. V. C.
La., New Orleans, José Texidor y Jugo, C.
Md., Baltimore, Prospero Schiaffino, Hon. V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, James Arbuckle, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Horatio C. Newcomb, Hon. V. C.
P. I., Manila, Luis Torres Acebedo, C. G.
Porto Rico, San Juan, Felix de S. y Colarte, C.
Va., Norfolk, Arthur C. Humphries, Hon. V. C.

SWEDEN.

Ala., Mobile, Robert H. Smith, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, William Matson, C.
Col., Denver, Hjalmar R. Sahlgaard, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, J. R. Lindgren, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Pearl Wight, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Birger G. Adolf Rosentwist, V. C.
Minn., Minneapolis, C. A. Smith, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Johan Gustav Nelsen, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Marcel Alonzo Viti, V. C.

SWITZERLAND.

Cal., San Francisco, Antoine Borel, C.
Ill., Chicago, Arnold Holinger, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Jacques Buff, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Edmund Luthy, C.

TURKEY.

Cal., San Francisco, George E. Hall, C. G.
D. C., Washington, Dr. Schoenfeld, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Charles Henrotin, C. G.
Mass., Boston, Frank G. Macomber, Hon. C. G.

URUGUAY.

Ill., Chicago, Juan Moffit, C.
Mass., Boston, W. Allen Taft, Jr., Prov. V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Prudencio de Murguiondo, C. G.

VENEZUELA.

Cal., San Francisco, J. L. Eastland, C.
Ill., Chicago, José M. Alvizua, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Nicolas Velez Aramburu, C.

Party Divisions

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 60TH AND 61ST CONGRESSES.

States.	Sixtieth Congress.*		Sixty-first Congress.*		States.	Sixtieth Congress.*		Sixty-first Congress.*	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	9	..	9	..	Nevada	1	..	1	..
Arkansas	7	..	7	..	New Hampshire	..	2	..	2
California	..	8	..	8	New Jersey	4	6	3	7
Colorado	..	3	3	..	New York	12	25	11	26
Connecticut	..	5	..	5	North Carolina	10	..	7	3
Delaware	..	1	..	1	North Dakota	..	2	..	2
Florida	3	..	3	..	Ohio	5	16	8	13
Georgia	11	..	11	..	Oklahoma	..	..	2	3
Idaho	..	1	..	1	Oregon	..	2	..	2
Illinois	5	20	6	19	Pennsylvania	7	25	5	27
Indiana	4	9	11	2	Rhode Island	1	1	..	2
Iowa	1	10	1	10	South Carolina	7	..	7	..
Kansas	..	8	..	8	South Dakota	..	2	..	2
Kentucky	7	4	8	3	Tennessee	8	2	8	2
Louisiana	7	..	7	..	Texas	16	..	16	..
Maine	..	4	..	4	Utah	..	1	..	1
Maryland	3	3	3	3	Vermont	..	2	..	2
Massachusetts	3	11	3	11	Virginia	9	1	9	1
Michigan	..	12	..	12	Washington	..	3	..	3
Minnesota	1	8	1	8	West Virginia	..	5	..	5
Mississippi	8	..	8	..	Wisconsin	2	9	1	10
Missouri	12	4	10	6	Wyoming	..	1	..	1
Montana	..	1	..	1					
Nebraska	1	5	3	3	Total	164	222	172	219

* As constituted at the beginning of the Congress.

PARTY DIVISIONS IN CONGRESS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN 1859.

Congresses.	Years.	Senate.					House of Representatives.				
		Dem.	Rep.	Amer.	Union.	Ind.	Dem.	Rep.	Amer.	Union.	Ind.
XXXVI	1859-1861	38	26	2	..	..	101	113	23	..	..
XXXVII	1861-1863*	10	31	..	2	..	42	106	..	28	..
XXXVIII	1863-1865*	9	36	..	5	..	75	102	..	..	9
XXXIX	1865-1867	11	41	..	..	..	40	145	..	..	..
XL	1867-1869	11	42	..	..	..	49	143	..	..	..
XLI	1869-1871	11	58	..	..	..	78	151	..	..	..
XLII	1871-1873	17	57	..	..	..	103	138	..	..	5 †
XLIII	1873-1875	20	47	..	..	7 †	92	194	..	..	14
XLIV	1875-1877	29	43	..	..	2 †	168	107	..	..	..
XLV	1877-1879	39	36	..	..	1 †	151	142	..	..	..
XLVI	1879-1881	44	32	..	..	..	148	129	..	..	16 ‡
XLVII	1881-1883	38	37	..	..	1 §	138	146	..	..	10 ‡
XLVIII	1883-1885	36	40‖	..	..	..	198	124	..	..	1 ‡
XLIX	1885-1887	34	42	..	..	..	204	120	..	..	1 ‡
L	1887-1889	37	39	..	..	..	168	153	..	..	4
LI	1889-1891	37	39	..	..	..	159	166	..	..	..
LII	1891-1893	39	47	..	..	2 ¶	236	88	..	..	8 ¶
LIII**	1893-1895	44	38	..	..	3 ¶	220	126	..	..	8 ¶
LIV	1895-1897	39	42	..	..	5 ¶	104	246	..	..	7 ¶
LV	1897-1899	34	46	..	..	10‡‡	134§§	206	..	..	16¶¶
LVI	1899-1901	26	53	..	..	11¶¶¶	163	185	..	..	9‡‡‡
LVII	1901-1903	29	56	..	..	3§§§	153	198	..	..	5‖‖‖
LVIII	1903-1905	32	58	..	..	..	174	206	..	..	2***
LVIX	1905-1907	32	58	..	..	..	136	250	..	..	..
LX	1907-1909	31	61	..	..	..	164	222	..	..	..
LXI	1909-1911	32	60	..	..	..	172	219	..	..	..

Parties as constituted at the beginning of each Congress are given. These figures were liable to change by contests for seats, etc.

* During the civil war most of the Southern States were unrepresented in Congress.

† Liberal Republicans. ‡ Greenbackers. § David Davis, Independent, of Illinois.

‖ Two Virginia Senators were Readjusters, and voted with the Republicans.

¶ People's party, except that in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress one member is classed as Silver party.

** Three Senate seats were vacant (and continued so) and two Representative seats were unfilled (Rhode Island had not yet effected a choice) when the session began. Rhode Island subsequently elected two Republicans.

‡‡ Five Populists, two Silver party, three Independents. §§ Including fifteen members classed as Fusionists. ¶¶ Including three members classed as Silver party. There was one vacancy.

‡‡‡ Six Populists, three Silver party.

¶¶¶ Five Populists, one Silver party, two Independents, and three vacancies.

‖‖‖ Three Populists, one Silver party, one Fusion party, one vacancy.

§§§ One Populist, one Silver party, one Fusionist, two vacancies.

*** Two Union Labor and two vacancies—one Democratic, one Republican

The Sixty-first Congress.

BEGAN MARCH 4, 1909, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1911.

SENATE.

President.....James S. Sherman, Rep., of New York.
Secretary.....Charles G. Bennett, Rep., of New York.

Terms Expire.	Senators.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	ALABAMA.							
1915	Jos. F. Johnston † .	D.	Birmingham..	North Carolina.	1843	.....	....	Public Official
1913	John H. Bankhead†	D.	Fayette.....	Alabama	1842	.....	....	Farming
	ARKANSAS.							
1915	James P. Clarke ...	D.	Little Rock....	Mississippi	1854	Univ. of Virginia	1878	Lawyer
1913	Jefferson Davis.....	D.	Little Rock...	Arkansas.....	1862	Vanderbilt Univ.....	1884	Lawyer
	CALIFORNIA.							
1915	George C. Perkins .	R.	Oakland	Maine.....	1839	.....	....	Merchant
1911	Frank P. Flint.....	R.	Los Angeles..	Massachussetts.	1862	.....	....	Lawyer
	COLORADO.							
1915	Chas. J. Hughes, Jr.	D.	Denver.....	Missouri	1853	Univ. of Mo.....	1872	Lawyer
1913	Simon Guggenheim	R.	Denver	Pennsylvania..	1867	.....	....	Retired
	CONNECTICUT.							
1915	Frank B. Brandegee	R.	New London.	Connecticut	1864	Yale	....	Insurance
1911	M. G. Bulkeley ‡....	R.	Hartford.....	Connecticut....	1837	.....	....	Insurance
	DELAWARE.							
1911	Henry A. Du Pont†	R.	Wintethur....	Delaware.....	1838	U. S. Military Acad..	1861	Public Official
1913	H. A. Richardson..	R.	Dover.....	Delaware.....	1853	.....	....	Canning
	FLORIDA.							
1915	Duncan U. Fletcher	D.	Jacksonville..	Georgia.....	1859	Vanderbilt	1879	Lawyer
1911	J. P. Taliaferro†...	D.	Jacksonville..	Virginia.....	1847	.....	....	Banker
	GEORGIA.							
1915	Alexander S. Clay..	D.	Marietta	Georgia.....	1853	Hiawassee (Tenn.)..	1876	Lawyer
1913	Augustus O. Bacon†	D.	Macon.....	Georgia.....	1839	Univ. of Georgia.. .	1859	Lawyer
	IDAHO.							
1915	Weldon B. Heyburn	R.	Wallace	Pennsylvania ..	1852	.....	...	Lawyer
1913	William E. Borah..	R.	Boisé.....	Illinois.....	1865	State Univ. of Kan..	1889	Lawyer
	ILLINOIS.							
1915	William Lorimer...	R.	Chicago.....	England	1861	.....	....	Corp'n Offic'l
1913	Shelby M. Cullom..	R.	Springfield ...	Kentucky	1829	Rock River.....	1853	Public Official
	INDIANA.							
1915	Benj. F. Shively...	D.	South Bend...	Indiana.....	1857	Univ. of Michigan....	1886	Lawyer
1911	Albert J. Beveridge	R.	Indianapolis...	Ohio.....	1862	De Pauw University.	1885	Lawyer
	IOWA.							
1915	Albert B. Cummins	R.	Des Moines...	Pennsylvania..	1850	Waynesburg	....	Lawyer
1913	Jona. P. Dolliver...	R.	Fort Dodge ..	West Virginia..	1858	West Va. University.	1875	Public Official
	KANSAS.							
1915	Joseph L. Bristow.	R.	Salina	Kentucky.....	1861	Baker University....	1886	Editor
1913	Charles Curtis.....	R.	Topeka.....	Kansas.....	1860	.....	....	Lawyer
	KENTUCKY.							
1915	Wm. O. Bradley†..	D.	Louisville	Kentucky	1847	.....	....	Lawyer
1913	T. H. Paynter.....	D.	Greenup.....	Kentucky	1851	Centre.....	1851	Lawyer
	LOUISIANA.							
1915	Sam. D. McEnery†	D.	New Orleans.	Louisiana	1837	Univ. of Virginia.....	....	Public Official
1913	Murphy J. Foster..	D.	Franklin	Louisiana.....	1849	Cumberland Univ ...	1870	Lawyer
	MAINE.							
1911	Eugene Hale.....	R.	Ellsworth	Maine.....	1836	.....	....	Lawyer
1913	William P. Frye....	R.	Lewiston	Maine.....	1831	Bowdoin.....	1850	Lawyer
	MARYLAND.							
1915	John W. Smith	D.	Snow Hill	Maryland.....	1845	.....	....	Lumber
1911	Isidor Rayner.....	D.	Baltimore....	Maryland.....	1850	Univ. of Virginia....	1868	Lawyer
	MASSACHUSETTS.							
1911	Henry C. Lodge....	R.	Nahant.....	Massachusetts..	1850	Harvard.....	1871	Literature
1913	Winthrop M. Crane	R.	Dalton.....	Massachusetts..	1853	.....	....	Public Official
	MICHIGAN.							
1911	Julius C. Burrows‡.	R.	Kalamazoo...	Pennsylvania..	1837	.....	....	Lawyer
1913	William A. Smith.	R.	Grand Rapids	Michigan	1859	.....	....	Lawyer
	MINNESOTA.							
1911	Moses E. Clapp....	R.	St. Paul.....	Indiana.....	1851	.....	....	Public Official
1913	Knute Nelson‡.....	R.	Alexandria...	Norway...	1843	.....	....	Lawyer
	MISSISSIPPI.							
1911	H. D. Money†.....	D.	Gulfport.....	Mississippi.....	1839	Univ. of Mississippi..	1860	Retired
1913	A. J. McLaurin†....	D.	Brandon.....	Mississippi.....	1848	.....	....	Lawyer
	MISSOURI.							
1915	William J. Stone...	D.	Jefferson City	Kentucky	1848	Univ. of Missouri....	1868	Lawyer
1911	William Warner‡..	R.	Kansas City ..	Wisconsin.....	1840	.....	....	Lawyer
	MONTANA.							
1911	Thomas H. Carter.	R.	Helena	Ohio.....	1854	.....	....	Lawyer
1913	Joseph M. Dixon...	R.	Missoula.....	N. Carolina.....	1867	Earlham.....	1889	Lawyer
	NEBRASKA.							
1911	Elmer J. Burkett..	R.	Lincoln	Iowa	1867	Tabor.....	1890	Lawyer
1913	Norris Brown.....	R.	Kearney.....	Iowa.....	1863	Iowa State Univ.....	1883	Lawyer

SENATE—*Continued.*

Terms Expire.	Senators.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	NEVADA.							
1915	F. G. Newlands....	D.	Reno.....	Mississippi.....	1848	Yale	....	Public Official
1911	George S. Nixon...	R.	Reno.....	California.....	1860	.....	....	Banker
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
1915	Jacob H. Gallinger.	R.	Concord	Canada.....	1837	Dartmouth, Medicine	1885	Public Official
1913	H. E. Burnham...	R.	Manchester...	N. Hampshire .	1844	Dartmouth.....	1865	Lawyer
	NEW JERSEY.							
1911	John Kean.....	R.	Elizabeth.....	New Jersey	1852	Columbia, Law.....	1875	Banker
1913	Frank O. Briggs....	R.	Trenton.....	New Hampshire	1851	U.S. Military Acad..	1872	Manufacturer
	NEW YORK.							
1915	Elihu Root.....	R.	New York....	New York.....	1845	Hamilton.....	1864	Lawyer
1911	C. M. Depew‡	R.	New York....	New York.....	1834	Yale	1856	Lawyer (*a*)
	N. CAROLINA.							
1915	Lee S. Overman....	D.	Salisbury.....	N. Carolina.....	1854	Trinity.....	1874	Public Official
1913	F. McL. Simmons.	D.	New Bern....	N. Carolina....	1854	Trinity (N. C.).....	1873	Lawyer
	NORTH DAKOTA.							
1915	Fount. L. Thompson	D.	Cando.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
1911	P. J. McCumber....	R.	Wahpeton.....	Illinois.....	1858	Univ. Michigan, Law	1880	Lawyer
	OHIO.							
1915	Theodore E. Burton	R.	Cleveland	Ohio.....	1851	Oberlin	1872	Lawyer
1911	Charles Dick§§	R.	Akron	Ohio.....	1858	.....	....	Lawyer
	OKLAHOMA.							
1913	Robert L. Owens...	D.	Muskogee.....	Virginia.....	1856	Wash. & Lee Univ..	1877	Public Official
1915	Thomas P. Gore....	D.	Lawton.....	Mississippi	1870	Cumberland Univ...	1892	Lecturer
	OREGON.							
1915	G. E. Chamberlain	D.	Portland.....	Mississippi	1854	Wash. & Lee Univ...	1876	Lawyer
1913	Jonathan Bourne, Jr	R.	Portland.....	Massachusetts..	1855	Harvard.....	....	Mining.....
	PENNSYLVANIA.							
1915	Boies Penrose. .. .	R.	Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania..	1860	Harvard.....	1881	Lawyer
1911	Geo. T. Oliver	R.	Pittsburgh....	Ireland	1848	Bethany	1868	Ne'spa'r Pub.
	RHODE ISLAND.							
1911	Nelson W. Aldrich‡	R.	Providence...	Rhode Island ..	1841	.....	....	Public Official
1913	Geo. P. Wetmore..	R.	Newport.....	England.....	1846	Yale.....	1867	Trustee
	S. CAROLINA.							
1915	E. D. Smith.....	D.	Florence.....	South Carolina.	1867	Woffard	1889	Farmer
1913	Benj. R. Tillman ..	D.	Trenton	South Carolina.	1847	.....	....	Farmer
	SOUTH DAKOTA.							
1915	Coe I. Crawford....	R.	Huron.....	Iowa	1858	State Univ. of Iowa..	1882	Lawyer
1913	Robert J. Gamble..	R.	Yankton.....	New York.....	1851	Lawrence Univ.....	1874	Lawyer
	TENNESSEE.							
1911	James B. Frazier..	D.	Chattanooga..	Tennessee.....	1858	Univ. Tennessee.....	1878	Lawyer
1913	Robert L. Taylor...	D.	Nashville.....	Tennessee	1850	Pennington.....	....	Lawyer
	TEXAS.							
1911	C. A. Culberson.....	D.	Dallas...	Alabama.....	1855	Virginia Mil. Inst.....	1874	Lawyer
1913	Joseph W. Bailey..	D.	Gainesville...	Mississippi.....	1863	Un. Miss. and Un. Va	....	Lawyer
	UTAH							
1915	Reed Smoot.....	R.	Provo City....	Utah..	1862	State Univ..	1880	Banker
1911	George Sutherland.	R.	Salt Lake City	England.....	1862	Univ. Michigan, Law	1883	Lawyer
	VERMONT.							
1915	W. P. Dillingham.	R.	Waterbury....	Vermont	1843	.....	....	Public Official
1911	Carroll S. Page.....	R.	Hyde Park ...	Vermont	1843	.....	....	Banker
	VIRGINIA.							
1911	John W. Daniel†...	D.	Lynchburg ...	Virginia.....	1842	Univ. of Virginia....	....	Lawyer
1913	Thomas S. Martin†	D.	Charlot'sv'lle	Virginia.....	1847	Univ. Virginia.....	1869	Lawyer
	WASHINGTON.							
1915	Wesley L. Jones...	R.	N. Yakima...	Illinois.....	1863	So. Illinois	1885	Lawyer
1911	Samuel H. Piles....	R.	Seattle.....	Kentucky.....	1858	.....	....	Lawyer
	WEST VIRGINIA.							
1911	Nathan B. Scott‡....	R.	Wheeling.....	Ohio.....	1842	.....	....	Manufacturer
1913	Stephen B. Elkins‡	R.	Elkins	Ohio.....	1841	Univ. Missouri.....	1860	Mining
	WISCONSIN.							
1915	Isaac Stephenson..	R.	Marinette.....	Canada	1829	.....	....	Lumberman
1911	Robt. M. La Follette	R.	Madison	Wisconsin.....	1855	Univ. Wisconsin	1879	Lawyer
	WYOMING.							
1911	Clarence D. Clark..	R.	Evanston.....	New York.....	1851	Iowa State Univ.....	1874	Public Official
1913	Francis E. Warren‡	R.	Cheyenne.....	Massachusetts..	1844	.....	....	Stock Raiser

D., Democrats, 34; R., Republicans, 58.

† Served in the Confederate Army during the civil war. ‡ Served in the Union Army during the civil war. (*a*) Also railroad interests. §§ Served in Spanish-American war.

VOCATIONS.—Lawyers, 50; farmers, 3; manufacturers, 2; mining, 2; editor, 1; insurance, 2; stock raiser, 1; bankers, 5; literature, 1; lecturer, 1; newspaper publisher, 1; corporation official, 1; trustee 1; public officials, 5; lumbermen, 2; canning, 1; retired, 2. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum. Congress each session votes an appropriation of 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of government.

The oldest Senator in years is Mr. Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, who is 80 years old; the youngest, Mr. Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, who is 39.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker.....Joseph G. Cannon, Rep., of Illinois.
Clerk.....Alexander McDowell, Rep., of Pennsylvania.

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	ALABAMA.							
1	George W. Taylor*†	D.	Demopolis	Alabama	1849	Univ. S. Carolina	1867	Lawyer
2	Stanley H. Dent, Jr	D.	Montgomery	Alabama	1869	Univ. of Virginia	1889	Public Official
3	Henry D. Clayton*	D.	Eufaula	Alabama	1857	Univ. of Alabama	1878	Lawyer
4	William B. Craig*	D.	Selma	Alabama	1877	Cumberland Univ.	1898	Lawyer
5	J. Thomas Heflin*	D.	Lafayette	Alabama	1869	Southern Univ	....	Public Official
6	Richmond P. Hobson*	D.	Greensboro	Alabama	1870	U. S. Naval Acad.	1889	Naval Const'r
7	John L. Burnett*	D.	Gadsden	Alabama	1854	Vanderbilt Univ	....	Lawyer
8	William Richardson*†	D.	Huntsville	Alabama	....		....	Public Official
9	O. W. Underwood*	D.	Birmingham	Kentucky	1862	Univ. of Virginia	1884	Lawyer
	ARKANSAS.							
1	R. B. Macon*	D.	Helena	Arkansas	1859		....	Lawyer
2	William A. Oldfield(a)	D.	Batesville	Arkansas	1874	Arkansas College	1896	Lawyer
3	John C. Floyd*	D.	Yellville	Tennessee	1858	Univ. of Arkansas	1879	Lawyer
4	Ben Cravens*	D.	Fort Smith	Arkansas	1872	Univ. of Missouri	1893	Lawyer
5	Charles C. Reid*	D.	Morrillton	Arkansas	1868	Vanderbilt Univ.	1887	Lawyer
6	Joseph T. Robinson*	D.	Lonoke	Arkansas	1872	Univ. of Arkansas	....	Lawyer
7	Robert M. Wallace*	D.	Magnolia	Arkansas	1857	Univ. of La.	1876	Lawyer
	CALIFORNIA.							
1	W.P. Englebright*	R.	Nevada City	Mass	1855		....	Mining Eng.
2	Duncan E. McKinlay*	R.	Santa Rosa	Canada	1862		....	Lawyer
3	Joseph R. Knowland*	R.	Alameda	California	1873		....	Banker
4	Julius Kahn*	R.	SanFrancisco	Germany	1861		....	Lawyer
5	E. A. Hayes*	R.	San Jose	Wisconsin	1855	Un.ofWisconsin	1882	Journalist
6	James C. Needham*	R.	Modesto	Nevada	1864	Un.ofMich.(Law)	1889	Lawyer
7	James McLachlan*	R.	Pasadena	Scotland	1852	Hamilton	1878	Lawyer
8	Sylvester C. Smith*	R.	Bakersfield	Iowa	1858		....	Editor
	COLORADO.							
	Edward T. Taylor (at large)	D.	Glenwood Sp.	Illinois	1858	Univ. of Michigan	1884	Lawyer
1	Atterson W. Ruckert†	D.	Rucker R'dg	Kentucky	1847		....	Stockraiser
2	John A. Martin	D.	Pueblo	Ohio	1868		....	Lawyer
	CONNECTICUT.							
	John L. Tilson(a) (at large)	R.	New Haven	Tennessee	1866	Yale	1891	Public Official
1	E. Stevens Henry*	R.	Rockville	Mass	1836		....	Public Official
2	N. D. Sperry*	R.	New Haven	Connecticut	1827		....	Stone
3	Edwin W. Higgins*	R.	Norwich	Connecticut	1874	Yale	1897	Lawyer
4	Ebenezer J. Hill*‡	R.	Norwalk	Connecticut	1845	Yale	1865	Retired
	DELAWARE.							
	William H. Heald (at large)	R.	Wilmington	Delaware	1864	Columbian	1888	Public Official
	FLORIDA.							
1	S. M. Sparkman*	D.	Tampa	Florida	1849		....	Lawyer
2	Frank Clark	D.	Gainesville	Alabama	1860		....	Lawyer
3	Dannitte H. Mays	D.	Monticello	Florida	1852	Wash. & Lee Univ.	....	Farmer
	GEORGIA.							
1	Charles G. Edwards*	D.	Savannah	Georgia	1878	Univ. of Georgia	1898	Lawyer
2	James M. Griggs*	D.	Dawson	Georgia	1861	Un. of Nashville	1881	Lawyer
3	Dudley M. Hughes	D.	Danville	Georgia	1848	Univ. of Georgia	1870	Planter
4	William A. Adamson*	D.	Carrollton	Georgia	1854	Bowdoin	1874	Farmer
5	L. F. Livingston*†	D.	Covington	Georgia	1833		....	Farmer
6	Charles L. Bartlett*	D.	Macon	Georgia	1853	Univ. of Virginia	1872	Lawyer
7	Gordon Lee*	D.	Chickamauga	Georgia	1859	Emory	1880	Farmer
8	Wm. M Howard*	D.	Lexington	Louisiana	1857	Univ. of Georgia	1877	Lawyer
9	Thomas M. Bell*	D.	Gainesville	Georgia	1861		....	Public Official
10	Thomas W. Hardwick*	D.	Sandersville	Georgia	1872	Mercer Univ	1892	Lawyer
11	W. G. Brantley*	D.	Brunswick	Georgia	1860	Univ. of Georgia	....	Lawyer
	IDAHO.							
	Thos.R.Hamer (a) (at large)	R.	St. Anthony	Illinois	1864	Hedding College	....	Lawyer.
	ILLINOIS.							
1	Martin B. Madden*	R.	Chicago	England	1855		....	Stone
2	James R. Mann*	R.	Chicago	Illinois	1856	Univ. of Illinois	1876	Lawyer
3	William W. Wilson*	R.	Chicago	Illinois	1868	Ann Arbor	1893	Lawyer
4	James T. McDermott*	D.	Chicago	Michigan	1872		....	Public Official
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	D.	Chicago	Bohemia	1866	Lake Forest Univ.	1891	Lawyer
6	William J. Moxley	R.	Chicago		....		....	
7	Fred Lundin	R.	Chicago	Sweden	1868		....	Manufacturer
8	Thomas Gallagher	D.	Chicago	N. Hampshire	1850		....	Hats.
9	Henry S. Boutell*	R.	Chicago	Mass	1856	Harvard	1876	Lawyer
10	George E. Foss*	R.	Chicago	Vermont	1863	Harvard	1885	Lawyer
11	Howard M. Snapp*	R.	Joliet	Illinois	1855	Chicago Univ	....	Lawyer
12	Charles E. Fuller*	R.	Belvidere	Illinois	1849		....	Lawyer
13	Frank O Lowden*(a)	R.	Oregon	Minnesota	1861	State Univ., Ia.	1885	Farmer
14	James McKinney*	R.	Aledo	Illinois	1852	Monmouth	1874	Banker
15	Geo. W Prince*	R.	Galesburg	Illinois	1854	Knox	1878	Lawyer
16	Joseph V. Graff*	R.	Peoria	Indiana	1854	Wabash	....	Lawyer
17	John A. Sterling*	R.	Bloomington	Illinois	1857	Ill. Wesleyan Un.	1881	Lawyer
18	Joseph G. Cannon*	R.	Danville	N. Carolina	1836		....	Public Official
19	William B. McKinley*	R.	Champaign	Illinois	1856	Univ. of Illinois	....	Railroad
20	Henry T. Rainey*	D.	Carrollton	Illinois	1860	Amherst	1883	Lawyer.

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	ILLINOIS—*Continued.*							
21	James M. Graham	D.	Springfield	Ireland	1852	Valparaiso	....	Lawyer
22	William A. Rodenberg*	R.	E. St. Louis	Illinois	1865	Central Wesleyan	1884	Lawyer
23	Martin D. Foster*	D.	Olney	Illinois	1861	Eureka	....	Medicine
24	P. T. Chapman*	R.	Vienna	Illinois	1854	McKendree	1876	Lawyer
25	N. B. Thistlewood‡	R.	Cairo	Delaware	1837		....	Public Official
	INDIANA.							
1	John W. Boehne	D.	Evansville	Indiana	1856		....	Stone
2	William A. Cullop	D.	Vincennes	Indiana	1853	Hanover	....	Lawyer
3	William E. Cox	D.	Jaspar	Indiana	1865	Univ. of Mich	....	Lawyer
4	Lincoln Dixon*	D.	North Vernon	Indiana	1860	Ind. State Univ.	1880	Lawyer
5	Ralph W. Moss	D.	Center Point	Indiana	1862	Purdue Univ.	....	Farmer
6	William O. Barnard	R.	Newcastle	Indiana	1852		....	Lawyer
7	C. A. Korbly	D.	Indianapolis	Indiana	1871		....	Lawyer
8	John A. M. Adair*	D.	Portland	Indiana	1863		....	Banker
9	Martin A. Morrison	R.	Frankfort	Indiana	1862	Un. of Va. (Law)	1886	Lawyer
10	E. D. Crumpacker*	R.	Valparaiso	Indiana	1852	Ind. State Univ.	1875	Lawyer
11	George W. Rauch	D.	Marion	Indiana	1876		....	Lawyer
12	Cyrus Kline	D.	Angola	Ohio	1856	Hillsdale College	1876	Lawyer
13	Henry A. Barnhart	D.	Rochester	Indiana	1858		....	Editor
	IOWA.							
1	Charles A. Kennedy*	R.	Montrose	Iowa	1869		....	Nursery
2	Albert F. Dawson*	R.	Preston	Iowa	1872	Univ. of Wis	....	Public Official
3	Charles E. Pickett	R.	Waterloo	Iowa	1866	Iowa State Univ.	1890	Public Official
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	R.	Northwood	Wisconsin	1859		....	Banker
5	James W. Good	R.	Cedar Rapids	Iowa	1866	Col	1892	Lawyer
6	N. E. Kendall	R.	Albia	Iowa	1868		....	Lawyer
7	John A. T. Hull*‡	R.	Des Moines	Ohio	1841	Iowa Wesleyan	1862	Public Official
8	W. D. Jamieson	D.	Shenandoah	....	....		....	Editor
9	Walter I. Smith*	R.	Council Bluffs	Iowa	1862		....	Lawyer
10	Frank P. Woods	R.	Estherville	Wisconsin	1868		....	Public Official
11	Elbert H. Hubbard*	R.	Sioux City	Indiana	1849	Yale	1872	Lawyer
	KANSAS.							
1	D. R. Anthony, Jr	R.	Leavenworth	Kansas	1870	Univ. of Mich	1891	Publisher
2	Charles F. Scott	R.	Iola	Kansas	1860	State Un. of Kan.	1881	Journalist
3	P. P. Campbell*	R.	Pittsburg	Nova Scotia	1863	Baker Univ.	1888	Lawyer
4	James M. Miller*	R.	Council Gr've	Penna	1852		....	Lawyer
5	W. A. Calderhead*‡	R.	Marysville	Ohio	1844	Franklin	....	Lawyer
6	William A. Reeder*	R.	Logan	Penna	1849		....	Banker
7	E. H. Madison*	R.	Dodge City	Illinois	1865		....	Lawyer
8	Victor Murdock*	R.	Wichita	Kansas	1871		....	Journalist
	KENTUCKY.							
1	O. M. James*	D.	Marion	Kentucky	1871		....	Lawyer
2	Augustus O. Stanley*	D.	Henderson	Kentucky	1867	Centre	1889	Lawyer
3	Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.	D.	Central City	Kentucky	1858	Bethel	1881	Lawyer
4	Ben. Johnson*	D.	Bardstown	Kentucky	1858	St. Mary's	1878	Banker
5	S. Sherley*	D.	Louisville	Kentucky	1871	Univ. of Virginia	1891	Lawyer
6	Joseph L. Rhinock*	D.	Covington	Kentucky	1863		....	Banker
7	James C. Cantrill	D.	Georgetown	Kentucky	1870	Georgetown	....	Farmer
8	Harvey Helm*	D.	Stanford	Kentucky	....	Cent. Univ. of Ky.	1888	Lawyer
9	Joseph B. Bennett*	R.	Greenup	Kentucky	1859		....	Lawyer
10	John W. Langley*	R.	Pikeville	Kentucky	1863	Georgetown	1895	Lawyer
11	Don C. Edwards*	R.	London	Iowa	1861	Univ. of Holton	....	Manufacturer
	LOUISIANA.							
1	Albert Estopinal†	D.	Estopinal	Louisiana	1845		....	Public Official
2								
3	Robt. F. Broussard*	D.	New Iberia	Louisiana	1864	Tulane U. (Law)	1889	Lawyer
4	John T. Watkins*	D.	Minden	Louisiana	1854	Cumberla'd Univ.	1876	Lawyer
5	Joseph E. Ransdell*	D.	L. Providence	Louisiana	1858	Union	1882	Planter
6	Robert C. Wickliffe (*a*)	D.	St. Francisv'l.	Kentucky	1874	Centre College	1895	Lawyer
7	A. P. Pujo*	D.	Lake Charles	Louisiana	1861		....	Lawyer
	MAINE.							
1	Amos L. Allen*	R.	Alfred	Maine	1837	Bowdoin	1860	Lawyer
2	John P. Swasey‡	R.	Canton	Maine	1839	Tufts	....	Public Official
3	Edwin C. Burleigh*	R.	Augusta	Maine	1843		....	Editor
4	Frank E. Guernsey	R.	Dover	Maine	1866		....	Banker
	MARYLAND.							
1	James H. Covington	D.	Easton	Maryland	1870	Univ. of Penna	1894	Lawyer
2	Joshua F. C. Talbott*†	D.	Lutherville	Maryland	1843		....	Lawyer
3	John Kronmiller	D.	Baltimore	Maryland	1865		....	Merchant
4	John Gill, Jr.*	D.	Baltimore	Maryland	1850	Hampden-Sidney	....	Lawyer
5	Sydney E. Mudd*	R.	Laplata	Maryland	1858	Univ. of Virginia	1880	Lawyer
6	George A. Pearre	R.	Cumberland	Maryland	1860	Princeton	1880	Lawyer
	MASSACHUSETTS.							
1	Geo. P. Lawrence*	R.	North Adams	Mass	1859	Amherst	1880	Lawyer
2	Fred. H. Gillett*	R.	Springfield	Mass	1851	Amherst	1874	Lawyer
3	Charles G. Washburn*	R.	Worcester	Mass	1857	Harvard	1880	Trustee
4	Charles Q. Tirrell*	R.	Natick	Mass	1844	Dartmouth	1866	Lawyer
5	Butler Ames* (*a*)	R.	Lowell	Mass	1871	U.S. Mil. Acad	1894	Manufacturer
6	Augustus P. Gardner* (*a*)	R.	Hamilton	Mass	1865	Harvard	1886	Trustee
7	Ernest W. Roberts*	R.	Chelsea	Maine	1858	Boston Univ.	1881	Lawyer
8	Samuel W. McCall*	R.	Winchester	Penna	1851	Dartmouth	1874	Lawyer
9	John A. Keliher*	D.	Boston	Mass	1866		....	Real Estate
10	Joseph F. O'Connell	D.	Boston	Mass	1872	Harvard Univ.	1896	Lawyer
11	Andrew J. Peters	D.	Forest Hills	Mass	1872	Harvard	1898	Lawyer
12	John W. Weeks* (*a*)	R.	West Newton	N Hamp	1860	U.S. Naval Acad	1881	Public Official
13	William S. Greene*	R.	Fall River	Illinois	1841		....	Real Estate

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	MASSACHUSETTS—*Con'd.*							
14	William C. Lovering*‡	R.	Taunton	Rhode Island	1835			Manufacturer
	MICHIGAN							
1	Edwin Denby*(*a*)	R.	Detroit	Indiana	1870	Univ. of Michigan	1896	Lawyer
2	Charles E. Townsend*	R.	Jackson	Michigan	1856	Univ of Michigan		Lawyer
3	Washington Gardner*‡	R.	Albion	Ohio	1845	O. Wesleyan Uni.	1870	Public Official
4	E. L. Hamilton*	R.	Niles	Michigan	1857			Lawyer
5	Gerrit J. Diekema*	R.	Holland	Michigan	1859	Univ. of Michigan	1883	Lawyer
6	Samuel W. Smith*	R.	Pontiac	Michigan	1852	Univ. of Michigan	1878	Lawyer
7	Henry McMorran*	R.	Port Huron	Michigan	1844			Banker
8	J. W. Fordney*	R.	Saginaw, W.S.	Indiana	1853			Lumber
9	James C. McLaughlin	R.	Muskegon	Illinois	1864	Univ. of Michigan	1883	Lawyer
10	Geo. A. Loud*(*a*)	R.	Au Sable	Ohio	1852			Lumberman
11	Francis H. Dodds	R.	Mt. Pleasant.	New York	1858	Univ. of Michigan	1880	Public Official
12	H. Olin Young*	R.	Ishpeming	New York	1850			Lawyer
	MINNESOTA.							
1	James A. Tawney*	R.	Winona	Penna	1855			Lawyer
2	W. S. Hammond	D.	St. James	Mass	1863	Dartmouth	1884	Lawyer
3	C. R. Davis*	R.	St. Peter	Illinois	1849			Lawyer
4	Fred'k C. Stevens*	R.	St. Paul	Mass	1861	Bowdoin	1881	Lawyer
5	Frank M. Nye*	R.	Minneapolis	Maine	1852			Lawyer
6	Charles A. Lindbergh	R.	Little Falls	Sweden	1869			Public Official
7	Andrew J. Volstead*	R.	Granite Falls.	Minnesota	1860	St. Olaf		Lawyer
8	Clarence B. Miller	R.	Duluth	Minnesota	1872	Univ. of Minn.	1900	Lawyer
9	H. Steenerson*	R.	Crookston	Wisconsin	1852	Union (Law)		Lawyer
	MISSISSIPPI.							
1	E. S. Candler, Jr.*	D.	Corinth	Florida	1862	Univ. of Miss	1881	Lawyer
2	Thomas Spight*†	D.	Ripley	Mississippi	1841	La Grange		Lawyer
3	B. G. Humphreys*(*a*)	D.	Greenville	Mississippi	1865	Univ. of Miss	1884	Lawyer
4	Thomas U. Sisson	D.	Winona	Mississippi	1869	Cumberland Univ.	1895	Lawyer
5	Adam M. Byrd*	D.	Philadelphia	Alabama	1859	Columbian Univ.	1884	Lawyer
6	Eaton J Bowers*	D.	Bay St. Louis	Mississippi	1865			Lawyer
7	William A. Dickson	D.	Centreville	Mississippi	1861	Vanderbilt Univ.		Public Official
8	J. W. Collier	D.	Vicksburg	Mississippi	1872	Univ. of Virginia	1894	
	MISSOURI.							
1	James T. Lloyd*	D.	Shelbyville	Missouri	1857	Christian Univ.	1878	Lawyer
2	W. W. Rucker*	D.	Keytesville	Virginia	1855			Lawyer
3	Joshua W. Alexander*	D.	Gallatin	Ohio	1852	Christian Univ.	1872	Lawyer
4	Charles F. Booher*	D.	Savannah	New York	1848			Lawyer
5	Wm. P. Borland	D.	Kansas City	Kansas	1867	Univ. of Michigan	1892	Lawyer
6								
7	Courtney W. Hamlin*	D.	Springfield	N. Carolina	1858			Lawyer
8	Dorsey W. Shackleford*	D.	Jefferson City	Missouri	1853			Lawyer
9	Champ Clark*	D.	Bowl'g Green	Kentucky	1850	Bethany	1873	Lecturer
10	Richard Bartholdt*	R.	St. Louis	Germany	1855			Editor
11	Patrick Gill	D.	St. Louis	Missouri	1868			Public Official
12	Harry M. Coudrey	R.	St. Louis	Missouri	1867			Insurance
13	Politte Elvins*	R.	Elvins	Missouri	1878	Univ. of Mo.	1899	Lawyer
14	Charles A. Crow	R.	Caruthersv'le	Missouri	1873			
15	Charles H. Morgan‡(*a*)	R.	Joplin	New York	1842			Mining
16	Arthur P Murphy	R.	Rolla	Missouri	1870			Public Official
	MONTANA.							
	Charles N. Pray (at large)	R.	Fort Benton.	New York		Middlebury Col.		Lawyer
	NEBRASKA							
1	John A. Maguire	R.	Lincoln	Illinois	1872	Univ. of Neb.	1898	Lawyer
2	Gilbert M. Hitchcock*	D.	Omaha	Nebraska	1859	Mich. Univ. (Law)	1881	Publisher
3	James P. Latta	D.	Tekamah	Ohio	1844			Farmer
4	Edmund H. Hinshaw*	R.	Fairbury	Indiana	1860	Butler	1885	Lawyer
5	Geo W. Norris*	R.	McCook	Ohio	1861	Valparaiso	1881	Lawyer
6	M. P. Kinkaid*	R.	O'Neill	W. Virginia	1856	Univ. Mich. (Law)	1876	Lawyer
	NEVADA							
	Geo. A. Bartlett (at large)	D.	Reno	California	1869	Georgetown Univ.	1894	Lawyer
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
1	Cyrus A. Sulloway*	R.	Manchester	N. Hamp	1839			Lawyer
2	F. D Currier*	R.	Canaan	N. Hamp	1853			Lawyer
	NEW JERSEY.							
1	H C. Loudenslager*	R.	Paulsboro	New Jersey	1852			Public Official
2	John J Gardner*‡	R.	Atlantic City	New Jersey	1845	Michigan Univ.		Farmer
3	Benj. F. Howell*‡	R.	N. Brunswick	New Jersey	1844			Banker
4	Ira W Wood*	R.	Trenton	Penna		Princeton	1877	Lawyer
5	Charles N Fowler*	R.	Elizabeth	Illinois	1852	Yale	1876	Public Official
6	William Hughes**(*a*)	D.	Paterson	Ireland	1872			Lawyer
7	Richard W. Parker*	R.	Newark	New Jersey	1848	Princeton		Lawyer
8	William H. Wiley**‡	R.	East Orange	New York	1842	Col. City of N. Y.	1861	Public Official
9	Eugene F. Kinkead	D.	Jersey City	Ireland	1876	Seton Hall	1895	Public Official
10	James A. Hamill	D.	Jersey City	New Jersey	1877	St. Peter's	1897	Lawyer
	NEW YORK.							
1	William W. Cocks*	R.	Old Westbury	New York	1861	Swarthmore		Farmer
2	George H. Lindsay*	D.	Brooklyn	New York	1836			Real Estate
3	Otto G. Foelker	R.	Brooklyn	Germany	1875			Lawyer
4	Charles B. Law*	R.	Brooklyn	New York	1872	Amherst	1895	Lawyer
5	Richard Young	R.	Brooklyn	Ireland				Leather
6	William M. Calder*	R.	Brooklyn	New York	1869			Builder
7	John J. Fitzgerald*	D.	Brooklyn	New York	1872	Manhattan	1891	Lawyer
8	Daniel J Riordan*	D.	N. Y. City	New York	1870	Manhattan	1890	Real Estate
9	Henry M. Goldfogle*	D.	N. Y. City	New York	1856			Lawyer

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	NEW YORK—*Continued.*							
10	William Sulzer*	D.	N. Y. City	New Jersey	1863	Columbia	1883	Lawyer
11	Charles V. Fornes	D.	N. Y. City	New York	1846			Merchant
12	Michael F. Conroy	D.	N. Y. City	Penna	1870	Univ. of Mich	1896	Lawyer
13	Herbert Parsons*	R.	N. Y. City	New York	1869	Yale	1890	Lawyer
14	William Willett, Jr.*	D.	N. Y. City	New York	1869	N. Y. Univ.	1896	Lawyer
15	J. Van Vechten Olcott*	R.	N. Y. City	New York	1856	Columbia (Law)	1877	Lawyer
16	Francis B. Harrison*(*a*)	D.	N. Y. City	New York	1873	Yale	1895	Lawyer
17	William S. Bennet*	R.	N. Y. City	New York	1870			Lawyer
18	Joseph A. Goulden*‡	D.	N. Y. City	Penna	1844			Insurance
19	John E. Andrus*	R.	Yonkers	New York	1841	Wesleyan Univ	1862	Corp. Official
20	Thomas W. Bradley*‡	R.	Walden		1844			Retired
21	Hamilton Fish	R.	Garrison	New York	1849	Columbia	1869	Public Official
22	William H. Draper*	R.	Troy	Mass	1841			Manufacturer
23	George N. Southwick*	R.	Albany	New York	1863	Williams	1884	Journalist
24	George W. Fairchild*	R.	Oneonta	New York	1854			Real Estate
25	Cyrus Durey*	R.	Johnstown	New York	1864			Lumber
26	George R. Malby	R.	Ogdensburg	New York	1857	St. Louis Univ		Lawyer
27	Charles S. Millington	R.	Herkimer	New York	1855			Banker
28	Charles L. Knapp*	R.	Lowville	New York	1847	Rutgers	1869	Lawyer
29	M. E. Driscoll*	R.	Syracuse	New York	1851	Williams	1877	Lawyer
30	John W. Dwight*	R.	Dryden	New York	1859			Retired
31	Sereno E. Payne*	R.	Auburn	New York	1843	Univ of Roch'ter	1864	Lawyer
32	James B. Perkins*	R.	Rochester	Wisconsin	1847	Rochester Univ	1867	Lawyer
33	J. Sloat Fassett*	R.	Elmira	New York	1853	Rochester Univ	1875	Banker
34	James S. Simons	R.	Niagara Falls	Maryland	1861	Fredericks	1874	Real Estate
35	Daniel A. Driscoll	D.	Buffalo	New York	1875			Public Official
36	D. S. Alexander*‡	R.	Buffalo	Maine	1846	Bowdoin	1870	Lawyer
37	Ed. B. Vreeland*	R.	Salamanca	New York	1857			Banker
	NORTH CAROLINA.							
1	John H. Small*	D.	Washington	N. Carolina	1858	Trinity (N. C.)		Lawyer
2	Claude Kitchin*	D.	Scotl'd Neck	N. Carolina	1869	Wake Forest	1888	Lawyer
3	Charles R. Thomas*	D.	New Bern	N. Carolina	1861	Univ. of N. C.	1881	Lawyer
4	Edward W. Pou*	D.	Smithfield	Alabama	1863	Univ. of N. C.		Lawyer
5	John M. Morehead	R.	Spray	N. Carolina	1866	Univ. of N. C.	1886	Manufacturer
6	H. L. Godwin*	D.	Dunn	N. Carolina	1873	Univ. of N. C.	1896	Lawyer
7	Robert N. Page*	D.	Biscoe	N. Carolina	1859			Public Official
8	Charles H. Cowles	R.	Wilkesboro	N. Carolina	1875			Public Official
9	E. Y. Webb*	D.	Shelby	N. Carolina	1872	Wake Forest	1893	Lawyer
10	John G. Grant	R.	Hendersonv'l	N. Carolina	1858			Public Official
	NORTH DAKOTA.							
	L. B. Hanna (at large)	R.	Fargo	Penna	1861			Public Official
	Asle J. Gronna*	R.	Lakota	Iowa	1859			Farmer
	OHIO.							
1	Nicholas Longworth*	R.	Cincinnati	Ohio	1869	Harvard	1891	Lawyer
2	Herman P. Goebel*	R.	Cincinnati	Ohio	1853	Cincinnati (Law)	1873	Public Official
3	James M. Cox	D.	Dayton	Ohio	1870			Journalist
4	William E. Tou Velle*	D.	Celina	Ohio	1861			Public Official
5	Timothy T. Ansberry*	D.	Defiance	Ohio	1871	Un. of Not. Dame	1893	Lawyer
6	Matt. R. Denver	D.	Wilmington	Ohio	1870	Georgetown Un	1892	Banker
7	J. Warren Keifer*‡(*a*)	R.	Springfield	Ohio	1836	Antioch		Public Official
8	Ralph D. Cole*	R.	Findlay	Ohio	1873	Ohio Nor'n Univ	1898	Lawyer
9	Isaac R. Sherwood**‡	D.	Toledo	New York	1835	Antioch		Editor
10	Adna R. Johnson	R.	Ironton	Missouri	1860	Ann Arbor (Law)	1887	Lawyer
11	Albert Douglas*	R.	Chillicothe	Ohio	1852	Harvard (Law)	1874	Lawyer
12	Edward L. Taylor, Jr.*	R.	Columbus	Ohio	1869			Lawyer
13	C. C. Anderson	D.	Fostoria	Ohio	1877			Public Official
14	William G. Sharp	D.	Elyria	Ohio	1859	Mich Un. (Law)	1881	Manufacturer
15	James Joyce	R.	Cambridge					Public Official
16	David A. Hollingsworth‡	R.	Cadiz	Ohio	1844	Mt. Union		Public Official
17	William A. Ashbrook*	D.	Johnstown	Ohio	1867			Banker
18	James Kennedy*	R.	Youngstown	Ohio	1853	Westminster	1876	Public Official
19	William A. Thomas*	R.	Niles	Wales	1866	Mt. Union		Manufacturer
20	Paul Howland (*a*)	R.	Cleveland	Ohio	1865	Harvard	1890	Lawyer
21	James H. Cassidy	R.	Cleveland	Ohio	1869	Baldwin Univ		Lawyer
	OKLAHOMA.							
1	Bird S. McGuire*	R.	Pawnee	Illinois	1865	Kansas State Un		Lawyer
2	Dick T. Morgan	R.	Woodward	Indiana	1853	Union Christian	1879	Public Official
3	C. E. Creager(*a*)	R.	Muskogee	Ohio	1873			Journalist
4	C. D. Carter	D.	Ardmore	Ind. Territory	1868			Farming
5	Scott Ferris*	D.	Lawton	Missouri	1877	Mo. State Univ	1901	Lawyer
	OREGON.							
1	Willis C. Hawley*	R.	Salem	Oregon	1864	Willamette Univ	1884	Public Official
2	William R. Ellis*	R.	Pendleton	Indiana	1850	Univ. of Iowa	1874	Lawyer
	PENNSYLVANIA.							
1	H. H. Bingham*‡	R.	Philadelphia	Penna	1841	Wash. & Jeff	1862	Public Official
2	Joel Cook*	R.	Philadelphia	Penna	1842			Journalist
3	J. H. Moore*	R.	Philadelphia	New Jersey	1864			Publisher
4	Reuben O. Moon*	R.	Philadelphia	New Jersey	1847			Lawyer
5	W. W. Foulkrod	R.	Philadelphia	Philadelphia				Public Official
6	George D. McCreary*	R.	Philadelphia	Penna	1846	Univ. of Penna		Banker
7	Thomas S. Butler*	R.	West Chester	Penna	1855			Lawyer
8	Irving P. Wanger*	R.	Norristown	Penna	1852			Lawyer
9	W. W. Griest	R.	Lancaster	Penna	1859			Manufacturer
10	T. D. Nicholls*	D.	Scranton	Penna	1870			Public Official
11	Henry W. Palmer	R.	Wilkes-Barre	Penna	1839			Public Official

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	PENNSYLVANIA—*Cont'd.*							
12	Alfred B. Garner	R.	Ashland	Penna.	1873			Public Official
13	John H. Rothermel*	D.	Reading	Penna.	1856			Lawyer
14	Charles C. Pratt	R.	New Milford	Penna.	1854			Public Official
15	William B. Wilson*	D.	Glossburg	Scotland	1862			Farmer
16	John G. McHenry	D.	Benton	Penna.	1870			Journalist
17	Benjamin K. Focht*	R.	Lewisburg	Penna.	1863	Susquehanna Un.		Journalist
18	Marlin E. Olmsted*	R.	Harrisburg	Penna.				Lawyer
19	John M. Reynolds*	R.	Bedford	Penna.		Geo. Wash. Univ.	1867	Lawyer
20	Daniel F. Lafean*	R.	York	Penna.	1861			Manufacturer
21	Charles F. Barclay‡	R.	Sinn'm'h'n'g.	New York	1844	Mich. Univ. (Law)		Lawyer
22	Geo. F. Huff*	R.	Greensburg	Penna.	1842			Banker
23	Allen F. Cooper*	R.	Uniontown	Penna.	1862	Univ. Mich. (Law)	1888	Lawyer
24	John K. Tener	R.	Charleroi	Ireland	1863			Banker
25	Arthur L. Bates*	R.	Meadville	Penna.	1859	Allegheny	1880	Lawyer
26	A. Mitchell Palmer	D.	Stroudsburg	Penna.	1872	Swarthmore	1891	Lawyer
27	J. N. Laugham	R.	Indiana	Penna.	1861			Public Official
28	N. P. Wheeler	R.	Endeavor	New York	1841			Lumberman
29	Wm. H. Graham*‡‡	R.	Pittsburgh	Penna.	1844			Banker
30	John Dalzell*	R.	Pittsburgh	New York	1845	Yale	1865	Lawyer
31	James F. Burke*	R.	Pittsburgh	Penna.	1867	Univ. of Mich.	1892	Lawyer
32	Andrew J. Barchfeld*	R.	Pittsburgh	Penna.	1863	Jefferson, Medical	1884	Physician
	RHODE ISLAND.							
1	William P. Sheffield	D.	Newport	Rhode Island	1857	Brown Univ.	1877	Lawyer
2	Adin B. Capron*‡	R.	Stillwater	Mass.	1841			Milling
	SOUTH CAROLINA.							
1	George S. Legare*	D.	Charleston	S. Carolina	1870	Georget'n U (Law)	1893	Lawyer
2	James O. Patterson*	D.	Barnwell	S. Carolina	1857			Lawyer
3	Wyatt Aiken*(*a*)	D.	Abbeville	S. Carolina	1863			Farmer
4	Joseph T. Johnson*	D.	Spartanburg	S. Carolina	1858	Erskine	1879	Lawyer
5	D. E. Finley*	D.	Yorkville	Arkanas	1861	S. Carolina	1886	Lawyer
6	J. Edward Ellerbe*	D.	Marion	S. Carolina	1867	Wofford	1887	Farmer
7	A. F. Lever*	D.	Lexington	S. Carolina	1875	Newberry	1895	Farmer
	SOUTH DAKOTA.							
	Chas. H. Burke (at large)	R.	Pierre	New York	1861			Public Official
	Eben W. Martin (at large)	R.	Deadwood	Iowa	1855	Cornell (Iowa)	1879	Public Official
	TENNESSEE.							
1	W. P. Brownlow*	R.	Jonesboro	Virginia	1854			Public Official
2	R. W. Austin	R.	Knoxville	Alabama	1857	Univ. of Tenn.		Lawyer
3	John A. Moon*	D.	Chattanooga	Virginia	1855	King		Lawyer
4	Cordell Hull(*a*)	D.	Carthage	Tennessee	1871	Cumberland Un.	1891	Lawyer
5	William C. Houston*	D.	Woodbury	Tennessee	1852			Lawyer
6	Joseph W. Byrnes	D.	Nashville	Tennessee	1869	Vanderbilt Univ.	1890	Public Official
7	L. P. Padgett*	D.	Columb'a	Tennessee	1855	Erskine	1876	Lawyer
8	Thetus W. Sims*	D.	Linden	Tennessee	1852	Savannah	1876	Lawyer
9	Finis J. Garrett*	D.	Dresden	Tennessee	1875	Bethel	1897	Lawyer
10	George W. Gordon*†	D.	Memphis	Tennessee	1836	Western Mil. Inst.	1859	Public Official
	TEXAS.							
1	Morris Sheppard*	D.	Texarkana	Texas	1875	Yale (Law)	1898	Lawyer
2	Martin Dies	D.	Beaumont	Louisiana	1870			Lawyer
3	Gordon Russell*	D.	Tyler	Alabama	1858	Univ. of Georgia	1878	Lawyer
4	Choice B. Randell*	D.	Sherman	Georgia	1857			Lawyer
5	Jack Beall*	D.	Waxahachie	Texas	1866	Univ. of Texas	1890	Lawyer
6	Rufus Hardy*	D.	Corsicana	Mississippi	1855	Univ. of Georgia	1875	Real Estate
7	A. W. Gregg*	D.	Palestine	Texas		Univ. of Virginia		Lawyer
8	John M. Moore*	D.	Richmond	Texas	1862	A&M Col. of Tex.		Stockraiser
9	Geo. F. Burgess*	D.	Gonzales	Texas	1861			Lawyer
10	Albert S. Burleson*	D.	Austin	Texas	1863	Univ. of Texas	1884	Public Official
11	Robert L. Henry*	D.	Waco	Texas	1864	So'western Univ.	1885	Lawyer
12	Oscar W. Gillespie*	D.	Fort Worth	Mississippi	1858	Mansfield	1883	Lawyer
13	John H. Stephens*	D.	Vernon	Texas	1847	Cumberland Un.	1872	Mining
14	James L. Slayden*	D.	San Antonio	Kentucky	1853	Wash. & Lee Un.		Mining
15	John N. Garner*	D.	Uvalde	Texas	1869			Lawyer
16	William R. Smith*	D.	Colorado	Texas	1863			Lawyer
	UTAH.							
	Jos. Howell* (at large)	R.	Logan	Utah	1857	Univ. of Utah	1877	Merchant
	VERMONT.							
1	D. J. Foster*	R.	Burlington	Vermont	1857	Dartmouth	1880	Lawyer
2	Frank Plumly	R.	Northfield	Vermont	1844	Mich. Univ. (Law)		Lawyer
	VIRGINIA.							
1	William A. Jones*†	D.	Warsaw	Virginia	1849	Univ. of Virginia	1870	Lawyer
2	Harry L. Maynard*	D.	Portsmouth	Virginia	1861	Va. Poly. Inst.	1880	Real Estate
3	John Lamb*†	D.	Richmond	Virginia	1840			Surveyor
4								
5	Edward W. Saunders*	D.	Rocky Mount	Virginia	1860	Univ. of Virginia	1882	Lawyer
6	Carter Glass*	D.	Lynchburg	Virginia	1858			Publisher
7	James Hay*	D.	Madison	Virginia	1856	Wash. & Lee Un.	1877	Lawyer
8	Charles C. Carlin	D.	Alexandria	Virginia	1866	National Law Un.	1891	Lawyer
9	Campbell Slemp*	R.	Big St'ne Gap	Virginia	1870	Va. Mil. Inst.	1890	Real Estate
10	Henry D. Flood*	D.	Appomattox	Virginia	1865	Univ. of Virginia	1886	Lawyer
	WASHINGTON.							
	F. W. Cushman* (at large)	R.	Tacoma	Iowa	1857			Lawyer
	Miles Poindexter	R.	Spokane	Tennessee	1883	Wash. & Lee Univ.	1891	Lawyer
	Wm. E. Humphrey*	R.	Seattle	Indiana	1862	Wabash	1887	Lawyer
	WEST VIRGINIA.							
1	William P. Hubbard*‡	R.	Wheeling	Virginia	1843	Wesleyan Univ.	1863	Lawyer
2	George C. Sturgiss*‡	R.	Morgantown	Ohio	1842			Public Official

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	WEST VIRGINIA—*Cont'd.*							
3	Joseph H. Gaines*	R.	Charleston	D. Columbia.	1864	Princeton	1886	Lawyer
4	H. C. Woodyard*	R.	Spencer	W. Virginia	1867			Lumber
5	James A. Hughes*	R.	Huntington	Ontario	1861			Lumber
	WISCONSIN.							
1	Henry A. Cooper*	R.	Racine	Wisconsin	1850	Northwest'n Un.	1873	Lawyer
2	John M. Nelson*	R.	Madison	Wisconsin	1870	Un. of Wisconsin.	1892	Lawyer
3	Arthur W. Kopp	R.	Platteville	Wisconsin	1874	Un. of Wisconsin.	1895	Public Official
4	William J. Cary*	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1865			Public Official
5	William H. Stafford*	R.	Milwaukee	Wisconsin		Harvard		Lawyer
6	Chas. H. Weisse*	D.	Sheboygan Fl.	Wisconsin	1868			Tanner
7	John J. Esch*	R.	La Crosse	Wisconsin	1861	Un. of Wisconsin.	1887	Lawyer
8	James H. Davidson*	R.	Oshkosh	New York	1858			Public Official
9	Gustav Kustermann*	R.	Green Bay	Germany	1850			Public Official
10	E. A. Morse	R.	Antigo	Wisconsin	1870	Ripon	1893	Public Official
11	Irvine L. Lenroot	R.	Superior	Wisconsin	1869			Public Official
	WYOMING.							
	F. W. Mondell* (at large)	R.	Newcastle	Missouri	1860			Stock Raiser

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

	ALASKA.							
	James Wickersham	R.	Fairbanks		1857			Lawyer
	ARIZONA.							
	Ralph H. Cameron	R.	Flagstaff	Maine	1863			Public Official
	HAWAII.							
	Jonah K. Kalanianaole*	R.	Honolulu	Hawaii	1871			Capitalist
	NEW MEXICO.							
	William H. Andrews*	R.	Albuquerque.	Penna	1842			R.R.Official
	PHILIPPINES.							
	Benito Legarda	R.	Manila	Manilla	1853	St. Thomas Un		
	Ocampo de Leon	R.	Manila	Manilla	1853	St. Thomas Un	1882	Lawyer
	PORTO RICO.							
	Tulio Larrinaga*	U.	San Juan	Porto R'co	1847	Poly. Inst. (Troy)	1870	Public Official

D., Democrats, 169. R., Republicans, 225. Unionist, 1. Vacancies, 3. Total, 398.

*Served in the Sixtieth House. ** Served in a previous House. † Served in the Confederate Army during the civil war. ‡ Served in the Union Army during the civil war. (*a*) Served in the Spanish-American war. Salaries of Representatives are $7,500 per annum, and mileage of 20 cents per mile each way. Salary of the Speaker is $12,000.

VOCATIONS.—Lawyers, 212; public officials, 64; bankers, 19; editors, 6; mining, 3; retired, 3; physician, 1; farmers, 16; manufacturers, 10; merchants, 3; naval constructor, 1; stone, 3; trustees, 2; real estate, 9; nursery, 1; lumber, 6; insurance, 2; builder, 1; publishers, 4; capitalist, 1; milling, 1; stock-raisers, 3; tanner, 1; surveyor, 1; corporation official, 1; journalists, 9; lecturer, 1; railroad official, 1; planters, 2; medicine, 1; mining engineer, 1; leather, 1; hats, 1; not stated, 3.

The oldest Representative is Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut, born in 1827; the youngest is Mr. Charles Gordon Edwards, of Georgia, born in 1878.

OTHER OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Rev. H. N. Couden, Chaplain; Henry Casson, Sergeant-at-Arms; F. B. Lyon, Doorkeeper; Samuel A. Langum, Postmaster.

The Principal Languages of the World.

THERE are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world. These are distributed as follows:

America.....1,624 | Asia.....937 | Europe.....587 | Africa.....276

The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 of people.
The German " " " " " " 120,000,000 " "
The Russian " " " " " " 90,000,000 " "
The French " " " " " " 60,000,000 " "
The Spanish " " " " " " 55,000,000 " "
The Italian " " " " " " 40,000,000 " "
The Portuguese " " " " " " 30,000,000 " "

The English language contains approximately 600,000 words. Of this total nearly one-half consists of scientific terminology seldom met outside of text-books and of archaic, obsolescent or obsolete terms.

An examination of 100,000 words of the language shows them to comprise:

60,000 words of Teutonic origin.
30,000 words of Greek or Latin origin.
10,000 words derived from other (miscellaneous) foreign sources.

As regards the number of words in the principal other languages no estimate of any practical value has been made in recent years, but existing dictionaries show the following facts:

The vocabulary of the New Standard Dictionary of the English Language aggregates approximately 425,000 words.

The German word-book (Kürschner's Universal-Konversations-Lexikon) contains not more than 300,000 words including personal names.

Grimm's Dictionary of the German Language contains approximately 150,000 words.
Littre's Dictionary of the French Language contains approximately 210,000 words.
Dahl's Dictionary of the Russian Language contains approximately 140,000 words.
Carlos de Ochoa's Dictionary of the Spanish Language contains approximately 120,000 words.
Petrocchi's Dictionary of the Italian Language contains approximately 140,000 words.

This table was prepared by F. H. Vizetelly, Managing Editor of the "Standard Dictionary."

(JANUARY 1, 1910.)

Governor	Chas. E. Hughes, New York	Term ex. Dec. 31, 1910	Salary,	$10,000 and mansion.
Lieutenant-Governor	Horace White, Syracuse	" " " 1910	"	5,000.
Sec'y to Governor	Robert H. Fuller, New York.	.....	"	4,000.

Secretary of State	Samuel S. Koenig, New York	Term ex. Dec. 31, 1910	Salary,	$5,000
Comptroller	Clark Williams, New York	" " " 1910	"	6,000
State Treasurer	Thomas B. Dunn, Rochester	" " " 1910	"	5,000
Attorney-General	Edward R. O'Malley, Buffalo	" " " 1910	"	5,000
State Engineer and Surveyor	Frank M. Williams, Madison	" " " 1910	"	5,000
Commissioner of Education	Andrew S. Draper, Albany	" " April, 1910	"	7,500
Superintendent of Insurance	William H. Hotchkiss, Buffalo	" " Feb. 1912	"	7,000
Superintendent Banking Dept.	Arion Howard Cheney, N. Y.	" " Jan. 25, 1910	"	7,000
Superintendent State Prisons	Cornelius V. Collins, Troy	" " April 17, 1913	"	6,000
Superintendent Public Works	Frederick C. Stevens, Attica	" " Dec. 31, 1910	"	6,000

Deputy Secretary of State—Thomas F. Fennell.
Deputy Comptroller—Edward P. Perine.
Deputy Supt. of Insurance (1st)—Henry D. Appleton.
Deputy Supt. of Insurance (2d)—Daniel F. Gordon
First Assistant Commissioner of Education—Augustus F. Downing.

Tax Commissioner—Frank E. Perley, Dec. 31, 1910.
" " E. E. Woodbury, Dec. 31, 1911.
" " Benj. E. Hall, ...
Salaries, $5,000 each.

CANAL BOARD.

Lieutenant-Governor Horace White.
Secretary of State Samuel S. Koenig.
Comptroller Clark Williams.
State Treasurer Thomas B. Dunn.
Attorney-General Edward R. O'Malley.

State Engineer and Surveyor Frank W. Williams.
Superintendent Public Works Fred'k C. Stevens.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

First District—William R. Willcox, Feb. 1, 1913; William McCarroll, Feb. 1, 1912; Edward M. Bassett, Feb. 1, 1911; Milo Roy Maltbie, Feb. 1, 1910; John E. Eustis, Feb. 1, 1914.

Second District—Frank W. Stevens, Feb. 1, 1913; Thomas Mott Osborne, Feb. 1, 1911; John B. Olmsted, Feb. 1, 1912; James F. Sague, Feb. 1, 1914; Martin S. Decker, Feb. 1, 1910.

STATE ARCHITECT.

Franklin B. Ware, New York. Salary, $7,500.

COMMISSIONERS OF CANAL FUND.

Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Roscoe C. E. Brown, Brooklyn.
Charles F. Milliken, Canandaigua.
John E. Kraft, Kingston.
Harold N. Saxton, Albany, *Chief Examiner.*
Salaries of Commissioners, $3,000 each.

STATE COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

S. Percy Hooker, W. Le Roy. Term expires Dec. 31, 1914.
Thomas W. Allen, of New York. Term expires Dec. 31, 1912.
Robert Earl, of Herkimer. Term expires Dec. 31, 1910.

FOREST, FISH, AND GAME COMMISSIONER.

James Spencer Whipple, Salamanca. Salary, $5,000.

STATE HISTORIAN.

Victor H. Paltsits. Term expires April 25, 1911. Salary, $4,500.

FISCAL SUPERVISOR OF STATE CHARITIES.

Dennis McCarthy. Term expires Jan. 25, 1910. Salary, $6,000.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

Maynard N. Clement, Canandaigua. Term expires April 1, 1911. Salary, $5.000.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Adjutant-General—Of the State, Nelson Herrick Henry, of the grade of Brigadier-General.

Military Secretary—George Curtis Treadwell, of the grade of Major.

Aides-de-Camp—Detailed from the National Guard, Major Charles J. Wolf, 74th Infantry; Major Oliver Bridgman, Squadron A, Cavalry; Major Albert H. Dyett, Corps of Engineers; Major Elliot Bigelow, Jr., Signal Corps; Major Reginald L. Foster, 12th Infantry; Major Wm. Verbeck, 3d Infantry; Capt. Charles A. Simmons, 3d Infantry; Capt. Charles Healy, 69th Infantry; Capt. William R. Fearn, 71st Infantry; Capt. John H. Ingraham, 23d Infantry; Capt. Edwin H. Tracy, 6th Battery, F. A.; Capt. Louis W. Stotesbury, 7th Infantry; Capt. Daniel J. Hogan, 2d Infantry; First-Lieut. Gaius B. Rich, Jr., 74th Infantry; First Lieut. Frederick M. Crossett, Coast Artillery Corps; Detailed from Naval Militia, Commander Robert P. Forshew, 2d Battalion.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Theodore H. Swift, Potsdam.
Chas. H. Murray, New York.
A. J. Rodenbeck, Rochester.
} Salaries, $8,000 each

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Raymond A. Pearson. Term expires April 29, 1911.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

Eugene H. Porter, M. D., New York. Salary, $3,500.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

John Williams, Dec. 31, 1912. Salary, $5,000.
First Deputy, W. W. Walling. Salary, $3,000.
Second Deputy, John Lundrigan. Salary, $3,000.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Daniel W. Cahill, Watertown. Salary, $5,000.

STATE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Fritz Reichmann, Troy.

STATE FISH CULTURIST.

Tarleton H. Bean. Salary, $3,000.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Albert W. Ferris, M. D., $7,500; William L. Parkhurst, $5,000; Shelden T. Viele, $5,000.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

Henry H. Persons, East Aurora; Charles Davis, Kingston; John A. Sleicher, New York; Ernest J. Lederle, New York; Milo M. Acker, Hornell.

ADVISORY BOARD OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS FOR THE NEW CANAL.

Edward A. Bond, Watertown; Thomas W. Symons, Buffalo; Joseph Ripley, Albany; Mortimer G. Barnes, New York; Alfred B. Fry, New York.

STATE RACING COMMISSION.

James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; John Sanford, Amsterdam; Harry K. Knapp, New York.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor, Whitelaw Reid; *Vice-Chancellor*, St. Clair McKelway; Daniel Beach, Pliny T. Sexton, T. Guilford Smith, Albert Vander Veer, William Nottingham, Charles A. Gardiner, Lucian L. Shedden, Edward Lauterbach, Eugene A. Philbin, Chester S. Lord, Francis M. Carpenter.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

William Rhinelander Stewart, New York; Augustus Floyd, Moriches; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; Richard L. Hand, Elizabethtown; Ralph W. Thomas, Hamilton; Horace McGuire, Rochester; William H. Gratwick, Buffalo; Joseph C. Baldwin Jr., Mount Kisco; Stephen Smith, M. D., New York; Thomas M. Mulry, New York; Annie G. de Peyster, Bolton, New York.

Legislature of the State of New York.

SESSION OF 1910.

SENATE.

President, Lieutenant-Governor Horace White, Rep., of Syracuse.

Dist.	*Names of Senators.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Orlando Hubbs	Rep	Central Islip.
2	Dennis J. Harte*	Dem.	Long Island City
3	Thomas H. Cullen*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Reuben L. Gledhill	Rep	Brooklyn.
5	Barth S. Cronin	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Eugene M. Travis*	Rep	Brooklyn.
7			
8	Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr.	Rep	Brooklyn.
9	John Kissel	Rep	Brooklyn.
10	Charles Alt	Rep	Brooklyn.
11	Christopher D. Sullivan*	Dem.	New York City.
12	Timothy D. Sullivan	Dem.	New York City.
13	William J. A. Caffrey	Dem.	New York City.
14	Thomas F. Grady*	Dem.	New York City.
15	Thomas J. McManus*	Dem.	New York City.
16	Robert F. Wagner	Dem.	New York City.
17	George B. Agnew*	Rep	New York City.
18	Alexander Brough	Rep	New York City.
19	Josiah T. Newcomb	Rep	New York City.
20	James J. Frawley*	Dem.	New York City.
21	Stephen J. Stilwell	Dem.	New York City.
22	George M. S. Schultz	Dem.	New York City.
23	Howard R. Bain	Dem.	N. Brighton, S.I.
24	J. M. Wainwright	Rep	Rye.
25	John B. Rose*	Rep	Roseton.
26	John F. Schlosser	Rep	Fishkill L'ding.
27	John N. Cordts*	Rep	Kingston.
28	William J. Grattan*	Rep	Cohoes.
29	Victor M. Allen	Rep	Troy.
30	Edgar T. Brackett	Rep	Saratoga Spr'gs.
31	William A. Gardner	Dem.	Amsterdam.
32	Seth G. Heacock*	Rep	Ilion.
33	James A. Emerson*	Rep	Warrensburgh.
34	Herbert P. Coats	Rep	Saranac Lake.
35	George H. Cobb*	Rep	Watertown.
36	Frederick M. Davenport	Rep	Clinton.
37	Jotham P. Allds*	Rep	Norwich.
38	Hendrick S. Holden	Rep	Syracuse.
39	Harvey D. Hinman*	Rep	Binghamton.
40	Charles J. Hewitt	Rep	Locke,
41	Benn Conger	Rep	Groton.
42	John Raines*	Rep	Canandaigua.
43	Frank C. Platt	Rep	Painted Post.
44	George H. Witter	Rep	Wellsville.
45	George L. Meade	Rep	Rochester.
46	Charles J White	Rep	Brockport.
47	James P. Mackenzie	Rep	N. Tonawanda.
48	Henry W. Hill*	Rep	Buffalo.
49	Samuel J. Ramsperger*	Dem.	Buffalo.
50	George A. Davis*	Rep	Buffalo.
51	Charles M. Hamilton	Rep	Ripley.

Republicans	35
Democrats	15
Vacant	1
Total	51

* Members of the last Senate. Senators are elected for two years. The terms of the above expire December 31, 1910. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Harold J. Hinman	Rep.	Albany.
2	William W. Nolan*	Rep.	Albany.
3	Robert B. Waters*	Rep.	Green Island.

ALLEGANY.

Jesse S. Phillips* ..... Rep... Andover.

BROOME.

Harry C. Perkins* ..... Rep... Binghamton.

CATTARAUGUS.

Ellsworth J. Cheney* .... Rep... Sandusky.

CAYUGA.

William B. Reed* ..... Rep. .. Sterling.

CHAUTAUQUA.

1 Augustus F. Allen* ..... Rep... Jamestown.
2 John L. Sullivan* ..... Rep... Dunkirk.

CHEMUNG.

Seymour Lowman* .. .... Rep.... Elmira.

CHENANGO.

Walter A. Shepardson .. Rep... Norwich.

CLINTON.

John B. Trombly ..... Dem.. Altona.

COLUMBIA.

Albert S. Callan* ..... Rep... Valatie.

CORTLAND.

Charles F. Brown* ..... Rep... Cortland.

DELAWARE.

James R. Stevenson ..... Dem.. Hobart.

DUTCHESS.

1 Myron T. Smith* ..... Rep... Millbrook.
2 L. Stuyvesant Chanler† .. Dem.. Barrytown.

† ERIE.

1 Orson J. Welmert* ..... Rep... Buffalo.
2 Lafay. C. Wilkie ..... Rep... Buffalo.
3 { George Arnold ..... Rep... Buffalo.
{ Leo. J. Neupert* ..... Dem.. Buffalo.
4 Edward D. Jackson* .... Dem.. Buffalo.

ERIE—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
5	Richard F. Hearn	Dem.	Buffalo.
6	James M. Rogan*	Dem.	Buffalo.
7	Gottfried H. Wende*	Dem.	Buffalo.
8	Clarence MacGregor*	Rep.	Buffalo.
9	Frank B. Thorn*	Rep.	Orchard Park.

ESSEX.

James Shea* ..... Rep... Lake Placid.

FRANKLIN.

Alexander McDonald ... Rep... St. Regis Falls.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

Edward Vosburgh ..... Rep... Vails Mills.

GENESEE.

Edwin M. Crocker ..... Dem... Bergen.

GREENE.

J. Lewis Patrie ..... Dem... Catskill.

HERKIMER.

George S. Eveleth ..... Rep... Little Ealls.

JEFFERSON.

1 Luther S. Pitkin ..... Rep... Lorraine.
2 Gary H. Wood* ..... Rep... Antwerp.

KINGS.

1 Henry S. Goodspeed* ... Rep... Brooklyn.
2 William J. Gillin* ..... Dem.. Brooklyn.
3 Michael A. O'Neil* ..... Dem.. Brooklyn.
4 Geo. W. Brown* ..... Rep... Brooklyn.
5 Charles J. Weber* ..... Rep... Brooklyn.
6 John H. Gerken ..... Dem.. Brooklyn.
7 Daniel F. Farrell ..... Dem.. Brooklyn.
8 John J. McKeon* ..... Dem... Brooklyn.
9 Edmund O'Connor ..... Dem.. Brooklyn.
10 Charles Harwood ..... Dem.. Brooklyn.
11 William W. Colne* ..... Rep... Brooklyn.
12 George A. Green* ..... Rep... Brooklyn.
13 John H. Donnelly* ..... Dem.. Brooklyn.
14 James E. Fay* ..... Dem.. Brooklyn.
15 John J. O'Neil ..... Dem.. Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

KINGS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
16	Robert H. Clarke*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
17	Edward A. Ebbets	Rep.	Brooklyn.
18	Warren I. Lee*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
19	Felix J. Sanner*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
20	Harrison C. Glore*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
21	Samuel Weinstein	Rep.	Brooklyn.
22	Albert Lachman*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
23	Michael C. Beck	Dem.	Brooklyn.

LEWIS.

C. Fred. Boshart* ..... Rep. ..Lowville.

LIVINGSTON.

Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr*. Rep. ..Mt. Morris.

MADISON.

Kirk B. Delano ..... Rep. ..Canastota.

MONROE.

1	Edward H. White*	Rep.	Rochester Jc.
2	James L. Whitley*	Rep.	Rochester.
3	William H. Vicinus	Rep.	Rochester.
4	Cyrus W. Phillips*	Rep.	Rochester.
5	John J. McInerney*	Rep.	Brockport.

MONTGOMERY.

Johnson P. Van Olinda.. Rep. ..Amsterdam.

NASSAU.

William G. Miller* ..... Rep. ..Freeport.

NEW YORK.

1	Thomas B. Caughlan*	Dem.	New York City.
2	Alfred E. Smith*	Dem.	New York City.
3	James Oliver*	Dem.	New York City.
4	Aaron J. Levy*	Dem.	New York City.
5	James J. Walker	Dem.	New York City.
6	Harry Kopp	Rep.	New York City.
7	Peter P. McElligott.*	Dem.	New York City.
8	Moritz Graubard*	Dem.	New York City.
9	John C. Hackett*	Dem.	New York City.
10	Harold Spielberg*	Dem.	New York City.
11	John J. Boylan	Dem.	New York City.
12	James A. Foley*	Dem.	New York City.
13	James J. Hoey*	Dem.	New York City.
14	John J. Herrick*	Dem.	New York City.
15	William M. Bennett*	Rep.	New York City.
16	Martin G. McCue*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Frederick R. Toombs*	Rep.	New York City.
18	Mark Goldberg*	Dem.	New York City.
19	Andrew F. Murray*	Rep.	New York City.
20	Patrick J. McGrath*	Dem.	New York City.
21	Robert S. Conklin*	Rep.	New York City.
22	Edward A. Doherty	Rep.	New York City.
23	Frederic A. Higgins	Rep.	New York City.
24	Thomas A. Brennan*	Dem.	New York City.
25	Artemus Ward, Jr*	Rep.	New York City.
26	Irving J. Joseph*	Dem.	New York City.
27	Charles A. Dana	Rep.	New York City.
28	Jacob Levy*	Dem.	New York City.
29	Lindon Bates, Jr*	Rep.	New York City.
30	Peter Donovan	I. L. P.	New York City.
31	Mitchell E. Friend	Dem.	New York City.
32	John L. Burgoyne	Rep.	New York City.
33	John Gerhardt	Dem.	New York City.
34	Raphael Garfein	Rep.	New York City.
35	Edward J. Raldiris	Rep.	New York City.

NIAGARA.

1	Thomas T. Feely	Rep.	Lockport.
2	Philip J. Keller	Dem.	Niagara Falls.

ONEIDA.

1	John W. Manley*	Dem.	Utica.
2	Herbert E. Allen	Rep.	Clinton.
3	James T. Cross	Rep.	Rome.

ONONDAGA.

1	James E. Connell	Rep.	Baldwinsville.
2	John C. Roberts	Dem.	Syracuse.
3	J. Henry Walters*	Rep.	Syracuse.

ONTARIO.

Sanford W. Abbey ..... Dem. ..Canandaigua.

ORANGE.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Caleb H. Baumes*	Rep.	Newburgh.
2	John D. Stivers	Rep.	Middletown.

ORLEANS.

Coley P. Wright ..... Dem. ..Albion.

OSWEGO.

Thaddeus C. Sweet ..... Rep. ..Phoenix.

OTSEGO.

Stephen C. Clark ..... Rep. ..Cooperstown.

PUTNAM.

John R. Yale* ..... Rep. ..Brewster.

QUEENS.

1	Andrew Zorn	Dem.	L. I. City.
2	Christian Weiland	Rep.	L. I. City.
3	Charles Metzendorf	Dem.	Woodhaven.
4	Theodore P. Wilsnack	Rep.	Richmond Hill.

RENSSELAER.

1	Frederick C. Filley*	Rep.	Troy.
2	Bradford R. Lansing*	Rep.	Rensselaer.

RICHMOND.

William A. Shortt. ..... Dem. ..T'pkinsv'e, S. I.

ROCKLAND.

Rutledge I. Odell* ..... Rep. ..Tompkins Cove.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1	Fred. J. Gray*	Rep.	Ogdensburg.
2	Edwin A. Merritt, Jr.*	Rep.	Potsdam.

SARATOGA.

George H. Whitney* ..... Rep. ..Mechanicsville.

SCHENECTADY.

Loren H. White* ..... Dem. ..Delanson.

SCHOHARIE.

Daniel D. Frisbee* ..... Dem. ..Middleburgh.

SCHUYLER.

Laf. W. Argetsinger ..... Rep. ..Burdette.

SENECA.

Charles W. Cosad ..... Dem. ..Junius.

STEUBEN.

1	John L. Miller*	Rep.	Corning.
2	Charles K. Marlatt*	Rep.	Troupsburg.

SUFFOLK.

1	John M. Lupton*	Rep.	Mattituck, L. I.
2	George L. Thompson*	Rep.	Kings Park.

SULLIVAN.

John K. Evans ..... Dem. ..Bloomingburgh.

TIOGA.

Frank L. Howard* ..... Rep. ..Waverly.

TOMPKINS.

Fox Holden ..... Rep. ..Ludlowville.

ULSTER.

1	Joseph M. Fowler*	Rep.	Kingston.
2	Edward Young*	Rep.	Milton.

WARREN.

Daniel P. DeLong ..... Dem. ..Queensbury.

WASHINGTON.

James S. Parker* ..... Rep. ..Salem.

WAYNE.

Marvin I. Greenwood ..... Rep. ..Newark.

WESTCHESTER.

1	Harry W. Hains*	Rep.	Yonkers.
2	William S. Coffey	Rep.	Mt. Vernon.
3	Frank L. Young*	Rep.	Ossining.
4	John A. Goodwin	Rep.	White Plains.

WYOMING.

James L. Brainerd ..... Rep. ..Gainesville.

YATES.

Llewellyn J. Barden* ..... Rep. ..Gage.

* Members of the last Assembly. Assemblymen are elected for one year. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

Republicans	93
Democrats	55
Independence League Party	1
†Erie Co., 3d District, reported tie	1

Judiciary of the State of New York.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF NEW YORK.

Judges.	Residences.	Counties.	Salaries.	Politics.	Terms Expire
Edgar M. Cullen, Chief Judge	Albany	Albany	$14,200	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1913
Albert Haight, Associate Judge	Buffalo	Erie	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1912
John Clinton Gray, "	New York	New York	13,700	Dem.	" 31, 1913
Irving G. Vann, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Edward T. Bartlett, "	New York	New York	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1911
William E. Werner, "	Rochester	Monroe	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1918
Frank H. Hiscock, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Emory A. Chase, "	Catskill	Greene	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Willard Bartlett, "	Brooklyn	Kings	13,700	Dem.	" 31, 1916

JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Department.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Designations Expire.
1st. The county of New York.	John Proctor Clarke	New York	Rep.	Oct. 4, 1910
	Victor J. Dowling	"	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1914
	George L. Ingraham	"	Dem.	Oct. 31, 1917
	Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1914
	Nathan L. Miller	Cortland	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	Francis M. Scott	New York	Dem.	" 4, 1911
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburgh	Rep.	" 31, 1910
	John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	" 31, 1910
	Almet F. Jenks	Brooklyn	Dem.	April 4, 1910
	Joseph A. Burr	Brooklyn	Rep.	Dec. 13, 1913
	Edward B. Thomas	Brooklyn	Rep.	Nov. 7, 1914
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep.	Temporary.
	William J. Carr	Brooklyn	Dem.	Temporary.
3d. Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	Jan. 8, 1911
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1916
	John M. Kellogg	Ogdensburg	Rep.	Nov. 13, 1910
	Albert H. Sewell	Walton	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1911
	James W. Houghton	Saratoga Springs	Rep.	" 31, 1914
4th. Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.	Peter B. McLennan	Syracuse	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1920
	Alfred Spring	Franklinville	Rep.	Jan. 9, 1914
	Pardon C. Williams	Watertown	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1911
	Frederick W. Kruse	Olean	Rep.	Jan. 3, 1911
	James A. Robson	Canandaigua	Rep.	" 7, 1912

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $7,200; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
1st. The city and county of New York.	Samuel Greenbaum	New York	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1915
	George L. Ingraham	"	Dem.	" 31, 1919
	Francis M. Scott	"	Dem.	" 31, 1911
	Joseph E. Newburger	"	Dem.	" 31, 1919
	James A. Blanchard	"	Rep.	" 31, 1915
	Vernon M. Davis	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916
	Philip H. Dugro	"	Dem.	" 31, 1914
	Victor J. Dowling	"	Dem.	" 31, 1918
	Edward E. McCall	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916
	Edward B. Whitney	"	Dem.	" 31, 1910
	James Fitzgerald	"	Dem.	" 31, 1912
	James A. O'Gorman	"	Dem.	" 31, 1913
	Henry Bischoff, Jr.	"	Dem.	" 31, 1917
	Irving Lehman	"	Dem.	" 31, 1922
	Leonard A. Giegerich	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920
	Alfred R. Page	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Nathan Bijur	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Edward J. Gavegan	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
1st. The city and county of New York.	Edward B. Amend	New York	Dem	Dec. 31, 1916
	John Proctor Clarke	"	Rep	" 31, 1915
	John W. Goff	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	Samuel Seabury	"	Ind. L.	" 31, 1920
	M. Warley Platzek	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	Peter A. Hendrick	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	John Ford	"	Ind. L.	" 31, 1920
	Mitchell L. Erlanger	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	Charles W. Dayton	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	Charles L. Guy	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	John J. Brady	"	Dem	" 31 1920
	James W. Gerard	"	Dem	" 31, 1921
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, and Suffolk.	Isaac M. Kapper	Brooklyn	Dem	" 31, 1923
	Joseph A. Burr	"	Rep	" 31, 1919
	Luke D. Stapleton	"	Dem	" 31, 1922
	Harrington Putnam	"	Dem	" 31, 1910
	Josiah T. Marean	"	Dem	" 31, 1912
	Almet F. Jenks	"	Dem	" 31, 1912
	Garret J. Garretson	Elmhurst	Rep	" 31, 1910
	William J. Kelly	Brooklyn	Dem	" 31, 1916
	Samuel T. Maddox	"	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Edward B. Thomas	"	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Walter H. Jaycox	Patchogue	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Joseph Aspinall	Brooklyn	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Frederick E. Crane	"	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Lester W. Clark	New Brighton	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Abel E. Blackmar	Brooklyn	Rep	" 31, 1922
	William J. Carr	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	Townsend Scudder	Glen Head	Dem	" 31, 1920
3d. Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene, and Schoharie counties.	George H. Fitts	Albany	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Wesley O. Howard	Troy	Rep	" 31, 1916
	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep	" 31, 1915
	Alden Chester	Albany	Rep.	" 31. 1918
	Emory A. Chase	Catskill	Rep.	" 31, 1910
	James A. Betts	Kingston	Dem	" 31, 1912
4th. Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady counties	John M. Kellogg	Ogdensburg	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Edgar A. Spencer	Gloversville	Rep.	" 31, 1915
	James W. Houghton	Saratoga Springs.	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	Charles C. Van Kirk	Whitehall	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep	" 31, 1917
	Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep.	" 31, 1923
5th. Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis counties.	William S. Andrews	Syracuse	Rep.	" 31, 1913
	Watson M. Rogers	Watertown	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	P. C. J. DeAngelis	Utica	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Irving L. Devendorf	Herkimer	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Frank H. Hiscock	Syracuse	Rep.	" 31, 1910
	Pardon C. Williams	Watertown	Rep.	" 31, 1911
	Peter B. McLennan	Syracuse	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem	" 31, 1923
6th. Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland counties.	Albert F. Gladding	Norwich	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Albert H. Sewell	Walton	Rep.	" 31, 1913
	Nathan L. Miller	Cortland	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Henry B. Coman	Morrisville	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	" 31, 1916
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep.	" 31, 1918
7th. Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, and Monroe counties.	James A. Robson	Canandaigua	Rep	" 31, 1918
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep	" 31, 1914
	Nathaniel Foote	Rochester	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	William W. Clark	Wayland	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Arthur E. Sutherland	Rochester	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	George A. Benton	Spencerport	Rep.	" 31, 1920
8th. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming counties.	Samuel N. Sawyer	Palmyra	Rep.	" 31 1921
	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Warren B. Hooker	"	Rep.	" 31, 1913
	Alfred Spring	Franklinville	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1921
	Truman C. White	"	Rep.	" 31, 1910
	Frederick W. Kruse	Olean	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	" 31, 1910
	Cuthbert W. Pound	Lockport	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Edward K. Emery	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31 1920
	Louis W. Marcus	"	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Charles H. Brown	Belmont	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Charles B. Wheeler	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31. 1921
9th. Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland counties	Isaac N. Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Arthur S. Tompkins	Nyack	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Joseph Morschauser	Poughkeepsie	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburgh	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	Dem	" 31 1922

New York Counties.

SHOWING POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL DIVISIONS OF WHICH THEY ARE UNITS.

Counties.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate Div. Supreme Court Departments.
Albany	28	23	3	3
Allegany	44	37	8	4
Broome	39	30	6	3
Cattaraugus	51	37	8	4
Cayuga	40	51	7	4
Chautauqua	51	37	8	4
Chemung	41	33	6	3
Chenango	37	30	6	3
Clinton	33	26	4	3
Columbia	26	21	3	3
Cortland	40	30	6	3
Delaware	39	24	6	3
Dutchess	26	21	9	2
Erie	48, 49, 50	35, 36	8	4
Essex	33	26	4	3
Franklin	34	26	4	3
Fulton and Hamilton	32	25	4	3
Genesee	44	34	8	4
Greene	27	21	3	3
Herkimer	32	27	5	4
Jefferson	35	28	5	4
Kings	3 to 10	2 to 7	2	2
Lewis	32	28	5	4
Livingston	43	34	7	4
Madison	37	29	6	3
Monroe	45, 46	32	7	4
Montgomery	31	25	4	3
Nassau	1	1	2	2
New York	11 to 22	3 to 18	1	1
Niagara	47	34	8	4
Oneida	36	27	5	4
Onondaga	38	29	5	4
Ontario	42	31	7	4
Orange	25	20	9	2
Orleans	47	34	8	4
Oswego	35	28	5	4
Otsego	37	24	6	3
Putnam	26	21	9	2
Queens	2	1	2	2
Rensselaer	29	22	3	3
Richmond	23	8	2	2
Rockland	23	20	9	2
St. Lawrence	34	26	4	3
Saratoga	30	25	4	3
Schenectady	31	23	4	3
Schoharie	31	24	3	3
Schuyler	41	33	6	3
Seneca	40	33	7	4
Steuben	43	33	7	4
Suffolk	1	1	2	2
Sullivan	25	20	3	3
Tioga	41	30	6	3
Tompkins	41	30	6	3
Ulster	27	24	3	3
Warren	33	25	4	3
Washington	30	22	4	3
Wayne	42	31	7	4
Westchester	24	19	9	2
Wyoming	44	34	8	4
Yates	42	31	7	4

COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CREATION.

No. County.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n.
1—Albany	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
2—Dutchess	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
3—Kings	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
4—New York	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
5—Orange	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
6—Queens	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
7—Richmond	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
8—Suffolk	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
9—Ulster	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
10—Westchester	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
11—Montgomery	Albany	March 12, 1772
12—Washington	Albany	March 12, 1772
13—Columbia	Albany	April 4, 1786
14—Clinton	Washington	March 7, 1788
15—Ontario	Montgomery	Jan. 27, 1789
16—Rensselaer	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791
17—Saratoga	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791
18—Herkimer	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791
19—Otsego	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791
20—Tioga	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791
21—Onondaga	Herkimer	March 5, 1794
22—Schoharie	Albany and Otsego	April 6, 1795
23—Steuben	Ontario	March 18, 1796
24—Delaware	Ulster and Otsego	March 10, 1797
25—Rockland	Orange	Feb. 23, 1798
26—Chenango	Tioga and Herkimer	March 15, 1798
27—Oneida	Herkimer	March 15, 1798
28—Essex	Clinton	March 1, 1799
29—Cayuga	Onondaga	March 8, 1799
30—Greene	Albany and Ulster	March 25, 1800
31—St. Lawrence	Clinton	March 3, 1802
32—Genesee	Ontario	March 30, 1802
33—Seneca	Cayuga	March 24, 1804
34—Jefferson	Oneida	March 28, 1805
35—Lewis	Oneida	March 28, 1805
36—Madison	Chenango	March 21, 1806
37—Broome	Tioga	March 28, 1806
38—Allegany	Genesee	April 7, 1806
39—Cattaraugus	Genesee	March 11, 1808
40—Chautauqua	Genesee	March 11, 1808
41—Franklin	Clinton	March 11, 1808
42—Niagara	Genesee	March 11, 1808
43—Cortland	Onondaga	April 8, 1808
44—Schenectady	Albany	March 7, 1809
45—Sullivan	Ulster	March 27, 1809
46—Putnam	Dutchess	June 12, 1812
47—Warren	Washington	March 12, 1813
48—Oswego	Oneida and Onondaga	March 1, 1816
49—Hamilton	Montgomery	April 12, 1816
50—Tompkins	Cayuga and Seneca	April 7, 1817
51—Livingston	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
52—Monroe	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
53—Erie	Niagara	April 2, 1821
54—Yates	Ontario	Feb. 5, 1823
55—Wayne	Ontario and Seneca	April 11, 1823
56—Orleans	Genesee	Nov. 12, 1824
57—Chemung	Tioga	March 29, 1836
58—Fulton	Montgomery	April 18, 1838
59—Wyoming	Genesee	May 14, 1841
60—Schuyler	Chemung, Steuben & Tompkins	April 17, 1854
61—Nassau	Queens	Jan. 1, 1899

Popular and Electoral Vote for President in 1908.

States.	Popular Vote.								Electoral Vote	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Chafin, Pro.	Gillhaus, Soc. L.	Watson, Pop.	Hisgen, Ind.	Plurality.	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.
Alabama	74,374	25,305	1,399	665	...	1,565	495	49,069 D	11	...
Arkansas	87,015	56,760	5,842	1,194	...	1,026	289	30,255 D	9	...
California	127,492	214,398	28,659	11,770	...	...	4,278	86,906 R	...	10
Colorado	126,644	123,700	7,947	5,559	...	..	..	2,944 D	5	..
Connecticut	68,255	112,915	5,113	2,380	608	..	728	44,660 R	...	7
Delaware	22,071	25,014	239	670	...	...	30	2,943 R	...	3
Florida	31,104	10,654	3,747	1,356	..	1,946	553	20,450 D	5	...
Georgia	72,413	41,692	584	1,059	..	16,969	77	30,721 R	13	...
Idaho	36,162	52,621	6,400	1,986	..	..	119	16,526 R	...	3
Illinois	450,795	629,929	34,691	29,343	1,651	633	7,709	189,999 R	...	27
Indiana	338,262	348,993	13,476	18,045	643	1,193	514	10,731 R	...	15
Iowa	200,771	275,210	8,287	9,837	..	261	404	74,439 R	...	13
Kansas	161,209	197,216	12,420	5,033	...	..	68	36,007 R	...	10
Kentucky	244,092	235,711	4,060	5,887	404	333	200	8,381 D	13	...
Louisiana	63,568	8,958	2,538	...	...	...	82	54,610 D	9	...
Maine	35,403	66,987	1,758	1,487	...	..	700	31,584 R	...	6
Maryland	115,908	116,513	2,323	3,302	...	..	485	605 R	6	2
Massachusetts	155,543	265,966	10,781	4,379	1,018	..	19,239	110,423 R	...	16
Michigan	175,771	335,580	11,586	16,974	1,096	..	742	159,809 R	...	14
Minnesota	109,401	195,843	14,527	11,107	...	..	426	86,442 R	...	11
Mississippi	60,287	4,363	978	...	..	1,276	..	55,924 D	10	...
Missouri	346,574	347,203	15,431	4,231	868	1,165	402	629 R	...	18
Montana	29,326	32,333	5,855	827	..	..	481	3,007 R	...	3
Nebraska	131,099	126,997	3,524	5,179	...	..	..	4,102 D	8	...
Nevada	11,212	10,775	2,103	...	..	..	436	437 D	3	...
New Hampshire	33,655	53,149	1,299	905	...	..	584	19,494 R	...	4
New Jersey	182,567	265,326	10,253	4,934	1,196	..	2,922	82,759 R	...	12
New York	667,468	870,070	38,451	22,667	3,877	..	35,817	202,602 R	...	39
North Carolina	136,995	114,937	378	360	...	..	..	22,058 D	12	...
North Dakota	32,885	57,680	2,421	1,553	...	..	43	24,795 R	...	4
Ohio	502,721	572,312	33,795	11,402	720	163	475	69,591 R	...	23
Oklahoma	122,363	110,474	21,734	..	..	412	245	11,889 D	7	..
Oregon	38,049	62,530	7,339	2,682	...	..	289	24,481 R	...	4
Pennsylvania	448,778	745,779	33,913	36,691	1,222	..	1,057	297,001 R	...	34
Rhode Island	24,706	43,942	1,365	1,016	183	..	1,105	19,236 R	...	4
South Carolina	62,288	3,963	100	...	...	..	42	58,325 D	9	...
South Dakota	40,266	67,536	2,846	4,039	..	..	88	27,270 R	...	4
Tennessee	135,608	118,324	1,870	300	...	1,081	332	17,284 D	12	...
Texas	217,302	65,666	7,870	1,634	...	972	115	151,636 D	18	...
Utah	42,601	61,015	4,895	...	...	...	87	18,414 R	...	3
Vermont	11,496	39,552	..	799	...	...	804	28,056 R	...	4
Virginia	82,946	52,573	255	1,111	25	105	51	30,373 D	12	...
Washington	58,691	106,062	14,177	4,700	..	..	249	47,371 R	...	5
West Virginia	111,418	137,869	3,679	5,139	...	..	46	26,451 R	...	7
Wisconsin	166,632	247,747	28,170	11,572	314	..	..	81,115 R	...	13
Wyoming	14,918	20,846	1,715	66	..	...	64	5,928 R	...	3
Total	6,409,104	7,678,908	420,793	253,840	13,825	29,100	82,872	...	162	321

Popular Vote, Taft over Bryan **1,269,804**
Popular Vote, Taft over all **469,374**
Electoral Vote, Taft over Bryan **159**
Total Popular Vote, all candidates **14,888,442**

The above was compiled from the highest vote received by the electors.

Total Vote for President, 1904 and 1908.

States.	1908.	1904.	States.	1908.	1904.	States.	1908.	1904.
Alabama	103,809	109,684	Maryland	238,531	224,224	Oregon	110,889	90,184
Arkansas	152,126	116,411	Massachusetts	456,926	445,104	Pennsylvania	1,267,443	1,234,170
California	386,597	331,545	Michigan	541,749	520,437	Rhode Island	72,317	68,656
Colorado	263,877	243,693	Minnesota	331,304	297,592	South Carolina	66,393	56,912
Connecticut	189,999	191,116	Mississippi	66,904	58,383	South Dakota	114,775	101,995
Delaware	48,024	42,873	Missouri	715,874	643,861	Tennessee	257,515	242,756
Florida	49,360	39,302	Montana	68,822	64,444	Texas	293,559	234,008
Georgia	132,794	138,198	Nebraska	266,799	224,702	Utah	108,598	101,624
Idaho	97,288	72,578	Nevada	24,526	36,154	Vermont	52,651	51,887
Illinois	1,154,751	1,068,944	N. Hampshire	89,592	89,008	Virginia	137,066	130,544
Indiana	721,126	682,185	New Jersey	467,198	467,111	Washington	183,879	128,713
Iowa	494,770	485,703	New York	1,638,350	1,617,770	West Virginia	258,151	239,780
Kansas	375,946	324,588	North Carolina	252,610	207,867	Wisconsin	454,435	443,014
Kentucky	490,687	435,765	North Dakota	94,582	70,175	Wyoming	37,609	30,655
Louisiana	75,146	53,908	Ohio	1,121,588	1,004,393			
Maine	106,335	96,027	Oklahoma	255,228	...			

Total vote, 1900, 13,961,566; 1904, 13,528,979; 1908, 14,888,442.

Electoral Vote for President, 1888-1908.

States.	1908. Electoral Vote.		1904. Electoral Vote.		1900. Electoral Vote.		1896. Electoral Vote.		1892. Electoral Vote.			1888. Electoral Vote.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Bryan Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Pop.	Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.
Alabama	11	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	10	..
Arkansas	9	..	9	..	8	..	8	..	8	..	..	7	..
California	..	10	..	10	..	9	1	8	8	1	..	..	8
Colorado	5	..	..	5	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	3
Connecticut	..	7	..	7	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	6	..
Delaware	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	3	..
Florida	5	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..
Georgia	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	..	12	..
Idaho	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
Illinois	..	27	..	27	..	24	..	24	24	..	..	..	22
Indiana	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	15	15	..	..	..	15
Iowa	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	..	13
Kansas	..	10	..	10	..	10	10	..	..	..	10	..	9
Kentucky	13	..	13	..	13	..	1	12	13	..	..	13	..
Louisiana	9	..	9	..	8	..	8	..	8	..	..	8	..
Maine	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	..	6
Maryland	6	2	7	1	..	8	..	8	8	..	..	8	..
Massachusetts	..	16	..	16	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	..	14
Michigan	..	14	..	14	..	14	..	14	5	9	..	..	13
Minnesota	..	11	..	11	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	7
Mississippi	10	..	10	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..
Missouri	..	18	..	18	17	..	17	..	17	..	..	16	..
Montana	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Nebraska	8	..	..	8	..	8	8	..	..	8	..	..	5
Nevada	3	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
New Hampshire	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4
New Jersey	..	12	..	12	..	10	..	10	10	..	..	9	..
New York	..	39	..	39	..	36	..	36	36	..	..	..	36
North Carolina	12	..	12	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..
North Dakota	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	3	1	1	1	..	23
Ohio	..	23	..	23	..	23	..	23	1	22	..	..	..
Oklahoma	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	3	1	..	3
Pennsylvania	..	34	..	34	..	32	..	32	..	32	..	..	30
Rhode Island	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4
South Carolina	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..
South Dakota	..	4	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
Tennessee	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	12	..
Texas	18	..	18	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	..	13	..
Utah	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4
Virginia	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	12	..
Washington	..	5	..	5	..	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
W. Virginia	..	7	..	7	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	6	..
Wisconsin	..	13	..	13	..	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	11
Wyoming	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Total	162	321	140	336	155	292	176	271	277	145	22	168	233

The Electoral Vote.

THE following was the electoral vote of the States in 1908 as based upon the Apportionment act of 1900:

States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	11	Maryland	8	Oregon	4
Arkansas	9	Massachusetts	16	Pennsylvania	34
California	10	Michigan	14	Rhode Island	4
Colorado	5	Minnesota	11	South Carolina	9
Connecticut	7	Mississippi	10	South Dakota	4
Delaware	3	Missouri	18	Tennessee	12
Florida	5	Montana	3	Texas	18
Georgia	13	Nebraska	8	Utah	3
Idaho	3	Nevada	3	Vermont	4
Illinois	27	New Hampshire	4	Virginia	12
Indiana	15	New Jersey	12	Washington	5
Iowa	13	New York	39	West Virginia	7
Kansas	10	North Carolina	12	Wisconsin	13
Kentucky	13	North Dakota	4	Wyoming	3
Louisiana	9	Ohio	23	Total	483
Maine	6	Oklahoma	7		

Electoral votes necessary to a choice 242

Under the Federal census of population to be taken in 1910 there will be a new apportionment of electoral votes, which will be in force at the Presidential election of 1912. Arizona having at the election of 1906 rejected joint Statehood with New Mexico under the permissory act of Congress, neither will attain Statehood before the next Presidential election unless Congress admits them separately in the meanwhile.

Election Returns.

BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

ALABAMA.

Counties (66.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1906. Comer Dem.	Stratton, Rep.
Autauga	655	97	..	..	810	21
Baldwin	439	107	..	62	265	4
Barbour	1,303	43	34	6	969	4
Bibb	670	139	16	77	570	30
Blount	1,133	973	23	..	1,147	577
Bullock	782	10	..	..	433	0
Butler	727	137	19	9	810	1
Calhoun	1,438	570	26	9	1,376	96
Chambers	1,025	50	15	9	1,002	12
Cherokee	712	602	26	46	1,205	110
Chilton	656	891	37	27	754	828
Choctaw	590	44	9	9	418	..
Clarke	1,169	56	5	4	720	4
Clay	863	594	26	2	1,092	454
Cleburne	278	344	2	..	1,242	91
Coffee	1,305	341	196	13	1,750	9
Colbert	849	353	..	46	534	56
Conecuh	651	111	11	8	457	5
Coosa	717	447	7	..	870	228
Covington	1,054	315	74	17	909	53
Crenshaw	1,100	311	38	15	946	12
Cullman	1,239	1,521	53	10	1,490	737
Dale	921	346	30	4	900	39
Dallas	1,420	28	4	4	736	2
De Kalb	1,395	1,104	18	18	1,344	617
Elmore	1,063	138	6	4	879	43
Escambia	614	112	..	25	402	6
Etowah	1,309	996	17	44	1,434	500
Fayette	731	678	45	9	968	334
Franklin	650	652	10	42	736	416
Geneva	854	501	126	4	904	63
Greene	423	12	4	..	373	3
Hale	714	13	..	1	522	..
Henry	723	79	72	8	514	4
Houston	965	242	28	10	715	4
Jackson	1,404	469	19	3	847	91
Jefferson	7,803	2,182	28	367	6,874	273
Lamar	839	163	2	..	845	175
Lauderdale	1,177	427	4	14	858	28
Lawrence	602	344	17	14	576	55
Lee	1,126	..	..	..	658	17
Limestone	1,188	238	2	6	774	13
Lowndes	633	36	..	..	539	6
Macon	482	38	5	4	301	5
Madison	2,168	277	1	17	1,309	21
Marengo	1,333	78	20	..	726	2
Marion	1,100	589	1	2	851	195
Marshall	1,313	925	51	10	1,458	476
Mobile	2,422	447	8	52	967	59
Monroe	856	18	5	1	470	5
Montgomery	2,621	79	1	9	1,365	21
Morgan	1,548	494	21	92	976	37
Perry	776	12	4	..	457	1
Pickens	816	69	23	20	723	9
Pike	1,507	39	15	..	847	23
Randolph	799	395	3	5	580	79
Russell	516	33	2	16	338	3
Shelby	1,011	1,231	215	23	1,012	758
St. Clair	820	781	107	6	983	416
Sumter	719	3	..	1	535	..
Talladega	1,010	351	10	2	829	50
Tallapoosa	1,343	104	6	8	1,031	17
Tuscaloosa	1,729	168	8	78	1,319	16
Walker	1,632	1,367	..	43	2,047	1,015
Washington	464	40	2	10	312	6
Wilcox	1,027	2	..	..	612	..
Winston	443	949	10	2	556	767
Total	74,374	25,308	1,565	1,399	62,771	10,002
Plurality	49,066	..	..	..	52,769	..
Per cent	71.92	24.48	1.51	1.31	85.79	14.21
Scattering		1,218			389	
Whole vote.		103,809			73,162	

ALABAMA—*Continued.*

For President in 1908 Chafin, Pro., received 665 votes; Hisgen, Ind., received 495 votes.

For President in 1904 Swallow, Pro., received 612 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1902 was: Jelks, Dem., 67,763; Smith, Rep., 24,431.

For President in 1900 Barker, Pop., received 4,178 votes, and Woolley, Pro., 2,762 votes.

Bryan's Democratic vote in 1896 was 105,390, and the Populist vote 24,917. The scattering vote: Palmer, N. D., 6,462; Levering, Pro., 2,147.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, and Washington. G. W. Taylor, Dem., 7,457.

II. Counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike, and Wilcox. S. H. Dent, Jr., Dem., 10,754.

III. Counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee, and Russell. Henry D. Clayton, Dem., 9,993.

IV. Counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby, and Talladega. W. B. D. Craig, Dem., 6,239.

V. Counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph, and Tallapoosa. J. T. Heflin, Dem., 8,024; W. W. Wadsworth, Rep., 1,543.

VI. Counties of Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, and Walker. Richmond P. Hobson, Dem., 9,211.

VII. Counties of Cherokee, Cullman, De Kalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair, and Winston. John L. Burnett, Dem., 8,972; W. H. Freeman, Rep., 2,926. Burnett's plurality, 7,046.

VIII. Counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, and Morgan. Wm. Richardson, Dem., 9,691; Jeremiah Murphy, Rep., 2,028. Richardson's majority, 7,663.

IX. Counties of Bibb, Blount, Hale, Perry, and Jefferson. O. W. Underwood, Dem., 11,288; J. B. Sloan, Rep., 2,567; Scattering, 359; Underwood's plurality, 8,611.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, B. B. Comer; Lieutenant-Governor, Henry B. Gray; Secretary of State, Frank N. Julian; Auditor, W. W. Brandon; Adjutant-General, Bibb Graves; Attorney-General, A. M. Garber; Treasurer, W. D. Seed; Superintendent of Education, H. C. Gunnells; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. A. Wilkinson; ex officio Commissioner of Insurance, F. N. Julian—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John R. Tyson; Associate Justices, Jonathan Haralson, N. D. Denson, John C. Anderson, R. T. Simpson, James R. Dowdell, and Thomas McClellan; Clerk, R. F. Ligon, Jr.—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	35	104	139
Republicans	..	1	1
Populists	...	1	1
Democratic majority	35	102	137

ALABAMA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.
1872. President..	79,229	90,272	....	....	*10,974 R
1876. President.	102,002	68,230	....	....	*33,772 D
1880. President..	90,687	56,178	4,642	....	34,509 D
1882. Governor..	100,391	46,386	....	....	*54,199 D
1884. President..	92,973	59,144	762	....	33,829 D
1886. Governor..	144,821	37,116	....	576	107,621 D
1888. Governor..	155,973	44,770	....	343	111,203 D
1888. President..	117,320	56,197	....	583	61,123 D
1890. Governor..	139,910	42,440	....	1,380	97,470 D
			Pop.		
1892. Governor..	126,959	....	115,522	....	*11,437 D
1892. President.	138,138	9,197	85,181	239	52,937 D
		R.&Pop.			
1896. Governor..	128,541	89,290	....	....	*39,251 D
		Rep.	*N. D.*		
1896. President..	130,307	54,737	6,462	2,147	75,570 D
1898. Governor..	111,936	52,164	....	....	*59,772 D
			Pop.		
1900. Governor..	115,167	28,291	17,543	1,301	86,876 D
1902. Governor..	67,763	24,421	....	....	*43,342 D
1904. President..	79,857	22,472	5,057	612	57,385 D
1906. Governor..	62,771	....	10,002	....	52,769 D
1908. President..	74,374	25,305	1 565	665	49,066 D

* Majority.

ARIZONA.

Counties. (13.)	Congress, 1908.			Congress, 1904.		
	Smith, Dem.	Cameron, Rep.	Cannon, Soc.	Smith, Dem.	Fowler, Rep.	Gibson, Pro.
Apache	195	263	..	209	301	2
Cochise	2,233	2,526	356	2,001	1,374	13
Coconino	396	570	49	496	567	10
Gila	976	945	404	752	383	2
Graham	1,423	1,146	169	1,111	793	..
Maricopa	1,995	2,224	179	1,731	1,974	55
Mohave	361	195	53	344	213	..
Navajo	304	395	38	290	331	1
Pima	1,260	1,296	116	893	1,027	6
Pinal	349	357	28	369	206	..
Santa Cruz	342	308	27	239	309	1
Yavapai	1,326	1,532	232	1,492	1,608	24
Yuma	567	578	161	467	435	1
Total	11,727	12,435	1,912	10,494	9,521	108
Plurality	..	708	..	973	..	..
Per cent	44.49	47.10	7.17	49.01	44.51	0.55
Scattering	282			53		
Whole vote	26,356			19,667		

PRESENT TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Richard E. Sloan; Secretary, George U. Young; Treasurer, E. E. Kirkland; Auditor, W. C. Foster; Adjutant-General, L. W. Coggins; Attorney-General, John B. Wright; Superintendent of Education, Kirke T. Moore; Commissioner of Insurance, George U. Young—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edward Kent; Associate Justices, E. M. Lewis, Fletcher M. Doan, John H. Campbell, Edward M. Doe; Clerk, F. A. Frith, Jr.—all Republicans.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Council.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats	10	17	27
Republicans	2	7	9
Democratic majority	8	10	18

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1890.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Maj.
1890	6,137	4,941	....	....	1,196 D
1892	7,152	5,171	....	....	1,981 D
1894	4,773	5,648	3,006	....	*875 R
1896	6,065	4,090	3,895	....	*1,975 D
1898	8,212	7,384	....	..	828 D
1900	8,664	7,664	....	....	1,000 D
1902	9,716	9,239	....	....	477 D
1904	10,494	9,521	....	....	973 D
			Soc.		
1906	11,101	8,909	2,078	....	2,192 D
1908	11,727	12,435	1,912	106	708 R

* Plurality.

ARKANSAS.

Counties. (75.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Donaghey Dem.	Worthington Rep.
Arkansas	937	673	161	42	332	485
Ashley	1,100	822	1	45	779	264
Baxter	607	302	7	64	758	289
Benton	3,067	1,532	76	155	3,227	1,350
Boone	1,149	682	10	64	1,289	908
Bradley	906	316	9	30	1,116	222
Calhoun	554	233	2	8	667	105
Carroll	1,295	1,051	21	72	1,347	1,205
Chicot	428	644	1	2	1,213	448
Clark	1,206	1,007	13	27	1,155	329
Clay	1,527	1,010	11	106	1,772	829
Cleburne	506	297	19	55	873	230
Cleveland	771	426	11	39	951	299
Columbia	1,614	817	3	9	1,356	431
Conway	2,533	824	6	45	2,925	487
Craighead	1,647	711	31	165	2,106	532
Crawford	1,261	1,339	16	67	1,606	1,275
Crittenden	428	283	6	6	1,057	64
Cross	719	564	2	53	1,273	413
Dallas	724	636	4	33	886	417
Desha	519	266	1	6	534	286
Drew	1,124	630	4	40	1,181	428
Faulkner	1,772	752	26	93	2,719	740
Franklin	1,308	567	18	119	1,575	573
Fulton	741	367	3	63	924	373
Garland	1,340	1,105	17	105	2,728	1,407
Grant	524	160	1	16	754	154
Greene	1,606	550	11	82	1,709	437
Hempstead	1,779	1,351	15	27	2,377	1,029
Hot Springs	834	687	6	23	1,468	565
Howard	968	611	10	83	1,030	371
Independence	159	948	14	109	2,003	972
Izard	873	392	14	53	1,027	343
Jackson	1,055	864	13	101	1,626	875
Jefferson	1,585	1,386	11	125	2,667	851
Johnson	1,155	554	12	140	1,278	543
Lafayette	743	552	2	4	648	175
Lawrence	1,188	583	20	59	1,649	479
Lee	1,182	354	1	29	1,294	205
Lincoln	389	159	5	16	963	32
Little River	663	435	12	105	683	196
Logan	1,716	1,151	19	88	2,009	1,005
Lonoke	1,385	592	17	30	1,593	353
Madison	1,441	1,542	6	69	1,549	1,438
Marion	705	371	8	81	913	475
Miller	1,038	727	3	36	1,276	308
Mississippi	930	1,180	11	155	1,599	695
Monroe	912	1,023	26	41	1,061	422
Montgomery	553	522	15	87	922	524
Nevada	890	784	9	47	1,367	476
Newton	377	584	3	36	545	977
Ouachita	1,156	1,505	5	14	1,367	1,266
Perry	608	445	7	65	887	417
Phillips	1,194	394	1	3	1,360	168
Pike	568	602	6	21	774	582
Poinsett	845	462	..	2	1,359	339
Polk	825	786	21	165	1,446	544
Pope	1,664	814	7	78	1,620	611
Prairie	1,003	812	11	41	1,169	471
Pulaski	3,893	3,545	52	228	5,375	2,018
Randolph	1,348	517	6	28	1,708	447
Saline	899	369	7	53	1,088	244
Scott	893	483	14	175	1,298	522
Searcy	597	636	14	141	960	1,069
Sebastian	3,035	2,052	65	620	3,763	1,615
Sevier	1,073	526	19	199	1,329	344
Sharp	940	317	6	78	1,011	262
St. Francis	619	755	14	80	1,302	528
Stone	496	267	..	33	719	326
Union	1,407	558	2	11	1,808	207
Van Buren	798	670	40	39	1,190	802
Washington	2,748	2,734	58	185	2,890	1,872
White	1,718	887	75	176	1,977	826
Woodruff	1,049	756	7	51	1,115	428
Yell	1,743	1,040	14	194	1,949	908
Total	87,015	56,709	1,194	5,842	111478	45,409
Plurality	30,255	..	..	..	66,096	..
Per cent	57.22	37.29	.78	3.85	..	..
Scattering	1,315				....	
Whole vote	152,126				163,674	

ARKANSAS—*Continued.*

For President in 1908 Watson, Pop., received 1,026 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 289.

The vote for President in 1904 was: Parker, Dem., 64,434; Roosevelt, Rep., 46,860; Parker's plurality, 17,574.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Clay, Greene, Craighead, Mississippi, Crittenden, Cross, Poinsett, St. Francis, Lee, Phillips, and Woodruff. R. B. Macon, Dem., 13,057; Bloodworth, Rep., 6,534. Macon's majority, 6,523.

II. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie, and Monroe. W. A. Oldfield, Dem., 12,416: Myers, Rep., 6,785. Oldfield's majority, 5,631.

III. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion, and Van Buren. J. C. Floyd, Dem., 13,708; Mills, Rep., 8,984. Floyd's majority, 4,724.

IV. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Montgomery, and Miller. Craven, Dem., 13,554; Meacham, Rep., 9,112. Craven's majority, 4,442.

V. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry, and Pulaski. C. C. Reid, Dem., 15,341; Caron, Rep., 7,849. Reid's majority, 7,492.

VI. Counties of Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Desha, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas, and Lonoke. J. T. Robinson, Dem., unopposed, 17,384.

VII. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Lafayette, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, and Chicot. R. M. Wallace, Dem., 12,319; Young, Rep., 8,318 Wallace's majority, 4,013

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George W. Donaghey; Lieutenant-Governor, J. T. Robertson; Secretary of State, O. C. Ludwig; Treasurer, James L. Yates; Auditor, J. R. Jobe; Attorney-General, Hal L. Norwood; Superintendent of Education, Geo. B. Cook; Commissioner of Agriculture, Guy B. Tucker; Commissioner of Public Lands, L. L. Coffman—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edgar A. McCulloch; Justices, Samuel Frauenthal, C. D. Wood, Burrill B. Battle, and Jesse C. Hart; Clerk of the Court, P. D. English—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

—	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	35	97	132
Republicans	..	3	3
Democratic majority.	35	94	129

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Wheel.*	*Maj.*
1876. Pres...	58,083	38,669	....	....	19,414 D
1880. Pres ..	60,865	42,549	4,079	....	*18,316 D
1884. Pres...	72,927	50,895	1,847	....	*22 032 D
1886. Gov....	90,650	54,070	....	19,169	*36,580 D
			U. Lab.	*Pro.*	
1888. Gov....	99,229	....	84,223	....	15,006 D
1888. Pres...	85,962	58,752	10,613	641	*27,210 D
1890. Gov....	106,267	....	85,181	....	21,086 D
			Pop.		
1892. Pres...	87,834	46,884	11,831	113	*40,950 D
1894. Gov....	91,114	35,836	13,990	851	*55,278 D
1896. Gov....	74,809	26,055	24,541	1,551	*48,724 D
1896. Pres...	110,103	37,512	....	839	*72,591 D
1900. Gov....	88,637	44,701	3,641	....	*43,936 D
1900. Pres...	81,142	44,800	972	....	*36,342 D
1902. Gov.....	77,354	29,251	8,345	4,791	48,103 D
			Soc.		
1904. Pres...	64,434	46,860	2,318	1 816	17,574 D
1906. Gov...	102,749	40,965	2,169	3,274	61,784 D
1908. Pres...	87,015	56,760	5,842	1,194	21,904 D

* Plurality.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties. (57.)	President. 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Alameda	7,110	21,380	608	3,462	4,899	19,065
Alpine	11	75	..	..	9	74
Amador	874	1,035	25	38	915	1,279
Butte	2,746	3,094	199	384	1,574	2,799
Calaveras	833	1,323	17	167	844	1,571
Colusa	1,064	730	33	52	900	885
Contra Costa	1,599	3,336	71	438	1,257	2,833
Del Norte	711	450	28	19	187	429
El Dorado	202	986	28	71	865	1,248
Fresno	1,019	6,384	22	148	2,815	4,929
Glenn	4,743	618	508	868	725	765
Humboldt	1,206	4,221	138	865	1,249	4,930
Imperial	675	909	102	204	..	..
Inyo	618	583	37	158	231	452
Kern	2,215	2,270	57	3 80	1,724	2,359
Kings	859	1,198	70	112	595	1,110
Lake	628	625	64	110	594	641
Lassen	361	551	9	81	301	573
Los Angeles	22,076	41,483	4,033	4,702	10,036	32,507
Madera	574	596	21	121	610	784
Marin	983	2,732	28	219	772	2,199
Mariposa	480	352	14	86	487	461
Mendocino	1,752	2,746	88	293	1,489	2,904
Merced	1,100	1,107	104	152	863	972
Modoc	574	620	12	24	444	559
Mono	121	224	..	25	82	245
Monterey	1,616	2,486	265	211	1,415	2,453
Napa	1,336	2,405	100	208	1,135	2,425
Nevada	1,368	1,825	76	296	1,167	2,249
Orange	1,911	3,244	451	375	1,034	2,665
Placer	1,491	1,865	69	171	1,023	2,050
Plumas	395	659	12	59	347	707
Riverside	1,374	3,229	427	565	678	2,638
Sacramento	4,533	6,515	106	608	2,384	6,666
San Benito	684	937	52	63	643	888
S. Bernardino	2,685	4,729	618	777	1,573	3,884
San Diego	2,393	5,412	212	1,342	1,398	4,303
San Francisco	21,260	33,184	406	4,523	18,027	39,816
San Joaquin	3,331	4,470	167	547	2,293	4,498
S. Luis Obispo	1,381	2,008	154	370	1,167	2,015
San Mateo	1,314	2,867	29	301	851	2,146
Santa Barbara	1,640	2,713	104	376	1,152	2,676
Santa Clara	3,836	7,950	696	883	3,100	8,274
Santa Cruz	1,643	2,886	237	540	1,105	2,626
Shasta	1,389	1,891	69	577	935	1,891
Sierra	410	600	11	54	376	791
Siskiyou	1,657	1,813	39	264	1,219	2,104
Solano	2,033	3,115	102	402	1,555	3,176
Sonoma	3,168	5,427	235	483	2,316	5,269
Stanislaus	1,390	1,663	315	182	1,110	1,437
Sutter	652	896	28	45	488	872
Tehama	894	1,064	62	204	720	1,234
Trinity	331	393	14	130	308	467
Tulare	2,329	2,742	143	466	1,643	2,221
Tuolumne	878	943	72	187	1,006	1,280
Ventura	1,181	1,864	48	158	840	1,995
Yolo	1,553	1,707	74	127	1,301	1,702
Yuba	902	1,270	11	78	633	1,235
Total	127492	214398	11,770	28,659	89,404	205226
Plurality	..	86,906	..	..	..	115822
Per cent	32.98	55.45	3.05	7.41	26.96	61.89
Scattering	4,278				36,915	
Whole vote	386,597				331,545	

For Governor in 1906 Blanchard, Pro., received 8,141 votes.

For President in 1904 Swallow, Pro., received 7,380 votes; Debs, Soc., 29,535.

The vote for Governor in 1902 was: Lane, Dem., 143,782; Pardee, Rep., 145,332; Brower, Soc., 9,582; Knouse, Pro., 4,636; scattering, 14,488.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Marin, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Nevada, El Dorado, Amador, Tuolumne, and Trinity. Holland, Dem., 14,031; Englebright, Rep., 20,624; Cunningham, Soc., 2,898; Fassett, Pro., 546.

CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Butte, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, Yolo, Lake, Napa, Sonoma, and Marin. Hays, Dem., 19,193; McKinlay, Rep., 28,627; Gaylord, Soc., 2,003.

III. Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano. Peckham, Dem., 9,889; Knowland, Rep., 27,857; Sands, Ind. L., 9,230; Philbrick, Soc., 4,052; Montgomery, Pro., 717.

IV. County of San Francisco (part). McGuire, Dem., 7,497: Kahn, Rep., 9,202; Doyle, Soc., 699; Meserve, Pro., 60.

V. Counties of San Francisco (part), San Mateo, and Santa Clara. Tracy, Dem., 24,531; Hayes, Rep., 28,127; Mesner, Soc., 3,640; Vail, Pro., 1,045.

VI. Counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito, Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin. Feliz, Dem., 15,868; Needham, Rep., 21,323; Pattison, Soc., 2,288; Webb, Pro., 1,509.

VII. County of Los Angeles. Rush, Dem., 25,445; McLachlan, Rep., 37,244; Hentig, Ind. L., 791; Holston, Soc., 4,432; Atwood, Pro., 5,899.

VIII. Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Tulare, Inyo, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego. Shepherd, Dem., 18,245; Smith, Rep., 29,305; Richardson, Soc., 5,025.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Jas. N. Gillett; Lieutenant-Governor, Warren Porter; Secretary of State, C. F. Curry; Treasurer, W. R. Williams; Comptroller, A. B. Nye; Adjutant-General, J. B. Lauck; Attorney-General, V. S. Webb; Superintendent of Education, Ed. Hyatt—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W. H. Beatty; Associate Justices, H. Melvin, Lucien Shaw, F. M. Angellotti, M. C. Sloss, F. W. Henshaw, W. G. Lorigan; Clerk, F. L. Caughey—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1908.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	30	60	90
Democrats	10	20	30
Republican majority	20	40	60

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Amer.*	*Pro.*	*Gr.*	*Maj.*
1872. Pres.	40,749	54,044	....	....	....	13,295 R
1876. Pres.	76,464	79,264	...	....	....	2,800 R
1880. Pres.	80,472	80,370	....	....	3,404	*102 D
1884. Pres.	89,288	102,416	....	2,920	2,017	*13,128 R
1886. Gov.	84,970	84,318	7,347	6,432	12,227	*652 D
1888. Pres.	117,729	124,816	1,591	5,761	....	*7,087 R
1890. Gov.	117,184	125,129	10,073	....	....	*7,945 R
			Pop.		*Ind.*	
1892 †Pres	118,293	118,149	25,352	8,129	....	*144 D
1894. Gov.	111,944	110,738	51,304	10,561	....	1,206 D
1894. Sec.	86,443	126,541	49,734	8,262	2,405	40,098 R
			N. D.			
1896. Pres.	143,373	146,170	2,006	2,573	....	*2,797 R
			Soc. L.			
1898. Gov.	129,261	148,354	5,143	4,297	....	19,093 R
			Soc. D.			
1900. Pres.	124,985	164,755	7,554	5,024	....	39,770 R
1902. Gov.	143,782	145,332	5,992	4,636	....	1,550 R
1904. Pres.	89,294	205,226	29,535	7,380	.....	89,017 R
1906. Gov.	117,590	125,589	16,030	8,141	....	8,299 R
1908. Pres.	127,492	214,398	28,659	11,770	4,278	42,199 R

*Plurality. †8 Democratic and 1 Republican electors were chosen.

COLORADO.

Counties. (59.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Shafroth, Dem.	McDonald, Rep.
Adams	1,232	1,301	40	79	1,280	1,227
Arapahoe	1,340	1,514	55	89	1,390	1,457
Archuleta	505	503	35	49	493	489
Baca	179	215	1	7	170	222
Bent	819	915	57	12	863	881
Boulder	5,772	4,856	498	498	5,776	4,697
Chaffee	1,697	1,233	47	267	1,696	1,222
Cheyenne	331	445	22	21	325	441
Clear Creek	1,702	872	10	24	1,677	887
Conejos	1,335	1,736	12	17	1,203	1,635
Costilla	559	1,051	5	12	565	1,040
Custer	555	449	5	4	554	500
Delta	2,006	1,838	97	342	2,112	1,707
Denver	33,145	30,193	861	1,507	34,034	27,632
Dolores	184	69	..	44	185	63
Douglas	629	779	7	7	631	772
Eagle	828	521	8	43	838	519
Elbert	785	973	32	70	781	964
El Paso	5,995	8,022	560	493	6 062	7,833
Fremont	3,146	3,069	226	210	3 288	2,967
Garfield	1,898	1,504	80	100	1,906	1,494
Gilpin	1,185	843	28	75	1,202	823
Grand	487	529	4	12	522	488
Gunnison	1,481	889	31	117	1,504	859
Hinsdale	215	156	4	28	228	160
Huerfano	776	3,074	17	42	774	3,068
Jefferson	2,583	2,623	86	108	2,692	2,512
Kiowa	406	474	24	8	409	465
Kit Carson	752	983	41	41	746	980
Lake	2,652	1,918	21	195	2,602	2,005
La Plata	2,004	1,381	43	328	1,951	1,396
Larimer	3,629	4,489	428	241	3,673	4,431
Las Animas	4,212	5,716	40	170	4,255	5,598
Lincoln	576	794	23	21	577	779
Logan	950	1,054	87	19	978	1,025
Mesa	2,824	3,049	421	501	2,824	3,020
Mineral	488	218	4	18	490	215
Montezuma	948	440	22	87	943	450
Montrose	1,461	1,193	93	336	1,498	1,129
Morgan	1,208	1,672	105	56	1,271	1,639
Otero	3 542	3,232	316	178	3,625	3,118
Ouray	1,085	539	3	63	1,072	555
Park	807	465	3	32	806	470
Phillips	401	568	22	4	400	504
Pitkin	1,262	531	14	107	1,250	528
Prowers	1,015	1,430	132	115	1,048	1,370
Pueblo	8,092	7,337	259	244	8,443	6,918
Rio Blanco	466	384	4	19	450	390
Rio Grande	1,139	1,122	26	26	1,187	1,681
Routt	1,403	1,098	26	45	1,407	1,102
Saguache	817	811	6	19	823	812
San Juan	774	547	5	94	796	533
San Miguel	927	882	26	112	966	842
Sedgwick	278	544	21	3	289	540
Summit	743	366	5	30	726	384
Teller	4,192	3,104	30	217	4,268	3,059
Washington	524	599	14	11	573	439
Weld	4,650	5,537	417	242	4,624	5,486
Yuma	1,148	1,061	50	115	1,207	1,011
Total	126644	123700	5,559	7,974	128898	118832
Plurality	2,944	..	..	..	10,066	.
Percent	47.99	46.88	2.11	3.02	51.89	48.11
Whole vote	263,877				247,730	

For President in 1904: Watson, Pop., received 824 votes; Corrigan, Soc. L., 335; scattering, 8,901.

For Governor in 1904 Chamberlain, Pro., received 2,066 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

At Large—Taylor, Dem., 122,934; Burger, Rep., 121,265; McCarthy, Pro., 6,183; Brown, Soc., 8,151.

Districts.

I. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Park, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, and Yuma: A. W. Rucker, Dem., 60,643; Bonynge, Rep., 57,597; Greer, Soc., 3,356.

COLORADO—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Montezuma, Mineral, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, and Summit. J. A. Martin, Dem., 66,942; Haggott, Rep., 64,434; Ashbourne, Soc., 4,771.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John H. Shafroth; Lieutenant-Governor, Stephen R. Fitzgarrald; Secretary of State, James B. Pearce; Treasurer, Wm. J. Galligan; Auditor, Roady Kenehan; Bank Commissioner, Emil W. Pfeiffe; Attorney-General, Jno. T. Barnett; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Katherine M. Cook; Commissioner of Insurance, William L. Clayton—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Robert W. Steele, Dem.; Justices, John Campbell, Rep.; S. H. White, Dem.; W. A. Hill, Dem.; M. S. Bailey, Dem.; Wm. H. Gabbert, Rep.; G. W. Musser, Dem.; Clerk, James R. Killian, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1908.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	20	53	73
Republicans	15	12	27
Democratic majority.	5	41	46

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ITS ADMISSION.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro*	*Maj.*
1876.	Governor	13,316	14,154	....	....	838 R
1880.	President	24,647	27,450	1,435	....	*2,803 R
1884.	President	27,723	36,290	1,958	....	*8,567 R
1888.	President	37,577	50,774	....	1,266	*13,207 R
		Fusion.†				
1892.	President	53,585	38,620	....	1,638	*14,964 F
		Fusion.		*Pop.*		
1896.	President	161,153	26,271	....	1,717	134,882 F
1900.	Governor	121,995	93,245	....	3,786	28,750 F
1900.	President	122,733	93,072	....	3,790	29,661 F
				Soc.		
1904.	President	101,103	134,687	4,304	3,438	34,582 R
1906.	Governor	74,512	92,646	16,938	....	18,134 R
1908.	President	126,644	123,700	7,974	5,559	*2,944 D

* Plurality. † Fusion of Pops. and Silver Dems.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties. (8.)	President, 1908.				Governor 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Thayer Dem.	Lilley, Rep.
Hartford	12,967	24,781	891	1,252	16,553	21,040
New Haven	22,394	32,204	441	2,087	27,459	27,085
New London	6,549	9,941	154	240	7,247	9,187
Fairfield	14,917	24,064	347	1,020	16,555	22,205
Windham	2,623	4,960	152	53	3,073	4,434
Litchfield	4,128	8,978	204	161	5,893	7,170
Middlesex	2,935	5,071	114	55	3,518	4,476
Tolland	1,742	2,816	77	245	1,962	2,582
Total	68,255	112915	2,380	5,113	82,260	98,179
Plurality	..	44,660	..	..	..	15,919
Per cent	35.94	59.64	1.25	2.67	43.43	46.65
Scattering	1,440				4	
Whole vote.	189,999				189,085	

For President in 1904 Parker, Dem., received 72,909; Roosevelt, Rep., 111,089; Corrigan, Soc. Lab., 575; scattering, 11 votes.

he vote for Governor in 1904 was: Robertson, Dem., 79,164; Roberts, Rep., 104,736; Sheldon, Pop., 481; Beard, Pro., 1,498; Sweetland, Soc., 4,390; Sullivan, Soc. Lab., 562.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908

At Large—Avery, Dem., 70,029; Tilson, Rep., 111,557; scattering, 8,662.

CONNECTICUT—*Continued.*

Districts.

I. Counties of Hartford and Tolland. Gerth, Dem., 15,595; E. S. Henry, Rep., 26,829; scattering, 2,646.

II. Counties of Middlesex and New Haven. Riley, Dem., 26,832; N. D. Sperry, Rep., 36,083; scattering, 2,674.

III. Counties of New London and Windham. Hunter, Dem., 9,190; E. W. Higgins, Rep., 14,935; scattering, 606.

IV. Counties of Fairfield and Litchfield. Wilson, Dem., 19,423; E. J. Hill, Rep., 32,843; scattering, 1,910.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Frank B. Weeks; Lieutenant-Governor, ————; Secretary of State, Matthew H. Rogers; Treasurer, Freeman F. Patten; Comptroller, Thos. D. Bradstreet; Attorney-General, Marcus H. Holcomb; Commissioner of Insurance, Theodore H. Macdonald—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Simeon E. Baldwin, Dem.; Associate Justices, S. O. Prentice, Rep.; F. B. Hall, Rep.; John M. Thayer, Dem.; Alberto T. Roraback, Rep.; Clerk, Geo. A. Conant.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1908.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	31	199	230
Democrats	4	51	55
Republican majority.	27	148	175

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.-Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres.	45,866	50,626	....	....	4,760 R
1876. Pres.	61,934	59,084	774	378	2,850 D
1880. Pres.	64,415	67,071	868	409	2,656 R
1884. Pres.	67,167	65,893	1,684	2,489	1,284 D
1888. Pres.	74,920	74,584	240	4,234	336 D
			Pop		
1892. Pres.	82,395	77,030	806	4,026	5,365 D
			Nat. Dem.		
1896. Pres.	56,740	110,285	4,334	1,808	53 545 R
1898. Gov.	64,277	81,015	....	1,460	16,738 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Pres.	73,997	102,567	1,029	1,617	28,570 R
			Soc.		
1902. Gov.	69,330	85,338	2,804	1,436	16,008 R
1904 Pres.	72,909	111,089	4,543	1,506	38,180 R
1906. Gov.	67,776	88,384	2,932	1,820	20,608 R
1908. Pres.	68,255	112,915	5,113	2,580	44,660 R

DELAWARE.

Counties. (3.)	President, 1908.			President, 1904.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Kent	4,093	4,159	103	3,780	4,601
New Castle	12,963	14,987	437	11,170	13,198
Sussex	5,013	5,870	133	4,410	5,915
Total	22,071	25,014	670	19,360	23,714
Plurality	...	2,943	..	...	4,354
Per cent	45.75	52.10	1.33	44.12	54.04
Scattering	....			197	
Whole vote	48,024			43,878	

For President, 1908, Debs, Soc., received 239 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 30.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Pennewill, Dem., 19 780; Lea, Rep., 22,532; Chandler, Reg. Rep., 802. Lea's plurality, 2,752.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1908.

The total vote for each candidate for Congress, 1908, was: Levin I. Handy, Dem., 22,515; William H. Heald, Rep., 24,314; Hawkins, Pro., 930; Houck, Soc., 228; Cresson, Ind., 10.

DELAWARE—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Simeon H. Pennewill; Lieutenant-Governor, John M. Mendinhall; Secretary of State, William T. Smithers; Treasurer, David O. Moore; Auditor, Theo. F. Clark; Attorney-General, Andrew C. Gray; Adjutant-General, I. P. Weckersham; Commissioner of Insurance, Chas. H. Maull—all Republicans, except Gray, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chancellor, Chas. M. Curtis, Rep.; Chief Justice, James Pennewill, Rep.; Associate Justices, Henry C. Conrad, Rep.; Victor B. Woolley, Dem.; Daniel O. Hastings, Rep.; William H. Boyce, Dem.; Clerk, Chas. H. Le Fevre, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1908.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	11	17	28
Democrats	6	18	24
Majority	5R	1D	4R

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872.	President	10,206	11,115	....	....	909 R
1876.	President	13,281	10,740	....	....	2,641 D
1880.	President	15,183	14,150	....	....	1,033 D
1884.	President	16,976	13,053	....	....	3,923 D
						Plu
1888.	President	16,414	12,973	....	400	3,441 D
1892.	President	18,581	18,083	....	565	498 D
1896.	President	13,424	16,804	877	355	3,630 R
				Soc. D.		
1900.	Governor	18,808	22,421	59	584	3,613 R
1900.	President	18,858	22,529	57	538	3,671 R
1902.	Treasurer	16,602	20,705	....	575	4,103 R
1904.	President	19,360	23,714	....	607	4,354 R
1908.	President	22,071	25,014	239	670	2,003 R

FLORIDA.

Counties. (45.)	President, 1908.				President, 1904.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Alachua	1,239	686	38	25	1,277	543
Baker	152	104	7	51	207	120
Bradford	729	180	38	19	553	125
Brevard	294	225	1	50	633	124
Calhoun	241	339	2	12	162	160
Citrus	371	33	6	26	369	21
Clay	355	122	38	22	247	50
Columbia	465	279	23	61	595	317
Dade	961	275	53	160	887	307
De Soto	992	244	44	112	721	188
Duval	2,381	641	100	233	2,011	671
Escambia	1,887	718	101	351	1,573	497
Franklin	283	112	9	56	336	144
Gadsden	563	89	12	34	471	54
Hamilton	452	116	17	84	455	155
Hernando	260	57	3	14	172	12
Hillsborough	2,703	367	146	366	1,976	516
Holmes	438	337	8	40	284	140
Jackson	1,122	353	10	134	1,186	354
Jefferson	565	149	21	23	471	123
La Fayette	487	90	44	15	275	122
Lake	487	200	45	62	529	148
Lee	266	72	74	109	266	84
Leon	698	143	25	44	649	84
Levy	411	189	11	64	426	151
Liberty	176	69	4	11	143	50
Madison	511	32	7	23	595	66
Manatee	644	93	28	104	592	91
Marion	1,352	482	116	120	1,091	230
Monroe	630	227	31	239	680	287
Nassau	466	92	16	20	509	161
Orange	952	485	26	63	874	315
Osceola	193	81	1	12	271	65
Pasco	436	81	15	21	453	96
Polk	1,251	290	41	154	869	125
Putnam	797	454	32	105	562	210
St. John's	758	344	32	146	550	204
St. Lucie	280	63	7	38	..	..
Santa Rosa	535	212	10	35	403	73
Sumter	343	62	22	28	316	61
Suwanee	597	150	19	220	584	125
Taylor	250	160	12	41	168	119

FLORIDA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				President. 1901.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevel., Rep.
Volusia	736	444	28	41	654	263
Wakulla	239	56	6	31	233	39
Walton	504	369	13	46	354	322
Washington	652	288	14	82	414	202
Total	31,104	10,654	1,356	3,747	27,046	8,314
Plurality	20.450	..	..	..	18,732	..
Per cent	64.70	20.65	2.80	7.07	69.82	21.47
Scattering	2,499				27	
Whole vote.	49,360				39,329	

Vote for Governor in 1908 was: Gilchrist, Dem., 33,036; Cheney, Rep., 6,453; Pettigrew, Soc., 2,427.

In 1908, Watson, Pop., for President received 1,946 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 553.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Taylor, La Fayette, Levy, Marion, Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, Polk, Manatee, De Soto, Lee, Monroe, Lake. S. M. Sparkman, Dem., 9,971; G. W. Allen, Rep., 1,990; C. C. Allen, Soc., 1,297.

II. Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Duval, Clay, Putnam, St. John, Volusia, Osceola, Orange; Brevard, Dade, Alachua. Frank Clark, Dem., 10,726, W. R. O'Neal, Rep., 2,552; A. N. Jackson, Soc., 862.

III. Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison. D. H. Mays, Dem., 9,304; W. H. Northrup, Rep., 1,712.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Albert W. Gilchrist; Secretary of State, H. C. Crawford; Treasurer, W. V. Knott; Comptroller, A. C. Croom; Attorney-General, Park M. Trammell; Auditor, Ernest Amos; Adjutant-General, J. C. R. Foster; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. M. Holloway; Commissioner of Agriculture, B. E. McLin—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. B. Whitfield; Justices, W. A. Hocker, R. F. Taylor, T. M. Shackleford, Chas. B. Parkhill and R. S. Cockrell; Clerk, Milton H. Mabry—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1908.

The Legislature is: Senate, Dems., 32; House, Dems. 68, Socialist, 1.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872.	President	15,428	17,765	....	....	2,337 R
1876.	President	24,440	24,350	....	....	90 D
1880.	President	27,954	23,654	....	....	4,310 D
1884.	President	31,769	28,031	....	....	3,738 D
1888.	President	39,561	26,657	....	423	*12,904 D
			Pop.			*Plu.*
1892.	President	30,143	4,843	....	475	25,300 D
		D. & Pop.	*Rep.*			
1896.	President	32,736	11,288	654	1,778	21,444 D
		Dem.		*Pop.*		
1900.	Governor	29,251	6,238	631	....	23,013 D
1900.	President	28,007	7,314	1,070	1,039	20,693 D
1902.	Sec. State	16,428	....	....	....	16,428 D
					Soc.	
1904.	President	27,046	8,314	1,605	1,742	18,732 D
1908.	President	31,104	10,654	1,946	3,747	20,450 D

*Plurality.

GEORGIA.

Counties.	President, 1908.				President, 1904.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Watson, Pop.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Appling	249	250	..	244	354	237
Baker	149	36	..	29	496	16
Baldwin	417	201	8	74	637	62
Banks	211	221	1	147	424	204
Bartow	726	780	11	73	791	406
Ben Hill	407	412	104	49	..	..
Berrien	595	212	19	64	889	68
Bibb	1,946	565	14	51	2,117	236
Brooks	472	362	4	103	429	102
Bryan	..	..	..	..	259	125
Bullock	756	116	..	218	596	54

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Watson, Pop.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Burke	519	193	..	70	657	52
Butts	348	167	5	131	531	80
Calhoun	272	106	..	33	369	19
Camden	181	233	4	1	380	321
Campbell	210	140	..	116	308	40
Carroll	917	505	4	356	1 187	400
Catoosa	317	213	3	4	256	120
Charlton	124	53	6	2	207	31
Chatham	3,305	1,209	18	17	2,645	363
Chattaho'ch'e	111	118	..	17	107	62
Chattooga	437	716	9	28	472	378
Cherokee	326	665	6	100	622	242
Clarke	720	207	2	96	773	118
Clay	242	161	2	42	270	47
Clayton	248	223	11	99	333	59
Clinch	202	157	1	11	285	144
Cobb	889	548	18	174	1,170	220
Coffee	534	382	2	54	570	267
Colquitt	390	125	..	327	446	62
Columbia	144	12	1	185	189	2
Coweta	1,032	220	1	19	1,072	160
Crawford	285	24	..	32	314	4
Crisp	452	206	..	36	..	..
Dade	228	72	..	7	217	37
Dawson	125	219	5	5	207	260
Decatur	782	537	4	131	996	182
De Kalb	740	356	43	218	815	219
Dodge	544	177	1	44	678	98
Dooly	507	271	2	87	1,050	107
Dougherty	583	158	..	6	462	49
Douglas	152	181	4	187	231	133
Early	375	173	3	136	466	12
Echols	140	15	..	..	159	12
Effingham	302	89	1	55	370	47
Elbert	714	103	18	305	878	6
Emmanuel	549	530	8	473	519	94
Fannin	420	681	..	..	456	504
Fayette	338	162	..	151	260	59
Floyd	1,204	677	25	138	1,799	478
Forsyth	150	345	1	79	455	357
Franklin	379	253	9	329	486	207
Fulton	4,790	2,906	165	190	5,781	1,766
Gilmer	360	519	3	4	550	617
Glascock	63	52	4	264	117	11
Glynn	467	298	2	12	701	316
Gordon	476	615	1	97	525	323
Grady	463	238	33	215	..	..
Greene	412	428	25	201	451	201
Gwinnett	677	541	38	392	1,219	132
Habersham	364	230	17	77	681	183
Hall	707	634	33	94	1,204	195
Hancock	457	80	2	71	482	31
Haralson	252	506	23	106	349	477
Harris	556	94	1	77	649	80
Hart	408	192	5	200	452	93
Heard	203	5	..	34	368	14
Henry	369	194	51	27	461	64
Houston	855	27	166	..	736	78
Irwin	388	174	..	30	658	342
Jackson	735	406	12	323	964	33
Jasper	557	155	..	28	613	59
Jeff Davis	172	156	..	11	..	..
Jefferson	373	361	4	..	379	489
Jenkins	188	53	..	76	..	..
Johnson	135	162	3	355	257	59
Jones	385	322	..	28	498	29
Laurens	957	730	..	594	878	390
Lee	337	252	..	7	285	63
Liberty	219	412	1	160	242	245
Lincoln	157	1	5	249	195	..
Lowndes	681	154	31	58	888	289
Lumpkin	261	218	..	..	525	253
Macon	350	196	3	131	465	180
Madison	560	170	..	89	733	49
Marion	217	155	..	89	247	51
McDuffie	157	25	5	323	196	4
McIntosh	147	161	..	..	144	2
Meriwether	683	211	4	115	765	98
Miller	161	23	..	44	174	1
Milton	182	120	2	50	263	248
Mitchell	555	196	1	205	511	135

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Watson, Pop.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Monroe	456	162	..	217	278	21
Montgomery	414	254	..	213	693	241
Morgan	462	187	2	66	316	67
Murray	312	539	..	20	270	252
Muscogee	1,599	459	...	10	1,522	164
Newton	643	303	11	48	928	354
Ocouee	136	51	..	240	198	99
Oglethorpe	495	67	..	112	720	6
Paulding	256	630	3	188	402	341
Pickens	187	731	4	3	347	810
Pierce	295	150	..	72	354	73
Pike	727	230	..	121	662	92
Polk	492	901	10	74	653	689
Pulaski	651	107	..	64	605	29
Putnam	410	20	..	16	550	3
Quitman	87	31	1	66	119	35
Rabun	233	171	..	13	353	131
Randolph	522	366	..	83	551	87
Richmond	1,727	267	..	345	1,706	169
Rockdale	352	172	..	87	434	133
Schley	219	173	2	04	343	35
Screven	355	428	9	357	430	25
Spalding	725	199	22	29	925	112
Stephens	306	261	..	27	..	..
Stewart	415	241	..	23	429	155
Sumter	876	476	4	36	918	159
Talbot	408	129	5	44	493	74
Taliaferro	235	216	..	130	377	184
Tattnall	534	263	18	432	621	171
Taylor	253	159	..	163	409	63
Telfair	613	29	227	..	739	50
Terrell	528	142	..	53	630	77
Thomas	765	723	7	308	862	374
Tift	450	99	..	104	..	..
Toombs	282	200	3	98	..	..
Towns	196	291	..	2	338	411
Troup	714	45	2	287	892	20
Turner	276	105	22	137	..	..
Twiggs	301	73	..	21	378	30
Union	344	418	..	5	419	466
Upson	369	145	..	249	468	77
Walker	754	925	6	32	864	501
Walton	727	389	6	225	870	240
Ware	771	190	16	12	635	158
Warren	158	166	4	257	220	68
Washington	630	267	..	479	975	195
Wayne	394	144	30	34	417	89
Webster	114	117	..	26	163	53
White	121	183	..	36	297	179
Whitfield	586	775	6	36	569	427
Wilcox	380	120	1	22	591	194
Wilkes	557	65	12	216	622	6
Wilkinson	280	55	1	55	534	37
Worth	457	237	..	251	520	572
Total	72 413	41,692	1,059	16,969	83,472	24,003
Plurality	30.721	..	..	..	59,469	..
Per cent	54.49	31.41	0.80	12.80	64.40	18.47
Scattering	....				1,042	
Whole vote.	132.794				138.198	

The vote for Governor in 1908 was: Joseph M. Brown, Dem., 112,292; for Yancy Carter, Ind., 11,746.

The vote for Governor in 1906 was Hoke Smith Dem., 94,223; Osborne, Soc., 98.

For President in 1904 Debs, Soc., received 197; Swallow, Pro., 845 votes.

For President in 1908 Debs, Soc., received 584 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 77.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Terrell, Dem., 67,523. No opposition.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Bryan, Bullock, Burke, Chatham, Effingham, Emmanuel, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven, Tattnall and Toombs. Charles G. Edwards, Dem., 9,845; James M. Elders, Rep., 427.

II. Counties of Baker, Berrien, Calhoun, Clay, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell, Thomas, Tift, Turner and Worth. James M. Griggs, Dem., 9,273.

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Ben Hill, Crawford, Crisp, Dooly, Houston, Lee, Macon, Pulaski, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Twiggs, Webster and Wilcox. Dudley M. Hughes, Dem., 7,627; F. G. Boatright, Rep., 25.

IV. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot, and Troup. W. C. Adamson, Dem., 7,242.

V. Counties of Campbell, Clayton, De Kalb, Douglas, Fulton, Newton, Rockdale, and Walton. Leonidas F. Livingston, Dem., 8,909.

VI. Counties of Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Fayette, Henry, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding, and Upson. Chester L. Bartlett, Dem., 6,575.

VII. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker, and Whitfield. Gordon Lee, Dem., 11,396.

VIII. Counties of Clark, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Jasper, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, and Wilkes. W. M. Howard, Dem., 7,112.

IX. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Towns, Union, and White. Thomas M. Bell, Dem., 11,653.

X. Counties of Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Wilkinson. Thomas W. Hardwick, Dem., 6,853.

XI. Counties of Appling, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Dodge, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Johnson, Laurens, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pierce, Telfair, Wayne and Ware. W. G. Brantley, Dem., 9,741.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Jos. M. Brown; Secretary of State and ex-officio Com'r of Public Lands, Philip Cook; Treasurer, J. P. Brown; Comptroller and ex-officio Com. of Insurance, W. A. Wright; Adjutant-General, A J. Scott; Attorney-General, John C. Hart; State School Commissioner. Jessie M. Pound; Commissioner of Agriculture, Thos. G. Hudson—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. H. Fish; Associate Justices, Horace M. Holden, J. H. Lumpkin, M. W. Beck, Beverly D. Evans and Samuel C. Atkinson; Clerk, Z. D. Harrison—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1908.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	44	181	225
Republicans	..	..	..
Democratic majority	44	181	225

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	76,278	62,715	....	13,563 D
1876. President	130,088	50,446	....	79,642 D
1880. President	102,470	54,086	....	48.384 D
1884. President	94,567	47,603	168	46.964 D
1888. President	100,499	40,496	1,808	60,203 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1892. President	129,361	48,305	42,937	988	81,056 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Nat.D.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1896. Gov'nor	120,827	....	....	85,832	....	*34,995 D
1896. Presid't.	94,232	60,091	2,708	....	5,613	34,141 D
1898. Gov'nor	118 557	51,580	....	....	....	66,977 D
1900. Gov'nor	90,448	....	....	23,235	....	*67,213 D
1900. Presid't	81,700	35,035	....	4,584	1,396	46,665 D
1902. Gov'nor	81,548	.....	.....	5,566	.....	*75,982 D
1904. Présid't	88,331	25,335	....	23,490	....	62,996 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Pro.*	*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1906. Gov'nor	94,223	....	98	.....	....	94,125 D
1908. Presid't.	72,413	41,692	584	16,969	1,059	*12,032 D

* Majority.

IDAHO.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Ada	3,721	4,778	224	276	1,466	4,536
Bannock	1,892	2,690	20	133	1,063	2,826
Bear Lake	933	1,460	7	14	769	1,538
Bingham	1,749	3,277	43	390	890	3,186
Blaine	1,248	1,197	28	123	775	1,225
Boisé	862	877	27	156	639	1,053
Bonner	1,223	2,512	68	448	..	..
Canyon	2,783	4,023	324	279	1,025	3,172
Cassia	600	1,049	22	106	346	1,105
Custer	598	521	5	84	429	496
Elmore	666	662	43	194	433	593
Fremont	2,854	3,920	15	406	1,278	3,869
Idaho	1,833	2,126	86	397	1,381	2,731
Kootenai	2,206	4,407	284	1,094	1,178	4,165
Latah	1,802	3,101	324	296	940	3,267
Lemhi	777	809	6	58	564	786
Lincoln	804	1,310	34	262	262	688
Nez Perce	2,843	3,871	236	551	1,696	3,956
Oneida	1,512	2,595	11	99	906	2,339
Owyhee	650	604	14	70	393	663
Shoshone	2,109	3,256	33	512	1,116	3,695
Twin Falls	1,051	1,757	92	260	..	..
Washington	1,452	1,819	57	197	931	1,894
Total	36,162	52,621	1,986	6,400	18,480	47,783
Plurality	..	16,459	..	..	..	29,303
Per cent	37.27	54.33	1.77	6.23	25.33	65.85
Scattering			119		6,315	
Whole vote			97,288		72,578	

For President in 1904 Swallow, Pro., received 1,013 votes; Debs, Soc., 4,949; Watson, Pop., 353.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Heitfield, Dem., 24,192; Gooding, Rep., 41,877; Shaw, Soc., 4,000: Headly, Pro., 990; Bartley, Pop., 179.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Thos R. Hamer, Rep., 49,883; J. L. McClear, Dem., 36,605; W. G. Light, Pro., 2,094; H. A. Barton, Soc., 6,248; E. C. Grant, Ind., 99.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James H. Brady; Lieutenant-Governor, Lewis H. Sweetzer; Secretary of State, Robert Lansdon; Treasurer, Charles A. Hastings; Auditor, S. D. Taylor; Attorney-General, D. C. McDougall; Superintendent of Education, S. Belle Chamberlain; Commissioner of Insurance, C. D. Gosalind; Superintendent of Agriculture, J. P. Fallon—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Isaac N. Sullivan, Rep.; Associate Justices, James F. Ailshie, Rep.; George H. Stewart, Rep.; Clerk, I. W. Hart, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	13	44	57
Dem.-Fus	10	9	19
Republican majority	3	35	38

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*			*Maj.*
1880. Congress	3,604	2,090	....	....	1,514 D
1884. Congress	1,547	741	....	....	786 D
1888. Congress	6,404	9,609	....	....	3,203 R
1890. Governor	7,948	10,262	....	....	2,314 R

			Pro.	*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1892. President	....	8,599	288	10,520	1,921 P
1892. Governor	6,769	8,178	264	4,865	1,409 R
1894. Governor	7,057	10,208	....	7,121	3,087 R

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1896. President	23,192	6,324	179	....	16,868 D
1898. Governor	19,407	13,794	1,175	....	5,613 F
1900. Governor	28,628	26,466	1,031	....	2,227 F
1900. President	26,414	26,997	857	213	2 216 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Pop.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1902. Governor	26,021	31,871	636	1,737		5,823 R
1904. President	18,480	47,783	1,013	4,949		29,303 R
1906 Governor	29,496	38,386	1,037	4,650		8,900 R
1908. President	36,162	52,621	1,986	6,400		16,459 R

ILLINOIS.

Counties. (102.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Stevenson Dem.	Deneen, Rep.
Adams	8,294	7,233	242	496	9,040	6,529
Alexander	2,027	3,790	54	56	2,113	3,682
Bond	1,465	2,143	289	84	1,578	2,041
Boone	587	2,805	155	127	1,228	2,053
Brown	1,609	947	64	11	1,699	860
Bureau	2,871	5,280	534	424	3,318	4,741
Calhoun	905	735	76	8	920	710
Carroll	1,129	2,875	223	67	1,628	2,287
Cass	2,434	1,878	90	14	2,590	1,703
Champaign	4,830	7,162	472	42	6,022	5,733
Christian	4,156	3,686	324	260	4,372	3,450
Clark	2,793	3,158	159	18	2,845	3,103
Clay	2,152	2,250	96	42	2,264	2,128
Clinton	3,016	2,104	61	181	3,099	1,992
Coles	3,957	4,388	206	58	4,234	4,091
Cook	152990	230400	5,965	18,842	192891	192937
Crawford	2,890	3,090	207	42	2,915	3,037
Cumberland	1,810	1,739	81	13	1,845	1,691
De Kalb	1,732	5,866	341	97	2,486	5,024
De Witt	2,155	2,628	138	15	2,285	2,465
Douglas	1,917	2,656	192	11	2,165	2,381
Du Page	1,975	4,530	449	77	2,683	3,736
Edgar	3,433	3,757	189	50	3,509	3,658
Edwards	747	1,614	120	14	836	1,517
Effingham	2,826	1,877	91	29	2,969	1,730
Fayette	3,193	3,261	203	31	3,323	3,102
Ford	1,164	2,617	178	10	1,561	2,185
Franklin	2,401	2,539	121	152	2,486	2,454
Fulton	4,906	6,077	405	568	5,147	5,748
Gallatin	1,845	1,411	81	34	1,868	1,389
Greene	3,159	2,004	166	49	3,341	1,838
Grundy	1,359	3,127	190	207	1,676	2,748
Hamilton	2,128	1,809	110	30	2,167	1,782
Hancock	4,260	3,781	226	38	4,504	3,476
Hardin	680	813	45	9	691	802
Henderson	820	1,547	102	12	872	1,465
Henry	2,499	6,387	478	438	3,291	5,502
Iroquois	2,966	4,855	314	67	3,522	4,183
Jackson	3,149	4,016	234	145	3,306	3,880
Jasper	2,317	1,860	131	7	2,372	1,797
Jefferson	3,377	3,210	133	33	3,462	3,093
Jersey	1,818	1,460	71	26	1,872	1,391
Jo Daviess	2,310	3,132	184	94	2,767	2,647
Johnson	1,055	1,913	81	20	1,163	1,804
Kane	4,360	12,840	618	311	6,122	10,844
Kankakee	2,461	5,999	184	74	3,874	4,607
Kendall	556	1,948	116	11	779	1,681
Knox	3,277	7,084	381	320	3,678	6,579
Lake	2,264	6,392	352	237	2,998	5,583
La Salle	7,589	11,159	454	705	8,848	9,774
Lawrence	2,253	2,197	192	14	2,275	2,180
Lee	2,144	4,255	232	37	2,822	3,643
Livingston	3,778	5,358	347	73	4,609	4,324
Logan	3,546	3,451	172	81	3,901	3,058
Macon	4,615	6,643	399	170	5,511	5,666
Macoupin	5,775	4,988	340	511	6,002	4,714
Madison	7,812	9,463	351	814	8,540	8,803
Marion	4,001	3,455	201	270	4,152	3,310
Marshall	1,714	1,893	113	48	1,814	1,725
Mason	2,264	1,924	204	24	2,379	1,697
Massac	652	2,084	85	7	745	1,995
McDonough	3,112	3,733	374	84	3,313	3,494
McHenry	1,887	5,331	194	51	2,965	4,249
McLean	5,982	8,953	840	197	7,300	7,579
Menard	1,748	1,600	135	19	1,876	1,451
Mercer	1,777	2,871	231	85	1,829	2,600
Monroe	1,512	1,733	15	9	1,578	1,662
Montgomery	3,909	3,782	318	242	4,164	3,494
Morgan	3,993	4,019	204	116	4,571	3,361
Moultrie	1,695	1,704	93	19	1,777	1,602
Ogle	1,761	4,848	338	28	2,434	3,998
Peoria	8,898	10,828	299	515	9,981	9,395
Perry	2,482	2,392	192	67	2,635	2,275
Piatt	1,530	2,349	153	12	1,762	2,078
Pike	3,859	2,932	257	185	3,994	2,806
Pope	748	1,706	58	6	812	1,659
Pulaski	1,080	2,185	56	19	1,134	2,120
Putnam	413	834	51	16	449	768
Randolph	3,172	3,045	151	101	3,526	2,700
Richland	1,938	1,684	122	67	1,986	1,623

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Stevenson Dem.	Deneen, Rep.
Rock Island	4,739	8,196	344	1,072	4,224	6,766
Saline	2,471	3,125	124	249	2,617	3,047
Sangamon	9,351	10,422	626	458	10,581	9,172
Schuyler	1,876	1,622	216	18	1,988	1,490
Scott	1,376	1,101	71	20	1,465	1,013
Shelby	4,065	3,312	380	40	4,221	3,149
Stark	738	1,635	71	22	949	1,371
St. Clair	11,342	12,619	344	1,517	12,367	11,583
Stephenson	4,076	4,605	254	84	4,661	3,848
Tazewell	3,786	3,767	237	119	4,046	3,421
Union	2,690	1,695	127	12	2,744	1,627
Vermilion	6,320	11,726	824	385	6,999	10,848
Wabash	1,814	1,511	158	22	1,831	1,481
Warren	2,327	3,283	257	175	2,502	3,081
Washington	1,830	2,355	111	64	1,906	2,283
Wayne	2,791	2,946	160	26	2,852	2,847
White	2,934	2,436	147	61	3,023	2,335
Whiteside	2,140	5,257	498	64	2,781	4,497
Will	5,693	10,358	316	425	7,336	8,684
Williamson	3,513	4,786	272	484	3,662	4,632
Winnebago	2,163	8,919	531	747	3,919	7,301
Woodford	2,156	2,204	203	54	2,278	1,938
Total	450795	629929	29,343	34,691	526912	550076
Plurality	....	179122	....	....	..	23,164
Per cent	39.89	53.67	2.54	3.00	48.88	51.12
Scattering					..	
Whole vote.	....	1,154,751			1,154,612	

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 7,709 votes; Watson, Pop., 633; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,651.

For Governor in 1908, Sheen, Pro., received 33,922 votes; Brower, Soc., 31,293; Jennings, Soc. Lab., 1,526; McCraskrin, Ind., 10,883.

For State Treasurer in 1906, Allin, Pro., received 88,393 votes; McDermott, Soc., 42,002; Francis, Soc. Lab., 3,757.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. L., 4,698; Watson, Pop., 6,725; Holcomb, Cont., 830.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Sturger, Dem., 334,880; Deneen, Rep., 634,029; Patton, Pro., 35,390; Collins, Soc. Dem., 59,062; Veal, Soc. Lab., 4,379; Hogan, Peo., 4,364; Speht, Cont., 780.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. County of Cook. M. L. Mandable, Dem., 13,692; M. B. Madden, Rep., 23,370; J. H. Greer, Soc., 825.

II. County of Cook. John T. Donahoe, Dem., 14,351; J. R. Mann, Rep., 32,024; F. B. Irish, Pro., 591; B. Berlyn, Soc., 2,082.

III. County of Cook. F. J. Crowley, Dem., 15,995; W. W. Wilson, Rep., 24,979; C. F. Woerner, Soc., 1,696.

IV. County of Cook. James T. McDermott, Dem., 16,606; Chas. S. Wharton, Rep., 12,196; J. P. Baldwin, Pro., 253; Wellman, Soc., 1,015.

V. County of Cook. Adolph J. Sabath, Dem., 12,927; Anthony Michalek, Rep., 9,876; C. C. Graff, Pro., 221; Siskins, Soc., 1,285.

VI. County of Cook. Frank C. Wood, Dem., 17,093; William Lorimer, Rep., 32,540; J. A. Jarvis, Soc., 1,646; Clark, Pro., 1,255.

VII. County of Cook. Frank Buchanan, Dem., 20,088; Fred Lundin, Rep., 31,513; O. R. Jenks, Pro., 1,343; George Koop, Soc., 4,183.

VIII. County of Cook. Thomas Gallagher, Dem., 15,963; P. M. Ksycki, Rep., 14,660; Thomas McLean, Soc., 1,407.

IX. County of Cook. Chas. C. Stillwell, Dem., 13,544; H. S. Boutell, Rep., 21,110; J. O. Johnson, Pro., 618; J. M. Barnes, Soc., 1,761.

X. Counties of Cook (part) and Lake. Western Starr, Dem., 14,840; Geo. E. Foss, Rep., 31,130; C. O. Boring, Pro., 1,294; A. M. Simons, Soc., 2,010; L. W. Hardy, Soc., 2,777.

XI. Counties of Du Page, Kane, McHenry and Will. C. McNaughton, Dem., 15,875; H. M. Snapp, Rep., 29,821; F. Farmilo Pro., 2,227; F. L. Raymond, Soc., 776.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

XII. Counties of Boone, De Kalb, Grundy, Kendall, La Salle, and Winnebago, M. N. Armstrong, Dem., 13,794; Chas. E. Fuller, Rep., 33,340; C. L. Logan, Pro., 2,026; Joseph McCabe, Soc., 1,833.

XIII. Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson, and Whiteside. W. C. Green, Dem., 13,273; Frank O. Lowden, Rep., 24,797; F. W. Emerson, Pro., 1,952; G. W. Ashford, Soc., 356.

XIV. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island, and Warren. M. J. McEniry, Dem., 14,745; James McKinney, Rep., 23,394; W. L. Clark, Pro., 1,573; H. Strom, Soc., 1,393.

XV. Counties of Adam, Fulton, Henry, Knox, and Schuyler. W. E. Lancaster, Dem., 22,410; George W. Prince, Rep., 26,770; W. W. Vose, Pro., 1,775; E. L. Switzer, Soc., 1,731.

XVI. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark, and Tazewell. James W. Hill, Dem., 18,557; J. V. Graff, Rep., 23,880; G. W. Warner, Pro., 1,363; J. T. White, Soc., 1,038.

XVII. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean, and Woodford. C. S. Schneider, Dem., 16,737; J. A. Sterling, Rep., 22,014; W. P. Allen, Pro., 2,228.

XVIII. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee, and Vermilion. Henry C. Bell, Dem., 21,795; Joseph G. Cannon, Rep., 29,170; G. B. Winter, Pro., 1,727; C. V. Walls, Soc., 490.

XIX. Counties of Champaign, Coles, De Witt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby, and Piatt. F. B. Hammil, Dem., 24,913; Wm. B. McKinley, Rep., 30,588; G. N. Baker, Pro., 1,985; L. Williams, Soc., 325.

XX. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike, and Scott. Henry T. Rainey, Dem., 24,023; J. H. Danskin, Rep., 17,726; J. E. Vertrees, Pro., 1,230; W. L. Heberling, Soc., 451.

XXI. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery, and Sangamon. Jas. M. Graham, Dem., 23,433; H. K. Wilson, Rep., 21,716; Wm. Brandon, Pro., 2,364; Koenig Kraemer, Soc., 1,442.

XXII. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair, and Washington. Chas. A. Karch, Dem., 24,341; W. A. Rodenberg, Rep., 27,858; A. J. Meek, Pro., 1,098; J. W. Taunt, Soc., 2,184.

XXIII. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland, and Wabash. Martin D. Foster, Dem., 28,184; Frank L. Dickson, Rep., 23,772; H. T. Davis, Soc., 646.

XXIV. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne, and White. J. Q. A. Ledbetter, Dem., 18,333; Pleasant T. Chapman, Rep., 21,833; Montgomery, Pro., 1,070.

XXV. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union, and Williamson. L. R. Spilman, Dem., 20,537; N. B. Thistlewood, Rep., 24,319; P. E. Michaels, Pro., 1,262; D. W. Boone, Soc., 987.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Chas S. Deneen; Lieutenant-Governor, John G. Oglesby; Secretary of State, James A. Rose; Treasurer, Andrew Russel; Auditor, J. S. McCullough; Attorney-General, W. H. Stead; Adjutant-General, ————; Superintendent of Insurance, Fred'k W. Potter; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Francis G. Blair—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. M. Farmer, Dem.; Associate Justices, John P. Hand, Rep.; Frank K. Dunn, Rep.; George A. Cooke, Dem.; Alonzo K. Vickers, Rep.; Orrin N. Carter, Rep.; James H. Cartwright, Rep.; Clerk of the Court, J. McCan Davis, Rep.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	38	89	127
Democrats	13	64	77
Republican majority	25	25	50

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. President.	184,772	241,237	....	....	*56,445 R
1876. President.	258,601	278,232	17,207	....	19,631 R
1880. President.	277,321	318,037	26,358	440	40,716 R
1884. President.	312,351	337,469	10,776	12,074	25,118 R
			Labor.		
1888. President.	348,371	370,473	7,090	21,695	22,102 R
			Pop.		
1892. President.	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870	26,993 D
	D. & Pop.		*N. D.*		
1896. President.	464,632	607,130	6,390	9,796	142,498 R
	Dem.		*Pop.*		
1898. Treasurer.	405,490	448,940	7,886	11,753	43,450 R
			S. D.		
1900. Governor.	518,966	580,198	8,617	15,643	61,232 R
1900. President.	503,061	597,985	9,687	17,623	94,924 R
1902. Treasurer.	360,925	450,695	20,167	18,434	89,770 R
1904. President.	327,606	632,645	69,225	34,770	305,039 R
1906. Sec. State.	271,984	417,544	42,002	88,393	145,560 R
			Soc.		
1908 President.	450,795	629,929	34,691	29,343	179,122 R

* Majority.

INDIANA.

Counties. (92.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan. Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Marshall, Dem.	Watson, Rep.
Adams	3,404	1,726	141	13	3,311	1 743
Allen	12.145	9,468	340	494	12,983	8,447
Bartholomew.	3,637	3,306	151	59	3,798	3,191
Benton	1,566	1,936	103	15	1,664	1,800
Blackford	2'214	1,835	166	42	2,261	1.775
Boone	3,525	3,471	166	11	3,557	3,439
Brown	1,177	663	68	5	1,127	642
Carroll	2,590	2,546	152	68	2,598	2,517
Cass	5,234	4,700	349	38	5,397	4,507
Clark	4,085	3,766	82	68	4,097	3,648
Clay	4,204	3,766	110	499	4 222	3,661
Clinton	3,680	3,626	281	78	3,666	3·571
Crawford	1,539	1,403	126	82	1,507	1,390
Daviess	3,255	3,424	134	204	3,183	3,413
Dearborn	3,365	2.520	94	41	3,401	2 405
Decatur	2,564	2,838	159	39	2,562	2,777
De Kalb	3,684	2,991	287	63	3,742	2,869
Delaware	5,725	7,014	475	316	6,150	6,568
Dubois	3,344	1,397	36	58	3,334	1,373
Elkhart	5,697	6,245	596	400	5,974	6,022
Fayette	1,700	2,394	114	81	1,789	2,312
Floyd	4,964	3,431	94	226	4,108	3,283
Fountain	2,846	2,894	122	45	2,860	2,791
Franklin	2,616	1,670	74	7	2,592	1,633
Fulton	2,350	2,426	125	13	2,346	2,425
Gibson	3,656	3,753	241	86	3,682	3,695
Grant	5,819	7,181	1,140	339	6,021	6,916
Greene	4,172	4,145	84	930	4,152	4,071
Hamilton	2,947	4,421	435	24	2,997	4,320
Hancock	3,040	2,472	146	22	3,027	2,441
Harrison	2,646	2,419	100	67	2,579	2,396
Hendricks	2,571	3,231	146	..	2,562	3,188
Henry	3,197	4,358	332	61	3,337	4,168
Howard	3.497	4,423	550	255	3,628	4,291
Huntington	3.712	3,973	405	241	3,762	3,918
Jackson	3.783	2,631	140	30	3,697	2,596
Jasper	1,495	1,939	70	7	1,520	1,847
Jay	3,370	3,256	426	53	3,379	3,189
Jefferson	2,708	2,995	176	97	2,745	2,879
Jennings	1,871	2,100	101	21	1,900	2,064
Johnson	3,268	2,519	193	9	3,241	2,493
Knox	5.116	4,247	199	375	5,196	4,108
Kosciusko	3,362	4,377	233	54	3,409	4,315
La Grange	1,414	2,351	133	10	1,461	2,280
Lake	5.502	9,499	125	303	6,022	8,539
Laporte	5. 680	5,824	126	103	5,872	5,538
Lawrence	3 118	3,884	93	119	3,103	3,824
Madison	8.296	7,481	497	894	8,507	7,237
Marion	34,078	34,351	839	1,075	36,674	31,967

INDIANA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Marshall, Dem.	Watson, Rep.
Marshall	3,287	2,947	199	55	3 261	2,911
Martin	1,733	1,667	34	11	1,720	1,637
Miami	4,176	3,820	233	187	4,292	3,683
Monroe	2 780	3 051	77	14	2,718	2,992
Montgomery	4 227	4,457	195	44	4,401	4,306
Morgan	2 789	3,074	121	44	2 807	3,032
Newton	1 190	1,645	65	8	1,299	[illegible],531
Noble	3,239	3,507	129	29	3,374	3,368
Ohio	622	619	16	3	623	609
Orange	1,961	2,433	70	44	1,991	2,373
Owen	2,023	1,726	61	51	2,010	1,704
Parke	2,707	3,026	315	204	2,676	2,963
Perry	2,356	1,903	34	37	2,357	1,827
Pike	2,360	2,359	59	131	2,314	2,354
Porter	1.789	2,940	78	59	1,872	2,738
Posey	3,084	2,444	147	69	3,121	2,334
Pulaski	1,832	1,561	110	14	1,845	1,545
Putnam	3,131	2,626	121	36	3,086	2,611
Randolph	2,600	4,792	388	87	2,742	4,570
Ripley	2,749	2,660	88	76	2,803	2,583
Rush	2,544	3,102	191	13	2,563	3,070
Scott	1,243	979	51	3	1,220	976
Shelby	4,035	3,529	252	95	4,101	3,420
Spencer	2,662	2,920	61	18	2,635	2,876
Starke	1,305	1.521	43	39	1,315	1,475
Steuben	1,453	2,704	182	13	1,515	2,614
St. Joseph	8,562	11,222	272	705	9,289	10,370
Sullivan	4,659	2,942	225	398	4,497	2,905
Switzerland	1,537	1,444	58	14	1,519	1,446
Tippecanoe	4.984	6,164	289	65	5,295	5,768
Tipton	2,556	2,395	183	13	2,547	2,396
Union	808	1,066	73	18	808	1,046
Vanderburgh	8,033	9,116	135	1,034	8,775	8,469
Vermillion	1,844	2,568	217	407	1,841	2,483
Vigo	10,685	10,223	257	690	11,902	9,202
Wabash	3,116	4,091	337	87	3,219	3,991
Warren	1,045	2,092	70	3	1,061	1,994
Warrick	2,782	2,839	138	101	2,783	2,798
Washington	2,573	1,976	74	12	2,488	1,951
Wayne	4,503	6,731	179	308	5,276	5,840
Wells	3,345	2,185	482	65	3,312	2,129
White	2,326	2,423	144	19	2,337	2,387
Whitley	2,493	2,302	134	13	2,535	2,241
Total	338262	348993	18,045	13,476	348493	334040
Plurality	..	10,731	..	..	14,453	..
Per cent	47.06	48.55	2.51	1.73	49.73	46.09
Whole vote.	721,126				712'349	

For President in 1904, Parker, Dem., received 274,345 votes; Roosevelt, Rep., 368,289; Swallow, Pro., 23,496; Debs, Soc., 12,013; Watson, Pop., 2,444; Corrigan, Soc. L., 1,598.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 643; Watson, Pop., 1,193; Hisgen, Ind., 514.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Kern, Dem., 274,998; Hanly, Rep., 359,362; McWhirter, Pro., 22,690; Templeton, Peo., 2,065; Hallenberger, Soc., 10,991; Dillon, Soc. Lab., 1,437. Hanly's plurality, 84,364.

For Governor in 1908, Haynes, Pro., received 15,926 votes; Robinson, Pop., 986; Goodman, Soc., 11,948; Stouer, Soc. Lab., 573; Zion, Ind., 333.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Gibson, Posey, Pike, Spencer, Vanderburgh, and Warrick. Bohne, Dem., 23,054; Foster, Rep., 22,965; Hull, Pro., 475; Strong, Soc., 1,199. Bohne's plurality, 89.

II. Counties of Daviess, Greene. Monroe, Owen. Sullivan, Knox, Lawrence, and Martin. Cullup, Dem., 27,172; John C. Chaney, Rep., 24,609; Rome, Pro., 684; Lackey, Soc., 1,821. Cullup's plurality, 2,563.

INDIANA—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Dubois, Orange, Crawford, Perry, Scott, and Washington. Cox, Dem., 24,139; Lewis, Rep., 18,966; Hannagan, Pro., 559; Schwartz, Soc., 314. Cox's plurality, 5,173.

IV. Counties of Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Jefferson, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland. Lincoln Dixon, Dem., 25,281; Cox, Rep., 20,726; Bigney, Pro., 901; Bumper, Soc., 261. Dixon's plurality, 4,505.

V. Counties of Clay, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Hendricks, Morgan, and Putnam. Ralph W. Morse, Dem., 28,844; Maxwell, Rep., 27,361; Woodward, Pro., 1,200; Van Horne, Soc., 1,548. Morse's plurality, 1,483.

VI. Counties of Fayette, Henry, Hancock, Franklin, Shelby, Union, Rush and Wayne, Kuhn, Dem., 26,065; W. C. Barnard, Rep., 26,893; Worth, Pro., 1,441; Cox, Soc., 544. Barnard's plurality, 828.

VII. County of Marion. Korbly, Dem., 34,686; Jesse Overstreet, Rep., 34,003; Lemon, Pro., 87; Gabriel, Soc., 1,014. Korbly's plurality, 683.

VIII. Counties of Adams, Blackford, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph, and Wells. Adair, Dem., 29,259; Nathan B. Hawkins, Rep., 23,890; Bartlett Pro., 4,322; Watles, Soc., 1,157. Adair's plurality, 5,369.

IX. Counties of Boone, Clinton, Fountain, Carroll, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Tipton. Martin A. Morrison, Dem., 27,540; C. B. Landis, Rep., 26,449; Kirkpatrick, Pro., 1,878; Sharpe, Soc., 1,157. Morrison's plurality, 1,091.

X. Counties of Benton, Laporte, Jasper, Tippecanoe, Warren, Lake, Newton, Porter, and White. Darroch, Dem., 25,742; Edgar D. Crumpacker, Rep., 32,954; Wade, Pro., 843. Crumpacker's plurality, 6,212.

XI. Counties of Howard, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, and Wabash. Rauch. Dem., 25,526; Charles H. Gard, Rep., 24,313; Outland, Pro., 2,327; Nix, Soc., 762. Rauch's plurality, 1,213.

XII. Counties of Allen, De Kalb, La Grange, Noble, Steuben, and Whitley. Cyrus Cline, Dem., 25,051; Gillhaus, Rep., 22,706; Eckhar, Pro., 1,062; Brunskill, Soc., 561. Cline's plurality, 2,345.

XIII. Counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko, Fulton, Pulaski, Marshall, St. Joseph, and Starke, Henry A. Barnhart, Dem., 23,509; Chas. W. Miller, Rep., 28,229; Neuman, Pro., 1,257; Dunbar, Soc., 1,128. Barnhart's plurality, 280.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thomas R. Marshall; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank J. Hall; Secretary of State, Fred A. Sims; Treasurer, Oscar Hadley; Auditor, John C. Billheimer; Attorney-General, James Bingham; Adjutant-General, Oran Perry; Superintendent of Education, R. J. Aley—all Republicans except Marshall, Aley and Hall, Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John V. Hadley; Justices, Quincy A. Myers, James H. Jordan, Leander J. Monks, Oscar H. Montgomery; Clerk of the Court, Edward V. Fitzpatrick—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	27	40	67
Democrats	23	60	83
Majority	4 R	20 D	16 D

INDIANA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.
1876. President.	213,526	208,011	9,533	....	5,515 D
1880. President.	225,528	232,164	12,986	....	6,641 R
1884. President.	244,992	238,480	8,293	3,028	6,512 D
			U. Lab.		
1888. President.	261,013	263,361	2,694	9,881	2,348 R
			Pop.		
1892. President.	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	7,125 D
1896. President.	305,573	323,754	....	3,056	18,181 R
1900. Governor.	306,368	331,531	....	13,451	25,163 R
1900. President	309,584	333,063	....	13,718	26,470 R
			Soc.	Pro.	
1902. Sec. State.	263,265	298,819	7,134	17,765	35,554 R
1904. President.	274,345	368,289	12,013	23,496	93,944 R
1906. Sec. State.	263,526	294,351	7,824	20,785	30,825 R
1908. President	338,262	348,993	13,476	18,045	10,731 R

IOWA.

Counties. (99.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1 05.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs. Soc.	White, Dem.	Carroll Rep.
Adair	1,322	2,185	45	24	1,323	2,015
Adams	1,325	1,595	57	30	1,319	1,524
Allamakee	1,725	2,521	40	7	1,654	2,349
Appanoose	2,167	3,161	80	322	2,140	3,008
Audubon	1,050	1,701	33	9	1,050	1,588
Benton	2,418	3,180	76	94	2,432	3,098
Blackhawk	3,127	5,437	293	244	3,118	5,318
Boone	1,958	3,368	151	350	1,839	3,129
Bremer	1,925	1,656	56	14	1,899	1,511
Buchanan	1,889	2,552	118	16	1,837	2,407
Buena Vista	1,054	2,337	86	66	924	2,185
Butler	994	2,467	79	15	945	2,160
Calhoun	1,152	2,353	152	64	1,085	2,137
Carroll	2,510	1,865	58	12	2,616	1,632
Cass	1,655	2,799	47	64	1,651	2,581
Cedar	1,986	2,455	67	22	1,993	1,976
Cerro Gordo	1,520	2,990	98	60	1,350	2,673
Cherokee	1,084	2,300	68	24	1,007	2,132
Chickasaw	1,877	1,571	35	15	1,899	1,507
Clarke	1,134	1,624	37	3	1,086	1,557
Clay	778	1,921	41	16	729	1,759
Clayton	3,026	2,773	61	30	2,972	2,515
Clinton	4,821	4,836	80	191	5,033	4,055
Crawford	2,322	2,169	69	22	2,398	1,935
Dallas	1,871	3,132	142	78	1,751	3,045
Davis	1,749	1,484	40	20	1,684	1,490
Decatur	1,809	2,149	56	58	1,771	2,079
Delaware	1,471	2,396	65	36	1,395	2,432
Des Moines	3,975	4,153	103	233	4,165	3,623
Dickinson	503	1,109	26	25	744	1,045
Dubuque	6,645	4,708	53	427	6,857	3,779
Emmet	522	1,401	24	38	486	1,354
Fayette	2,281	3,369	179	86	2,200	3,113
Floyd	1,250	2,462	48	15	1,152	2,247
Franklin	737	2,154	50	5	659	2,038
Fremont	1,979	1,949	59	21	1,906	1,856
Greene	1,152	2,574	84	16	1,143	2,453
Grundy	1,105	1,861	45	1	1,036	1,755
Guthrie	1,532	2,560	60	11	1,472	2,427
Hamilton	1,145	2,765	109	34	1,179	2,474
Hancock	804	1,750	49	3	705	1,588
Hardin	1,187	3,123	146	19	1,133	2,883
Harrison	2,425	2,914	111	108	2,308	2,838
Henry	1,606	2,653	82	11	1,474	2,480
Howard	1,408	1,530	57	55	1,337	1,465
Humboldt	587	1,818	54	9	571	1,677
Ida	1,181	1,367	19	13	1,210	1,231
Iowa	1,907	2,230	83	19	1,942	2,122
Jackson	2,545	2,542	35	109	2,559	2,334
Jasper	2,889	3,543	152	91	2,825	3,312
Jefferson	1,439	2,271	166	17	1,406	2,166
Johnson	3,314	2,758	50	14	3,154	2,661
Jones	2,176	2,453	52	23	2,115	2,349
Keokuk	2,459	2,728	151	40	2,440	2,585
Kossuth	1,826	2,612	35	9	1,758	2,493
Lee	4,706	4,262	73	86	4,528	4,082
Linn	5,493	6,938	213	121	5,002	6,558
Louisa	978	2,025	46	19	928	1,952
Lucas	1,267	1,757	109	35	1,161	1,715
Lyon	1,064	1,650	29	56	1,123	1,495
Madison	1,404	2,425	82	56	2,608	2,489

IOWA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	White, Dem.	Carroll Rep.
Mahaska	3,035	3,326	395	92	2,901	3,201
Marion	2,739	2,625	160	154	2,608	2,498
Marshall	1,941	3,887	309	195	1,790	3,436
Mills	1,522	1,959	55	17	1,423	1,891
Mitchell	988	1,932	36	9	915	1,820
Monona	1,732	1,977	35	15	1,671	1,897
Monroe	1,979	2,686	112	418	1,871	2,556
Montgomery	1,282	2,553	74	49	1,172	2,398
Muscatine	3,038	3,523	85	475	3,144	3,240
O'Brien	1,326	1,912	36	36	1,343	1,780
Osceola	777	1,000	18	11	767	855
Page	1,726	3,141	196	101	1,552	3,023
Palo Alto	1,240	1,639	59	61	1,120	1,390
Plymouth	2,168	2,622	99	39	2,323	2,191
Pocahontas	1,315	1,857	35	22	1,323	1,691
Polk	7,924	12,555	527	601	7,706	2,903
Pottawat'mie	5,520	6,137	169	162	5,340	5,850
Poweshiek	1,661	2,794	184	33	1,586	2,660
Ringgold	1,092	1,940	83	15	1,022	1,891
Sac	1,230	2,366	74	21	1,176	2,188
Scott	5,845	6,845	71	667	7,035	5,435
Shelby	1,935	1,973	53	33	1,947	1,876
Sioux	1,891	2,697	32	22	1,759	2,432
Story	1,195	3,790	293	52	1,049	3,506
Tama	2,550	2,774	151	38	2,477	2,635
Taylor	1,585	2,460	94	46	1,437	2,380
Union	1,843	2,207	124	37	1,712	2,186
Van Buren	1,730	2,133	77	17	1,693	2,084
Wapello	3,724	4,541	124	551	3,693	4,361
Warren	1,645	2,589	163	19	1,585	2,593
Washington	2,119	2,631	122	17	2,034	2,534
Wayne	1,756	2,092	119	45	1,694	2,001
Webster	2,374	3,658	241	192	2,316	3,274
Winnebago	489	1,710	40	9	410	1,590
Winneshiek	2,008	2,767	65	29	1,919	2,588
Woodbury	5,222	6,587	256	230	5,035	6,049
Worth	449	1,433	30	16	388	1,362
Wright	866	2,498	77	10	772	2,312
Total	200771	275210	9,837	8,287	195855	303443
Plurality	..	74,439	..	..	..	107588
Per cent	40.58	55.63	1.99	1.65	39.23	60.77
Scattering		....				....
Whole vote.		494 770				499,298

For President in 1904 Parker, Dem., received 149,141 votes; Roosevelt, Rep., 307,907.

For President in 1904 Swallow, Pro., received 11,601 votes; Debs, Soc., 14,847; Watson, Pop., 2,207 votes.

For President in 1908, Watson, Pop., received 261; Hisgen, Ind., 404.

The vote for Governor in 1903 was: Sullivan, Dem., 159,708; Cummins, Rep., 238,798; Hanson, Pro., 12,378; Work, Soc., 6,479; Weller, Peo., 589.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren, and Washington. George S. Tracey, Dem., 16,965; Charles A. Kennedy, Rep., 18,318; Chas. H. Schick, Soc., 278; Geo. W. Holmes, Pro., 470. Kennedy's plurality, 1,623.

II. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine, and Scott. Mark A. Walsh, Dem., 21,050; A. F. Dawson, Rep., 22,915; Kennedy, Soc., 750; Whitlock, Pro., 202. Dawson's plurality, 1,865.

III. Counties of Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright. Chas. Elliott, Dem., 17,362; Chas. E. Pickett, Rep., 25,530; Garwick, Soc., 684; Britnell, Pro., 734. Pickett's plurality, 8,168.

IV. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek, and Worth. M. E. Geiser, Dem., 16,296; G. N. Haugen, Rep., 20,020; Thorgvinson, Soc., 218; Smith, Pro., 405. Haugen's plurality, 3,924.

IOWA—*Continued.*

V. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall, and Tama. Sam'l K. Tracy, Dem., 15,994; James W. Good, Rep., 22,776; Hanson, Soc., 342; Whitmore, Pro., 659. Good's plurality, 6,782.

VI. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek, and Wapello. D. W. Hamilton, Dem., 18,628; N. E. Kendall, Rep., 18,909; Minnick, Soc., 880. Kendall's plurality, 281.

VII. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story, and Warren. Charles O. Holley, Dem., 17,620; J. A. T. Hull, Rep. 24,931; Wills, Soc., 867; Kellogg, Pro., 1,320. Hull's plurality, 7,311.

VIII. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, and Wayne. W. D. Jamieson, Dem., 20,436; W. P. Hepburn, Rep., 20,126; Mercer, Soc., 490; Frazier, Pro., 509. Jamieson's plurality, 310.

IX. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie, and Shelby, R. S. Spencer, Dem., 17,661; Walter I. Smith, Rep., 23,215; Walter Cook, Soc., 364; Kelly, Pro., 392. Smith's plurality, 5,554.

X. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster, and Winnebago. Montague Hakes, Dem., 17,256; Frank P. Woods, Rep., 29,608; Bechtel, Soc., 586; Woodman, Pro., 803. Woods' plurality, 12,352.

XI. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux, and Woodbury. W. G. Sears, Dem., 19,033; E. H. Hubbard, Rep., 26,572; Beach, Soc., 435. Hubbard's plurality, 7,439.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, B. F. Carroll; Lieutenant-Governor, George W. Clarke; Secretary of State, W. C. Hayward; Treasurer, W. W. Morrow; Auditor, J. L. Bleakly; Attorney-General, H. W. Byers: Superintendent of Education, J. F. Riggs; Adjutant-General, Guy E. Logan—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. D. Evans, Rep.; Judges, Scott M. Ladd, Rep.; Emlin McClain, Rep.; John C. Sherwin, Rep.; Horace E. Deemer, Rep.; S. M. Weaver, Rep.; Clerk, H. L. Bousquet, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	34	79	113
Democrats	16	28	44
Republican majority	18	51	69

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres.	71,134	131,173	....	....	*60,039 R
1876. Pres.	112,121	171,332	9,400	....	49,721 R
1880. Pres.	105,845	183,904	32,327	....	78,059 R
1884. Pres.	†177,316	197,089	....	1,472	19,773 R
1888. Pres.	179,887	211,598	9,105	3,550	31,711 R
			Pop.		
1892. Pres.	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402	23,428 R
1895. Gov.	149,433	208,689	32,118	11,052	59,256 R
	D. & Pop.		*N. D.*		
1896. Pres.	223,741	289,293	4,516	3,192	65,552 R
1897. Gov.	194,514	224,501	4,268	8,357	29,987 R
	Dem.		*Pop.*		
1898. Sec. State	173,000	236,524	3,472	7,559	63,524 R
1899. Gov.	183,326	239,543	1,694	7,650	56,217 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Pres.	209,453	307,785	2,778	9,479	98,606 R
1901. Gov.	143,685	226,839	2,260	15,649	83,154 R
			Soc.		
1903. Gov.	159,708	238,798	6,479	12,378	79,090 R
1904. Pres.	149,141	307,907	14,847	11,601	158,766 R
1906. Gov.	196,143	216,968	9,792	8,901	20,825 R
1908. Pres.	200,771	275,210	8,287	9,837	74,439 R

*Majority. †Democratic and Greenback Fusion vote.

KANSAS.

Counties. (106.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Botkin Dem.	Stubbs Rep.
Allen	2,579	3,283	36	204	2,570	3,291
Anderson	1,512	1,722	61	65	1,503	1,722
Atchison	2,592	3,244	18	48	2,946	2,886
Barber	864	1,097	36	45	850	1,107
Barton	2,004	1,729	24	100	2,007	1,746
Bourbon	2,686	2,695	42	211	2,627	2,785
Brown	2,044	2,778	50	61	2,020	2,781
Butler	2,290	3,049	160	149	2,361	3,007
Chase	834	1,021	24	46	816	1,037
Chautauqua	958	1,689	11	148	964	1,666
Cherokee	3,819	3,893	51	1,030	3,807	3,889
Cheyenne	339	486	20	41	325	487
Clark	350	386	12	24	333	407
Clay	1,495	1,858	52	102	1,479	1,866
Cloud	1,663	2,170	76	242	1,620	2,189
Coffey	1,729	2,094	63	35	1,688	2,132
Comanche	245	392	10	10	238	398
Cowley	2,995	3,578	109	396	3,234	3,392
Crawford	4,230	5,152	54	1,631	4,231	5,048
Decatur	1,250	898	41	94	1,244	919
Dickinson	2,782	2,886	94	152	2,321	2,889
Doniphan	1,113	2,307	18	33	1,049	2,344
Douglas	2,010	3,279	70	49	2,032	3,279
Edwards	704	773	35	27	696	783
Elk	1,187	1,454	21	25	1,198	1,459
Ellis	1,421	768	17	20	1,348	821
Ellsworth	1,039	1,213	26	13	1,091	1,173
Finney	551	1,000	18	58	539	1,017
Ford	1,089	1,333	36	44	1,063	1,356
Franklin	2,155	2,658	134	93	2,129	2,716
Geary	1,033	1,257	27	38	1,047	1,257
Gove	456	632	26	33	455	644
Graham	723	911	15	95	722	908
Grant	133	178	2	12	127	183
Gray	338	372	21	64	336	377
Greeley	89	206	3	21	86	208
Greenwood	1,545	2,370	22	69	1,527	2,384
Hamilton	275	415	4	30	271	419
Harper	1,404	1,490	69	112	1,365	1,535
Harvey	1,475	2,305	77	99	1,477	2,304
Haskell	139	172	6	36	136	177
Hodgeman	290	411	12	7	283	421
Jackson	1,494	2,201	39	17	1,480	2,230
Jefferson	1,720	2,270	31	64	1,685	2,301
Jewell	1,932	2,410	110	54	1,920	2,420
Johnson	2,091	2,313	28	88	2,060	2,373
Kearny	304	435	3	26	292	447
Kingman	1,479	1,442	45	84	1,440	1,471
Kiowa	409	699	30	37	399	718
Labette	2,783	3,367	54	643	2,828	3,311
Lane	271	357	16	49	262	365
Leavenworth	3,818	4,846	43	288	4,011	4,630
Lincoln	1,117	1,218	30	58	1,091	1,249
Linn	1,657	1,950	31	126	1,699	1,953
Logan	308	524	18	32	279	558
Lyon	2,562	2,973	147	161	2,544	3,025
Marion	1,747	2,546	80	57	1,712	2,605
Marshall	2,514	3,296	53	32	2,614	3,190
McPherson	1,905	2,708	51	55	1,837	2,781
Meade	386	560	24	26	363	600
Miami	2,256	2,475	26	91	2,301	2,442
Mitchell	1,570	1,765	42	118	1,561	1,797
Montgomery	4,030	5,166	57	661	4,074	5,119
Morris	1,273	1,788	28	19	1,264	1,801
Morton	140	154	5	6	143	154
Nemaha	2,182	2,394	33	32	2,172	2,396
Neosho	2,386	2,929	29	166	2,486	2,840
Ness	461	635	117	109	437	652
Norton	1,337	1,448	66	59	1,367	1,413
Osage	2,288	2,671	86	264	2,188	2,813
Osborne	1,132	1,665	169	45	1,056	1,708
Ottawa	1,265	1,444	65	83	1,245	1,445
Pawnee	961	1,000	36	68	981	986
Phillips	1,490	1,762	55	65	1,503	1,754
Pottawatomie	1,680	2,650	19	11	1,693	2,637
Pratt	1,027	1,193	73	67	1,050	1,189

KANSAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Botkin Dem.	Stubbs Rep.
Rawlins	732	789	7	59	710	734
Reno	3,381	4,092	114	175	3.492	4,032
Republic	1,905	2.156	67	35	1,876	2,200
Rice	1,407	1,832	217	110	1,392	1 877
Riley	1,289	2,276	58	65	1,222	2,379
Rooks	1.003	1,280	51	75	1,003	1,292
Rush	894	764	9	30	878	774
Russell	976	1,360	18	27	974	1,361
Saline	2,134	2,207	33	116	2,218	2,222
Scott	294	324	8	61	272	347
Sedgwick	6,049	6,756	247	390	6,399	6,478
Seward	413	427	15	33	403	446
Shawnee	5,585	7,554	112	170	5,915	7,270
Sheridan	631	639	15	22	632	649
Sherman	508	439	13	46	489	460
Smith	1,593	1 843	78	51	1,612	1 811
Stafford	1.135	1,334	99	48	1,121	1,346
Stanton	107	180	3	6	106	181
Stevens	215	258	23	39	205	272
Sumner	2,772	3,235	95	204	2,860	3,144
Thomas	458	617	20	32	615	578
Trego	630	569	22	44	442	619
Wabaunsee	1,163	1,849	33	24	1,124	1,921
Wallace	206	350	11	23	183	378
Washington	1,904	2,711	53	46	1,893	2,720
Wichita	173	233	1	22	166	238
Wilson	1,777	2,428	40	324	1,770	2,426
Woodson	1,047	1,252	12	41	1.035	1,278
Wyandotte	8,923	8,684	117	528	9,180	8,477
Total	161209	197216	5,033	12,420	162385	196692
Plurality	..	37,007	..	..	..	34,307
Per cent	42.91	52.49	1.08	3.31	45.23	54.77
Scattering	68				15,669	
Whole vote	375,946				374,678	

For President in 1904 Watson, Pop., received 6,156 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Dale, Dem., 116,991; Hoch, Rep., 186,731; Lonther, Soc., 12,101; Kerr, Pro., 6,584. Hoch's plurality, 69,740.

The vote for President in 1904 was: Parker, Dem., 84,800; Roosevelt, Rep., 210,893.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1908 was: Socialist, 11,721; Prohibition, 3,886.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Atchison, Brown Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, and Shawnee. F. M. Pearl, Dem., 19,842; D. R. Anthony, Rep., 27,792; J. F. Willets, Soc., 650; Anthony's plurality, 7,950.

II. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte B. J. Sheridan, Dem., 26,242; Charles F. Scott, Rep., 28,499; S. M. Stallard, 1,311; D. W. Johnson, 374. Scott's plurality, 2,257.

III. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson. T. J. Hudson, Dem., 23,377; P. P. Campbell, Rep., 29,207; B. F. Wilson, 5,776; J. B. Cook, 328; F. D. Warren, 2,908; J. H. Roberts, 540. Campbell's plurality, 5,830.

IV. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, and Woodson. T. H. Grisham, Dem., 16,024; J. M. Miller, Rep., 20,978; W. J. Milliken, 587; E. C. Lindley, 381; Miller's majority, 3,970.

V. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline, and Washington. R. A. Lovitt, Dem., 18,555; J. D. Calderhead, Rep., 21,093; W. L. Nixon, 824; W. H. Eaton, 439. Calderhead's majority, 1,275.

VI. J. R. Connelly, Dem., 21,922; W. A. Reeder, Rep., 22,200; H. M. Olcott, 961; T. C. Griffith, 617. Reeder's plurality, 277.

KANSAS—*Continued.*

VII. S. T. Hale, Dem., 21,460; E. H. Madison, Rep., 23,615; J. N. Brown, 1,419; H. R. Ross, 893. Madison's plurality, 4,855.

VIII. F. B. Lawrence, Dem., 13,477; Victor Murdock, Rep., 19,029; W. A. Roe, 809; Robert Piatt, 445. Murdock's plurality, 5,582.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, W. R. Stubbs; Lieutenant-Governor, W. J. Fitzgerald; Secretary of State, C. E. Denton; Treasurer, Mark Tullay; Auditor, J. M. Nation; Attorney-General, F. S. Jackson; Adjutant-General, C. I. Martin; Superintendent of Education, E. T. Fairchild; Superintendent of Insurance, Chas. Barnes—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. A. Johnston; Associate Justices, Chas. B. Graves, Silas Porter, Clark A. Smith, Rousseau A. Burch, Henry F. Mason and Alfred W. Bensen, all Republicans; Clerk, D. A. Valentine.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	36	85	121
Democrats	4	40	44
Republican majority.	32	45	77

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.
1872. President	32,970	66,805	....	....	*33,835 R
1876. President	37,002	78,322	7,770	....	40,120 R
1880. President	59,789	121,520	19,710	....	61,731 R
1884. President	90,132	154,406	16,341	4,954	64,274 R
1886. Governor	115,697	149,615	....	8,094	33,918 R
1888. President	102,745	182,904	U. L. 37,788	6,779	80,159 R
1892. President	....	157,237	Pop. 163,111	4,539	5,874 P
1894. Governor	26,709	148,697	118,329	5,496	30,368 R
1896. President	Dem.-Pop. 171,810	159,541	N. D. 1,209	1,921	12,269DP
1898. Governor	134,158	149,292	Soc.L. 642	1,092	15,131 R
1900. Governor	164,794	181,893	....	2,662	17,099 R
1900. President	162,601	185,955	Soc.D. 1,258	3,605	23,354 R
1902. Governor	117,148	159,242	Soc. 4,098	6,065	42,094 R
1904. President	84,800	210,893	15,494	7,245	126,093 R
1906. Governor	150,024	152,147	4,463	7,621	2,123 R
1908. President	161,209	197,216	12,420	5,033	36,007 R

* Majority.

KENTUCKY.

Counties. (119.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1907.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Hager, Dem.	Willson, Rep.
Adair	1,429	1,872	64	..	1,330	1,708
Allen	1,402	1,922	58	4	1,269	1,739
Anderson	1,477	1,040	46	1	1,206	1,039
Ballard	2,117	706	34	63	1,595	592
Barren	3,145	2,308	102	8	2,724	2,034
Bath	1,754	1,471	42	6	1,466	1,349
Bell	925	2,815	30	88	636	1,951
Boone	2,041	631	31	6	1,555	560
Bourbon	2,508	2,312	48	14	2,339	2,229
Boyd	1,950	2,894	63	53	1,513	2,563
Boyle	1,787	1,485	44	10	1,577	1,358
Bracken	1,510	1,100	44	47	1,265	993
Breathitt	1,567	1,620	32	..	1,158	1,395
Breckinridge	2,090	2,603	81	28	1,963	2,262
Bullitt	1,409	726	34	7	1,054	634
Butler	1,012	2,328	55	3	846	2,061
Caldwell	1,541	1,517	42	31	1,306	1,445
Calloway	3,024	808	101	25	2,056	800
Campbell	6,813	7,025	120	810	4,025	6,058
Carlisle	1,625	482	65	22	1,176	365
Carroll	1,514	546	45	2	1,262	590
Carter	1,595	2,620	70	27	1,586	2,349
Casey	1,191	1,878	27	6	1,086	1,616
Christian	3,120	4,618	59	19	2,605	3,925
Clark	2,525	1,859	52	20	2,335	1,806

LIBRARY

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1907.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Hager, Dem.	Willson, Rep.
Clay	691	1,991	26	9	628	1,691
Clinton	330	1.082	34	18	343	989
Crittenden	1,309	1,714	26	14	1,145	1,494
Cumberland	605	1.172	26	1	523	868
Daviess	5,218	3.922	143	30	3,750	3,138
Edmonson	858	1,291	16	6	722	1,260
Elliott	1 159	618	8	..	1,162	574
Estill	996	1,503	43	..	816	1,264
Fayette	5 247	4,748	108	30	4,912	4,598
Fleming	2,057	1,984	52	3	1,804	1,840
Floyd	1,601	1,557	32	4	1,446	1,151
Franklin	3,233	1,632	32	9	2,856	1,606
Fulton	1,705	636	25	5	1,004	459
Gallatin	958	321	7	2	809	270
Garrard	1,259	1,578	49	5	1,225	1,449
Grant	1,654	1,099	32	5	1,396	1,083
Graves	4 952	1,744	115	108	3,730	1,754
Grayson	1,864	2,360	33	..	1,648	2,140
Green	1,167	1.337	23	10	1,077	1,258
Greenup	1,441	2,142	74	78	1,205	1,480
Hancock	868	1.052	48	11	698	881
Hardin	3,010	1,913	29	30	2,330	1,786
Harlan	252	1,392	17	1	217	1,517
Harrison	2,797	1,571	61	..	2,428	1,556
Hart	1,766	1,950	54	31	1,728	1,824
Henderson	3,735	2,528	85	163	2,479	1,790
Henry	2 253	1,358	51	..	2,027	1,402
Hickman	1,890	658	30	8	1,246	443
Hopkins	3,721	3,515	101	68	2,764	2,756
Jackson	232	1,851	5	2	197	1,686
Jefferson	26.186	27,180	438	653	19,078	28,047
Jessamine	1,574	1,271	95	12	1,256	1,208
Johnson	1.004	2,336	21	40	927	2,076
Kenton	8,683	6,431	135	505	6,370	7,504
Knott	1,110	576	18	..	1,019	504
Knox	867	2,788	28	96	876	2,531
Larue	1,337	1,029	13	4	1,026	960
Laurel	1,165	2.594	42	15	975	2,216
Lawrence	1,878	2,098	47	6	1,829	1,678
Lee	783	1,171	12	2	638	1,018
Leslie	95	1,399	4	3	120	1,246
Letcher	476	1,158	9	2	409	857
Lewis	1,268	2,549	65	23	1,171	2,125
Lincoln	1,994	1,851	94	2	1,619	1,611
Livingston	1,183	997	41	53	1,106	889
Logan	3,114	2,326	67	46	2,433	2,010
Lyon	1.001	759	21	4	746	691
Madison	3,055	3.191	49	16	2,711	2,789
Magoffin	1,005	1,645	29	3	982	1,426
Marion	2 093	3,121	10	2	1,568	1,508
Marshall	1,852	1,217	62	8	1,364	1,040
Martin	240	1,042	11	7	160	749
Mason	2.675	2,136	85	14	2,433	2,151
McCracken	4.127	2 966	64	100	2,944	2,856
McLean	1,430	1,319	75	20	1,164	1,042
Meade	1,295	863	18	15	1,117	721
Menifee	833	451	..	..	680	394
Mercer	1,747	1,567	82	3	1,482	1,494
Metcalfe	968	1,311	25	1	923	1,142
Monroe	770	1,861	20	1	776	1,690
Montgomery	1 549	1,305	32	6	1,257	1,211
Morgan	2,013	1,400	15	..	1,845	1,132
Muhlenberg	2 740	3,063	61	90	2,133	2,612
Nelson	2,452	1,436	26	4	1,813	1,368
Nicholas	1,723	1.085	46	3	1,559	1,049
Ohio	2.785	3,337	91	74	2,348	2,985
Oldham	1,259	625	38	11	744	544
Owen	2,732	735	13	1	2,223	791
Owsley	224	1,240	6	..	245	1,157
Pendleton	1,543	1,177	60	38	1,304	1,201
Perry	524	1,274	13	6	432	1,156
Pike	2,208	3,467	81	5	2,058	2,766
Powell	739	699	24	1	634	566
Pulaski	2,460	4,433	146	25	1,929	3,913
Robertson	688	398	11	3	592	399
Rockcastle	962	1,816	48	2	769	1,533
Rowan	757	1,017	27	5	652	858
Russell	739	1,255	78	18	631	1,027
Scott	2,476	1,794	33	7	2,106	1,801

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1907.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Hager, Dem.	Willson, Rep.
Shelby	2,742	1,823	37	4	2,192	1,696
Simpson	1,714	913	24	3	1,361	951
Spencer	1.175	563	21	1	882	485
Taylor	1,294	1,218	58	1	1,148	1,107
Todd	1,908	1,555	23	6	1,363	1,436
Trigg	1,680	1,351	20	39	1,347	1,250
Trimble	1,322	344	25	9	1,060	331
Union	2,781	1,312	41	87	2,098	997
Warren	3,742	2,929	100	17	2,734	2,626
Washington	1,515	1,515	16	3	1,416	1,582
Wayne	1.436	1,936	48	2	1,264	1,472
Webster	2,491	1,828	83	11	1,872	1 497
Whitley	1,111	4,023	39	..	823	3,415
Wolfe	1,101	818	21	1	899	653
Woodford	1,690	1,369	36	2	1,419	1,305
Total	244092	235711	5,887	4,060	196428	214481
Plurality	8,381	..		..	..	18.053
Per cent	49. 84	48. 13	1. 20	.83	48. 64	51.36
Scattering	937				7,851	
Whole vote	490,687				418,760	

For President in 1904, Parker, Dem., received 217,170 votes; Roosevelt, Rep., 205,277; Debs, Soc., 3,602; Corrigan, Soc. Lab., 596.

The vote for Governor in 1903 was: Beckham, Dem., 229,014; Belknap, Rep., 202,764; Demarc, Pro., 4,830; Nagle, Soc., 2,044; Schmutz, Soc. Lab., 615.

The vote for President in 1900 was: Bryan, Dem., 235,103; McKinley, Rep., 227,128; Woolley, Pro., 3,780; Barker, Pop., 1,861; Debs, Soc., 645; Malloney, Soc. Lab., 390.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 200 votes; Watson, Pop., 333; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 404.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908

Districts.

I. Counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken, and Trigg. Ollie M. James, Dem., 27,435; J. M. Porter, Rep., 15,063; Ford, Soc., 210. James's plurality, 12,372.

II. Counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union, and Webster. A. O. Stanley, Dem., 23,320; John C. Worsham, Rep., 19,302; Farmer, Soc., 299; Stanley's majority, 3,709.

III. Counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd, and Warren. R. G. Thomas, Jr., Dem., 20,079; A. D. James, Rep., 19,583; Green, Soc., 377. Thomas's plurality, 496.

IV. Counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor, and Washington. Ben Johnson, Dem., 24,344; D. W. Gaddie, Rep., 21,246; Redman, Soc., 165. Johnson's plurality, 3,098.

V. County of Jefferson. Swagar Sherley, Dem., 27.915; R. C. Kinkead, Rep., 25,513; Dobbs, Soc., 658. Sherley's plurality, 2,440.

VI. Counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton, and Trimble, Joseph L. Rhinock, Dem., 23,945; John R. Inglis, Rep., 18,057; Thobe, Soc., 1,221. Rhinock's plurality, 5,888.

VII. Counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Owen, Scott, and Woodford. James C. Cantrill, Dem., 21,157; L. L. Bristow, Rep., 14,706. Cantrill's plurality, 6,451.

VIII. Counties of Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Rockcastle, Shelby, and Spencer. Harvey Helm, Dem., 17,725; L. W. Bethurum, Rep., 16,049; Johnson, Pro., 442. Helm's plurality, 1,676.

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

IX. Counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Nicholas, Robertson, and Rowan. Jas. N. Kehoe, Dem., 22,107; Joseph B. Bennett, Rep., 22,832; Morris, Pro. 462. Bennett's plurality, 725.

X. Counties of Breathitt, Clark, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Johnson, Knott, Lee, Martin, Magoffin, Montgomery, Morgan, Menifee, Pike, Powell, and Wolfe. Amos Davis, Dem. 19,567; J. W. Langley, Rep., 22,438; Ward, Soc., 25. Langley's plurality, 2,871.

XI. Counties of Adair, Bell, Casey, Clay, Clinton, Harlan, Knox, Letcher, Leslie, Laurel, Metcalfe, Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne, and Whitley A. G. Patterson, Dem., 14,729; D. C. Edwards, Rep., 36,073; Huffaker, Pro., 518. Edwards's plurality, 21,344.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. E. Willson; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. Cox; Secretary of State, Ben L. Bruner; Treasurer, Edwin Farley; Auditor, Frank P. James; Attorney-General, James B. Breathitt; Superintendent of Education, John G. Crabbe; Commissioner of Agriculture, M. C. Rankin; Commissioner of Insurance, Charles W. Bell—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Justice, Thomas J. Nunn, Dem.; Justices, W. E. Settle, Dem.; H. S. Barker, Dem.; Ed. C. O'Rear, Rep.; John M. Lassing, Dem.; John D. Carroll, Dem.; J. P. Hobson, Dem.; Clerk, Napier Adams, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	22	51	73
Republicans	16	49	65
Democratic majority	6	2	8

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*N.D.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1876. Pres..	159,690	97,156	1,944	....	....	62,634 D
1880. Pres..	147,999	104,550	11,498	....	....	43,449 D
1884. Pres..	152,961	118,763	1,693	....	3,139	34,198 D
			Lab.			
1888. Pres..	183,800	155,134	622	....	5,225	28,666 D
			Pop.			
1892. Pres..	175,461	135,441	23,500	....	6,442	40,020 D
1896. Pres..	217,890	218,171	....	5,114	4,781	281 R
1899. Gov...	191,331	193,714	3,038	....	2,346	2,383 R
1900. Pres..	235,103	227,128	1,861	....	3,780	7,975 D
1903. Gov...	229,014	202,764	4,830	....	....	27,250 D
1904. Pres..	217,170	205,277	2,511	.....	6,609	11,873 D
1907. Gov..	196,428	214,481	*S. L.*	*Soc.*	6,352	18,053 R
1908. Pres..	244,092	235,711	404	4,060	5,887	8,381 D

LOUISIANA.

Parishes. (59.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1904. Blanchard, Dem.	Behan, Rep.
Acadia	1,017	214	141	877	100
Ascension	551	107	9	775	538
Assumption	511	198	1	785	464
Avoyelles	1,240	50	16	900	10
Baton Rouge, East.	1,090	83	20	722	21
Baton Rouge, West	198	9	..	242	15
Bienville	926	65	131	542	34
Bossier	470	8	9	326	1
Caddo	1,733	125	46	1,328	18
Calcasieu	1,975	683	185	1,618	149
Caldwell	314	21	58	245	12
Cameron	660	15	2	222	13
Carroll, East	194	6	1	151	2
Carroll, West	189	11	46	114	3
Catahoula	660	88	114	419	64
Clairborne	874	38	24	589	13
Concordia	288	4	11	209	..
De Soto	881	17	41	506	2

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

Parishes.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1904. Blanchard, Dem.	Behan, Rep.
Feliciana, East	589	12	2	285	8
Feliciana, West	350	22	..	247	5
Franklin	456	15	12	300	2
Grant	388	83	52	335	35
Iberia	820	328	52	685	160
Iberville	500	44	..	638	238
Jackson	493	77	51	375	5
Jefferson	1,122	30	..	1,364	53
Lafayette	725	128	121	741	36
Lafourche	1,072	296	5	1,259	267
Lincoln	634	52	26	549	29
Livingston	448	19	30	373	4
Madison	156	6	..	125	..
Morehouse	458	20	19	334	4
Natchitoches	792	143	42	512	83
Orleans	25,678	3,288	253	16,843	1,852
Ouachita	851	60	27	353	15
Plaquemines	416	127	15	663	20
Pointe Coupée	653	23	..	487	1
Rapides	1,302	159	40	839	51
Red River	386	6	72	303	5
Richland	445	9	..	189	3
Sabine	593	47	38	390	7
St. Bernard	356	18	..	529	19
St. Charles	215	22	..	414	30
St. Helena	281	34	1	197	19
St. James	364	123	8	483	301
St. John Baptist	287	33	2	379	28
St. Landry	1,395	238	14	918	71
St. Martin	651	39	18	392	21
St. Mary	767	273	27	949	263
St. Tammany	755	107	73	401	11
Tangipahoa	1,116	240	27	515	49
Tensas	300	7	..	134	5
Terrebonne	634	372	7	979	398
Union	634	53	24	421	4
Vermillon	547	156	50	429	54
Vernon	618	272	241	592	49
Washington	550	49	1	313	15
Webster	853	32	109	346	13
Winn	527	153	206	594	186
Total	63,568	8,958	2,538	48,345	5,877
Majority	..	..	..	42,468	..
Plurality	54,610	..	..	..	..
Per cent	84.79	11.77	3.33	89.34	10.66
Whole vote	75,146			54,222	

For President in 1908 Hisgen, Ind., received 82 votes.

For Governor in 1908 Jared Y. Sanders, Dem., received 60,666 votes; Henry N. Pharr, Rep., 7,617; J. W. Barnes, Soc., 1,247.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, and part of the City of New Orleans. Adolph Meyer, Dem., 8,667; Henry Seiner, Rep., 681; Alex. Smith, Soc., 284.

II. Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John Baptist, and St. James, and part of the City of New Orleans. Robert C. Davey, Dem., 6,349; A. L. Redden, Rep., 409; W. C. Hall, Soc., 154.

III. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Vermillion. Robt. F. Broussard, Dem., 4,267; S. P. Watts, Rep., 753.

IV. Parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster, and Winn. John T. Watkins, Dem., 3,210; E. P. Mills, Rep., 88.

V. Parishes of Caldwell, East Carroll, West Carroll, Catahoula, Clairborne, Concordia, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, and Union. Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem., 3,177. No opposition.

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

VI. Parishes of Baton Rouge, East; Baton Rouge, West; Feliciana, East; Feliciana, West; Livingston, Pointe Coupée, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington. George K. Favrott, Dem., 3,370; John Deblieux, Rep., 269.

VII. Parishes of Acadia, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, Cameron, Grant, Rapides, St. Landry, and Vernon. A. P. Pujo, Dem., 3,761; C. C. Duson, Rep., 1,762; James Barnes, Soc., 165.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J. Y. Sanders; Lieutenant-Governor, P. M. Lambbemont; Secretary of State, J. T. Michel; Auditor, Paul Capdeville; Treasurer, O. B. Steele; ottorney-General, Walter Guion; Superintendent of Education, T. H. Harris—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. A. Breaux: Associate Justices, A. D. Land, F. T. Nicholls, Frank A. Monroe, O. O. Provosty; Clerk, Paul E. Mortimer—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

Both Houses Democratic; Senate, 41; House, 116.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	Rep.	Maj.
1872. President.....	66,467	59,975	6,492 D
1872. President.....	*57,029	71,634	14,605 R
1876. President.....	83,723	77,174	6,549 D
1876. President.....	*70,508	75,315	4,807 R
1880. President.....	65,067	38,628	26,439 D
1884. President.....	62,529	46,347	16,182 D
1888. President.....	85,032	30,484	54,548 D
		Fusion.	
1892. President.....	87,922	26,563	61,359 D
1896. Governor.....	116,216	90,138	26,078 D

	Dem.	Rep.	Nat.D.	Plu.
1896. President.....	77,175	22,037	1,834	55,138 D
1900. Governor.....	60,206	2,449	....	†48,580 D
1900. President.....	53,671	14,233	....	†39,438 D
			Soc.	
1904. President.....	47,708	5,205	995	42,503 D
1908. President.....	63,568	8,958	2,538	54,610 D

* Count of the Rep. Returning Board. † Majority.

MAINE.

Counties. (16.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Gardner, Dem.	Fernald, Rep.
Androscoggin.	3,095	4,381	96	183	5,609	4,907
Aroostook.....	1,157	4,783	145	53	3,102	5,671
Cumberland...	5,735	10,593	270	372	11,656	9,974
Franklin.....	930	2,173	51	15	1,492	2.450
Hancock.....	1 846	3,169	36	77	3,304	4,033
Kennebec.....	2.842	6,133	132	99	6.135	6,846
Knox....	1,932	2,228	40	230	3,658	2,448
Lincoln.....	1,196	1,693	50	51	2,212	2,077
Oxford.....	2,093	4,179	66	63	3,030	4,434
Penobscot	3,526	7,336	117	102	8,286	7,217
Piscataquis....	828	2,157	63	7	1,686	2,104
Sagadahoc	838	1,776	65	65	1,513	1,791
Somerset.....	1,676	3,688	62	138	3,738	3.800
Waldo	1,335	2,491	32	68	3,022	3.134
Washington ..	2.256	3,507	47	60	2,791	3,861
York	4,076	6,700	215	115	5,523	7,299
Total	35,403	66,987	1,487	1,758	66,075	73,728
Plurality.....	..	31,584	..	..	..	7,653
Per cent.....	33.30	62.99	1.40	1.65	46.28	51.61
Scattering	1,700				2,855	
Whole vote..	106,335				142,658	

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Davis, Dem., 49,791; Cobb, Rep., 75,591; Woodbury, Pro., 2,756; Hopgood, Soc., 1,576.

The vote for President in 1904 was: Parker, Dem., 27,641; Roosevelt, Rep., 64,432.

MAINE—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Cumberland and York. John C. Scates, Dem., 15,615; Amos L. Allen, Rep., 18,887; Joseph Lafontaine, Soc., 373; A. N. Whitam, Pro., 433. Allen's plurality, 3,272.

II. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, and Sagadahoc. D. J. McGillicuddy, Dem., 17,115; Jno. P. Swasey, Rep., 18,479; A. J. Dunton, Pro., 376; G. A. England, Soc., 492. Swasey's plurality, 1,364.

III. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, and Waldo. Sam'l W. Gould, Dem., 15 611; Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep., 18,282; W. G. Sterling, Pro., 220; R. G. Henderson, Soc., 350. Burleigh's plurality, 2,661.

IV. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Washington. George M. Hanson, Dem., 16 152; Frank E. Guernsey, Rep., 19,659, W. A. Rideout, Pro., 359; D. W. Ross, Soc., 359. Guernsey's plurality, 3,507.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Bert M. Fernald; Secretary of State, A. I. Brown; Treasurer, P. P. Gilmore; Adjutant-General, Elliot C. Dill; Auditor, Charles P. Hatch; Attorney-General, Warren C. Philbrook; Superintendent of Education, Payson Smith; Insurance Commissioner, Beecher Putnam; Commissioner of Agriculture, A. W. Gilman—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court: Chief Justice, L. A. Emery; Associate Justices, L. C. Cornish, Albert M. Spear, W. P. Whitehouse, G. E Bird, Albert R. Savage. A. W. King and Henry C. Peabody—all Republicans except Bird; Clerks, C. F. Sweet, C. W. Jones, L. Barton—all Republicans except Barton.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	23	100	123
Democrats	8	51	59
Republican majority	15	49	64

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.
1872. President..	29,087	61,422	....	....	*32,335 R
1876. President..	49,823	66,300	663	....	16,477 R
1880. President..	65,171	74,039	4,408	235	8,868 R
1884. President	51,656	71,716	3,994	2,160	20,060 R
			Lab.		
1888. President..	50,481	73,734	1,344	2,691	23 253 R
1890. Governor..	45,331	64,214	1,298	2,981	18,883 R
			Pop.		
1892. President..	48,044	62,923	2,381	3,062	14,979 R
1894. Governor..	30,621	69,599	5,321	2,730	38,978 R
			N. D.		
1896. President..	34 688	80.465	1,870	1 570	45,777 R
1898. Governor..	29,497	54,266	315	2,335	24,769 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Governor..	39,823	73,955	632	3,538	34,132 R
1900. President..	36,822	65,435	878	2,585	28,613 R
1902. Governor..	38,349	65,839	1,973	4,376	27,490 R
1904. President..	27.630	64,437	2,103	1,510	36,807 R
1906. Governor..	61,477	69,615	1,553	1,139	7,838 R
1908. President..	35,403	66,987	1,758	1,487	30,584 R
1908. Governor..	66,075	73,728	1,430	1,425	7,653 R

* Majority.

MARYLAND.

Counties. (24.)	President, 1908.		President. 1904.		Comptroller, 1909.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Hering, Dem.	Williams, Rep.
Allegany.	4,791	5,178	3,326	5,232	3,123	4,364
Anne Arund'l	3,435	2,926	3,001	2,849	2,570	1,433
Baltimore C'y	49,139	51,528	47,901	47.444	43,175	42,161
Baltimore Co.	10,297	10,197	9,394	7,570	9,657	8,124
Calvert.....	714	1,070	740	1,030	685	765
Caroline	1,945	1,584	1,809	1,452	1,905	1,552
Carroll	3,641	3,406	3,527	3,357	3,292	3,400
Cecil	2,847	2,378	2,554	2,425	2,528	2,260
Charles.	1,167	1,643	1,180	1,659	992	742
Dorchester. ..	2,769	2,627	2,087	2,680	2,379	708

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.		President, 1904.		Comptroller, 1909.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Harding, Dem.	Williams, Rep.
Frederick	5,158	5,966	5,004	5,788	5,052	5,649
Garrett	1,121	2,055	947	2,051	818	1,587
Harford	3,143	2,742	3,151	2,561	3,031	2,382
Howard	1,764	1,276	1,914	1,258	1,851	1,008
Kent	1,939	1,753	1,956	1,841	1,868	1,419
Montgomery .	3,351	2,805	3,082	2,711	3,168	2,348
Pr'ce George's	2,680	2,638	2,270	2,845	2,213	1,717
Queen Anne's	2,086	1,135	2,258	1,487	1,547	832
Somerset	1,627	1,912	1,247	1,874	1,662	738
St. Mary's....	1,021	1,333	1,580	1,174	671	567
Talbot.....	2,025	1,908	1,861	1,999	1,851	1,377
Washington ..	4,518	4,650	4,064	4,581	4,256	4,336
Wicomico	2,751	2,273	2,593	2,179	2,629	1,884
Worcester	1,974	1,529	2,000	1,450	1,639	470
Total	115908	116513	109446	109497	102562	92,823
Plurality	..	605.	..	51	9,739	..
Per cent	48.59	48.81	48.81	48.81	50.65	45.84
Scattering.....	6,110		5,286		7[illegible]77	
Whole vote.	238,531		224,229		202,462	

In 1908, one Taft elector received the highest vote, 116,513. Six Democratic and two Republican electors were chosen. The scattering vote for President was: Chafin, Pro., 3,302; Debs, Soc., 2,323; Hisgen, Ind., 485.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester. James H. Covington, Dem., 19,381; Wm. H. Jackson, Rep., 16,547; Wheatley, Pro., 868. Covington's plurality, 2,734.

II. Baltimore City, counties of Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford. J. F. C. Talbot, Dem., 21,526; R. Garrett, Rep., 19,040; Grill, Pro., 701; Talbot's plurality, 1,468.

III. Baltimore City. Harry B. Wolf, Dem., 14,510; John Kronmiller, Rep., 14,772; Whitehurst, Pro., 267; Jarboe, Soc., 531. Kronmiller's plurality, 262.

IV. Baltimore City. John Gill, Jr., Dem., 18,562; J. P. Hill, Rep., 16,626; Woods, Pro., 449; Gill's plurality, 1,936.

V. Counties of Howard, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Calvert, and the 21st., 23d and 24th wards of Baltimore City. G. M. Smith, Dem., 14,740; S. E. Mudd, Rep., 15,057; Mahews, Soc., 613. Mudd's plurality, 317.

VI. Counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, and Washington. D. J. Lewis, Dem., 18,073; G. A. Pearre, Rep., 18,619; Cuppett, Pro., 811; Young, Soc., 439. Pearre's plurality, 546.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Austin L. Crothers; Secretary of State, N. Winslow Williams; Treasurer, Murray Vandiver; Auditor, George R. Ash; Comptroller, Joshua Herring; Adjutant-General, Henry W. Warfield; Attorney-General, Isaac L. Strauss; Superintendent of Education, M. Bates Stevens; Commissioner of Insurance, B. Frank Crouse; Commissioner of Public Lands, T. F. Smith—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Judge, Andrew H. Boyd; Associate Judges, N. Chas. Burke, William H. Thomas, John R. Pattison, Hammond Urner, John P. Briscoe, S. D. Schmucker, and James A. Pearce; Clerk, Caleb C. Magruder—all Democrats except Schmucker and Urner, Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Democrats	17	71	88
Republicans.....	9	30	39
Ind. Dem.....	1	..	1
Democratic majority..	7	41	48

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1876. President.	91,780	71,981	....	....	*19,799	D
1880. President.	93,706	78,515	818	....	15,191	D
1884. President.	96,866	82,748	578	2,827	11,118	D
1888. President.	106,168	99,986	...	4,767	6,182	D
			Pop.			
1892. President.	113.866	92,736	796	5.877	21,130	D
1895. Governor.	106,169	124,936	989	7,719	18,767	R
			N. D.			
1896. President.	104,735	136,959	2,507	5,918	32,224	R
1899. Governor.	126,409	116,286	.....	5,275	12,114	D
			S. D.			
1900. President.	122,271	136,212	908	4,582	13,941	R
1903. Governor.	108,548	95,923	1,302	2,913	12,625	D
1904. President.	109,446	109,497	2,247	3,034	51	R
1907. Governor.	102,051	94,390	*Soc.*	3,776	7,751	D
1908. President.	115,908	116,513	2,323	3,302	605	R

* Majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1909.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Vahey Dem.	Draper, Rep.
Barnstable....	777	3,312	66	46	942	3,282
Berkshire.....	5,903	9,137	141	325	5,679	6,927
Bristol	10,719	20,683	493	572	13,947	14,325
Dukes	133	589	19	11	137	561
Essex	18.801	36,351	772	2,376	2.262	24,918
Franklin.....	1,637	4,824	100	240	1,397	3,326
Hampden	9,909	14,485	187	973	10,330	10,517
Hampshire ..	2,612	5,362	121	232	3,034	4,573
Middlesex	31,362	58,672	869	1,443	36,858	42.491
Nantucket ...	136	359	6	..	152	375
Norfolk	7,683	18,225	225	733	9,725	13,269
Plymouth	5,295	13,236	212	1,187	6,728	8,647
Suffolk	43,773	46,337	498	1,559	50,834	31,863
Worcester	16,803	34,394	670	1,084	19,827	25,112
Total	155543	265966	4,379	10,781	182252	190186
Plurality.....	..	110423	..	..	..	7,934
Per cent	34. 04	58.21	.96	2.36	46.61	48,64
Scattering	20,257				18,575	
Whole vote.	456.926				391,013	

For Governor, 1909, White, Soc., received 10,137 votes; Nicholls, Pro., 5,423; Ruther, Soc. Lab. 2,999, and all others 16.

For Governor, 1907, Whitney received 13,547 votes on Dem. Citizens, Independent Citizens and no designation tickets; Hisgen, Independence League, 75,489; Prohibition Party, 3,810; Brown, Soc., 7,621; Brennan, Soc. Lab., 2,999.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 19,239 votes; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,018.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. Lab., received 2,359 votes; Watson, Pop., 1.294.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part). David T. Clark, Dem., 10,765; George P. Lawrence. Rep., 17,990; Walter Hutchins, Soc., 1,136. Lawrence's plurality, 7,225.

II. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Worcester (part). John L. Rice, Dem., 7,839; Frederick H. Gillett, Rep., 17,515; Curtis, Ind., 1,623; Orr, Soc., 1,266. Gillett's plurality, 9,676.

III. County of Worcester (part). William I. McLaughlin, Dem., 9,654; Charles G. Washburn, Rep., 18,265; Sturtevant, Ind., 1,456. Washburn's plurality, 8,611.

IV. Counties of Worcester (part) and Middlesex (part). John J. Mitchell, Dem., 15,431; C. Q. Tirrell, Rep., 18,842. Tirrell's plurality, 3,411.

V. Counties of Essex (part) and Middlesex (part). Joseph J. Flynn, Dem., 11,910; Butler Ames. Rep., 16,251; George Conley, Ind., 845. Ames's plurality, 4,341.

VI. County of Essex (part). Arthur Withington, Dem., 7,334; Augustus P. Gardner, Rep., 22,093; F. H Wentworth, Soc., 2,418. Gardner's plurality, 14,759.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

VII. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part). George Brickett, Dem., 7,958; Ernest W. Roberts, Rep., 22,179; C. L. McIver, Ind., 2,078. Roberts' plurality, 14,211.

VIII. County of Middlesex (part). Fred'k S. Dectrick, Dem., 9,658; Samuel W. McCall, Rep., 19,147; G. W. Jennings, Ind., 1,320. McCall's majority, 8,439.

IX. County of Suffolk (part). John A. Keliher, Dem., 14,060; John A. Campbell, Rep., 6,002; Auerbach, Ind., 2,492. Keliher's plurality, 8,058.

X. Counties of Suffolk (part), Norfolk (part). Joseph F. O'Connell, Dem., 16,553; J. M. Galvin, Rep., 16,549; C. J. Kidney, Ind., 1,187. O'Connell's plurality, 4.

XI. County of Suffolk (part). Andrew J. Peters, Dem., 15,881; Daniel W. Lane, Rep., 15,447; E. M. White, Ind., 1,260. Peters's plurality, 434.

XII. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part). David W. Murray, Dem., 10,591; John W. Weeks, Rep., 21,037; Jesse C. Joy, Dem., 9,069; A. E. George, Ind., 779. Weeks's plurality, 12,028.

XIII. Counties of Dukes, Nantucket, Bristol (part), and Plymouth (part). John F. McGuiness, Dem., 4,977; Wm. S. Greene, Rep., 16,870; Copeland, Ind., 1,436. Greene's majority, 10,457.

XIV. Counties of Barnstable, Plymouth (part), and Bristol (part). Eliot L. Packard, Dem., 6,709; Wm. C. Lovering, Rep., 20,959; C. B. Drew, Ind., Soc., 1,855. Lovering's plurality, 14,250.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Eben S. Draper, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Louis A. Frothingham; Secretary of State, Wm. M. Olin; Treasurer, Elmer A. Stevens; Auditor, Henry E. Turner; Adjutant-General, W. H. Brigham; Attorney-General, Dana Malone; Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, J. Lewis Ellsworth; Commissioner of Insurance, Frank C. Hardison; Secretary Board of Education, George H. Martin—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth: Chief Justice, Marcus P. Knowlton; Justices, James M. Morton, Arthur P. Rugg, Henry Newton Sheldon, John W. Hammond, William C. Loring, and Henry K. Braley; Clerk of the Court, Clarence H. Cooper—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	34	174	208
Democrats	6	59	65
Others	...	7	7
Republican majority	28	108	136

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. President.	59,195	133,495	....	....	74,300 R
1876. President.	108,777	150,063	....	....	41,286 R
1880. President.	111,960	165,205	4,548	682	53,245 R
1884. President.	122,352	146,724	24,382	9,923	24,372 R
			Lab.		
1888. President.	151,855	183,892	....	8,701	32,037 R
			Pop.		
1892. President.	176,813	202,814	3,210	7,539	26,001 R
1894. Governor.	123,930	189,307	9,037	9,965	65,377 R
1895. Governor.	121,599	186,280	7,786	9,170	64,681 R
	Dem.-Pop.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*	
1896. Governor.	103,662	258,204	14,164	4,472	154,542 R
1896. President.	105,711	278,976	11,749	2,998	173,265 R
1897. Governor.	79,552	165,095	13,879	4,948	85,543 R
			Soc.		
1899. Governor.	103,802	168,902	10,778	7,402	65,100 R
1900. President.	156,997	238,866	2,599	6,190	71,869 R
1901. Governor.	114,362	185,809	8,898	4,780	71,447 R
1902. Governor.	159,156	196,276	39,708	3,538	37,120 R
1903. Governor.	163,700	199,684	25,251	3,278	35,984 R
1904. President.	165,746	257,822	13,604	4,279	92,076 R
1905. Governor.	174,911	197,469	12,874	3,286	22,558 R
1907. Governor.	*70,842	188,068	7,621	3,810	103,689 R
1908. President.	155,543	265,966	10,781	4,379	110,423 R

MICHIGAN.

Counties. (85.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Hemans, Dem.	Warner, Rep.
Alcona	176	826	24	54	205	792
Alger	235	1,006	22	60	271	971
Allegan	2,211	5,479	294	135	3,230	4,451
Alpena	952	2,377	34	116	1,250	2,104
Antrim	576	2,032	101	59	929	1,695
Arenac	717	1,085	60	67	849	971
Baraga	293	770	19	14	305	756
Barry	2,139	3,254	246	21	2,907	2,490
Bay	4,223	6,760	8 0	403	5,107	5,905
Benzie	555	1,442	210	77	814	1,216
Berrien	4,606	7,269	275	276	5,518	6,520
Branch	2,400	3,721	188	131	3,343	2,836
Calhoun	4,253	6,859	473	530	6,320	4,951
Cass	2,474	3,092	148	128	3,041	2,540
Charlevoix	806	2,538	149	176	1,133	2,243
Cheboygan	1,217	2,081	130	84	1,661	1,788
Chippewa	1,182	2,422	130	37	1,573	2,114
Clare	567	1,350	38	22	788	1,130
Clinton	2,193	3,493	147	23	3,544	2,158
Crawford	243	593	12	28	370	471
Delta	1,101	3,257	84	80	1,192	3,164
Dickinson	549	2,515	176	44	594	2,463
Eaton	3,148	4,383	208	89	4,951	2,639
Emmet	1,016	2,323	204	184	1,281	2,059
Genesee	3,267	7,268	444	303	5,194	5,334
Gladwin	393	1,195	48	31	550	1,029
Gogebic	617	2,265	147	60	726	2,151
Gr'd Traverse	1,301	2,821	134	27	1,937	2,225
Gratiot	2,374	4,164	178	32	3,363	3,209
Hillsdale	2,549	4,517	280	43	4,475	2,463
Houghton	2,421	9,381	627	371	3,102	8,568
Huron	1,481	3,590	164	57	1,775	3,381
Ingham	5,025	6,725	585	157	8,702	3,194
Ionia	3,241	4,598	461	92	4,379	3,544
Iosco	670	1,227	40	9	930	9.0
Iron	265	2,060	40	22	292	2,037
Isabella	1,666	3,185	133	53	2,450	2,427
Jackson	5,234	6,768	331	161	8,843	3,240
Kalamazoo	4,518	6,571	455	425	6,267	4,931
Kalkaska	359	1,156	105	46	609	951
Kent	11,494	16,663	859	947	18,837	9,979
Keweenaw	64	1,029	16	25	80	1,008
Lake	254	678	14	31	320	620
Lapeer	1,657	3,454	289	34	2,072	3,029
Leelanau	578	1,268	46	23	849	977
Lenawee	4,704	6,607	398	28	6,471	4,558
Livingston	2,418	2,740	219	10	3,238	1,936
Luce	108	357	31	4	132	334
Mackinac	773	1,161	23	10	903	1,028
Macomb	3,158	4,497	226	34	3,709	3,933
Manistee	1,805	2,709	109	139	2,458	2,099
Marquette	1,278	5,635	261	331	1,832	5,104
Mason	1,136	2,590	151	52	1,510	2,237
Mecosta	1,183	2,721	151	80	1,702	2,288
Menominee	1,313	2,862	128	79	1,275	2,903
Midland	889	2,004	53	43	1,222	1,712
Missaukee	446	1,573	51	19	587	1,452
Monroe	3,457	4,208	211	50	4,141	3,534
Montcalm	1,725	4,585	198	116	2,638	3,666
M'ntm'r'ncy	180	588	3	8	240	524
Muskegon	1,803	5,103	149	273	3,774	3,284
Newaygo	962	2,682	148	69	1,391	2,295
Oakland	3,962	6,287	423	107	5,033	5,288
Oceana	803	2,462	259	58	1,197	2,112
Ogemaw	458	1,225	81	25	608	1,083
Ontonagon	429	1 250	18	47	495	1,177
Osceola	769	2,826	146	5	1,409	2,118
Oscoda	114	332	8	3	128	316
Otsego	276	866	34	15	431	725
Ottawa	2,441	5,659	262	165	3,694	4,422
Presque Isle	305	1,722	18	57	412	1,611
Roscommon	149	430	18	18	213	381
Saginaw	7,025	9,464	244	558	11,573	5,884
Sanilac	1,484	4,184	358	43	2,043	3,685
Schoolcraft	295	1,364	42	16	317	1,350
Shiawassee	,350	4,211	526	171	3,700	2,988
St. Clair	3,754	7,334	332	295	5,110	6,065
St. Joseph	2,773	3,464	173	108	3,370	2,929

* Total Dem. vote, including Independent Citizens', etc., 84,379.

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Hemans, Dem.	Warner, Rep.
Tuscola.....	1,575	4,448	331	46	2,338	3,684
Van Buren....	2,335	4,565	195	129	3,265	3,623
Washtenaw ..	4,441	5,845	305	88	7,126	3,168
Wayne.....	24,603	50,618	1,446	2,461	35,714	40,456
Wexford	832	2,892	237	39	1,284	2,495
Total.....	175771	335580	16,974	11,586	252611	262141
Plurality.....	..	159809	..	..	..	9,530
Per cent.....	32.34	62.00	3.13	2.12	37.13	57.78
Scattering.....		..				..
Whole vote.		541,749			537,653	

For Governor, 1906, Richter, Soc. Lab., received 1,153 votes.

For President in 1904 Swallow, Pro., received 13,308 votes; Debs, Soc., 8,941; Watson, Pop., 1,159; Corrigan, Soc. L., 1,012.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus. Soc. Lab., received 1,096 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 742.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Ferris, Dem., 223,571; Warner, Rep., 283,799; Shackelton, Pro., 10,375; Lamb, Soc., 6,170; Meyer, Soc. L., 781; Warner's plurality, 60,228.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. County of Wayne (part). William D. Mahon, Dem., 21,695; Edwin Denby, Rep., 30,696; William H. Venn, Pro., 715; Orla I. Richardson, Soc., 1,142; Israel J. LeBrun, Soc.-Lab., 120.

II. Counties of Lenawee, Monroe, Jackson, Washtenaw, and Wayne (part). James G. Henderson, Dem., 19,306; Chas. E. Townsend, Rep., 28,442; William C. Albig, Pro., 1,294.

III. Counties of Branch, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, and Eaton. Hiram C. Blackman, Dem., 18,907; Washington Gardner, Rep., 24,078; Leroy Waterman, Pro., 1,479; Chas. A. Johnson, 406.

IV. Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan, and Barry. Charles H. Kimmerle, Dem., 16,731; Edward L. Hamilton, Rep., 27,074; John L. Stevens, Pro., 1,061. Otis M. Southworth, Soc., 647; H. H. Shiveley, Ind., 60.

V. Counties of Ottawa, Kent, and Ionia. Edwin F. Sweet, Dem., 19,437; Gerrit J. Diekema, Rep., 25,030; Nimrod F. Jenkins, Pro., 1,598; James Hoogerhyde, Soc., 245.

VI. Counties of Oakland, Genesee, Livingston, Ingham, and Wayne (part). Frank L. Dodge, Dem., 21,304; Samuel W. Smith, Rep., 32,043; Winfield S. Sly, Pro., 2,119; Edd C. Rogers, Soc., 947.

VII. Counties of Macomb, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron, and Wayne (part). Edward Springer, Dem., 13,843; Henry McMorran, Rep., 22,879; John C. Borland, Pro., 1,338; John T. Gill, Soc., 355.

VIII. Counties of Clinton, Saginaw, Shiawassee, and Tuscola. Jenner E. Morse, Dem., 13,948; Joseph W. Fordney, Rep., 21,210; George L. Seifferlein, 379.

IX. Counties of Muskegon, Oceana, Newaygo, Mason, Lake, Manistee, Wexford, Benzie, Leelanaw, and Manitou. Cornelius Gerber, Dem., 8,868; James C. McLaughlin, Rep., 22,459.

X. Counties of Bay, Midland, Gladwin, Arenac, Ogemaw, Iasco, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Montmorency, Alpena, Presque Isle, Otsego, Cheboygan, and Emmet. Lewis P. Commans, Dem., 12,677; George A. Loud, Rep., 24,780; William Ream, Soc., 882.

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

XI. Counties of Montcalm, Gratiot, Isabella, Mecosta, Osceola, Clare, Roscommon, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Grand Traverse, Antrim, and Charlevoix. Leavitt S. Griswold, Dem., 12,315; Francis H. Dodds, Rep., 29,402.

XII. Counties of Delta, Schoolcraft, Chippewa, Mackinac, Ontonagon, Marquette, Menominee, Dickinson, Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, Isle Royal, Alger, Luce, Iron, Cass, and Gogebic. Patrick H. O'Brien, Dem., 13,586; H. Olin Young, Rep., 33,310.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Fred. M. Warner; Lieutenant-Governor, P. H. Kelley; Secretary of State, Fred'k C. Martindale; Treasurer, Al. E. Sleeper; Auditor, Oramell B. Fuller; Attorney-General, John E. Bird; Adjutant-General, William T. McGurrin; Superintendent of Education, Luther L. Wright; Commissioner of Insurance, James V. Barry; Commissioner of State Land Office, Huntley Russell—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Chas. A. Blair, Rep.; Justices, Claudius B. Grant, Rep.; Joseph B. Moore, Rep.; Aaron V. McAlvay, Rep.; R. M. Montgomery, Rep.; Frank A. Hooker, Rep.; Flavius L. Brooke, Rep.; Russell C. Ostrander, Rep.; Clerk, Charles C. Hopkins, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans.....	32	98	130
Democrats.....	..	2	2
Republican majority	32	96	128

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres	78,350	138,458	....	....	*60,108 R
1876. Pres	141,595	166,901	9,060	....	*25,306 R
1880. Pres	131,300	185,190	34,795	....	53,890 R
	Dem.-Gr.†		*Str.-Gr.*		
1884. Gov.....	186,887	190,840	414	22,207	3,953 R
1884. Pres	189,361	192,669	753	18,403	3,308 R
1886. Gov.....	174,042	181,474	.. .	25,179	7,432 R
	Dem.		*U. L.*		
1888. Pres	213,469	236,387	4,555	20,945	22,923 R
			Indus.		
1890. Gov.	183,725	172,205	13,198	28 651	11,520 D
1891. Sup. Ct.	148,271	153,211	9,121	14,144	4,940 R
			Pop.		
1892. Pres	202,296	222,708	19,892	14,069	20,412 R
1893. Sup. Ct.	148,712	164,754	14,469	14,526	16,039 R
1894. Gov.	130,823	237,215	30,012	18,788	106,392 R
1895. Sup. Ct.	108,807	189,294	25,943	18,116	80,487 R
	Dem.-Pop.		*N. D.*		
1896. Gov.....	221,022	304,431	9,738	5,499	83,409 R
1896. Pres	236,714	293,582	6,879	5,025	56,868 R
			Pop.		
1898. Gov.....	168,142	243,239	1,656	7,006	75,097 R
1899. Sup. Ct.	165,482	216,828	4,856	8,789	51,346 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Gov.....	226,228	305,612	2,709	11,834	79,384 R
1900. Pres	211,685	316,269	2,826	11,559	104,584 R
1902. Gov....	174,077	211,261	4,271	11,326	37,184 R
1903. Sup. Ct.	127,582	215,825	6,402	14,611	88,243 R
1904. Gov.	134,151	361,866	8,941	13,308	227,715 R
1906. Gov.....	129,963	227,557	5,926	9,140	97,594 R
1908. Gov.....	252,611	262,141	*Soc.*	16,092	9,530 R
1908. Pres.....	175,771	335,580	11,586	16,974	159,809 R

*Majority. † Fusion.

MINNESOTA.

Counties. (85.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Johnson, Dem.	Jacobson. Rep.
Aitkin	389	1,205	57	143	869	796
Anoka	610	1,577	56	42	1,246	1,049
Becker	728	2,058	186	223	1,535	1,546
Beltrami	648	1,878	45	384	1,387	1,306
Benton	765	1,001	50	54	1,055	805
Big Stone	565	967	89	51	950	670
Blue Earth	2,191	3,297	226	149	3,113	2,708
Brown	1,536	1,518	55	246	2,023	1,371
Carlton	506	1,487	51	333	1,147	930
Carver	1,101	1,739	34	21	1,811	1,234
Cass	461	1,009	42	197	798	774
Chippewa	799	1,409	144	32	1,054	1,309
Chisago	408	2,107	49	71	1,377	1,257
Clay	1,124	1,858	111	68	1,588	1,490
Clearwater	164	779	46	185	430	628
Cook	42	255	11	19	136	172
Cottonwood	526	1,240	98	19	731	1,070
Crow Wing	661	1,681	72	410	1,334	1,219
Dakota	1,778	2,481	131	108	2,622	1,834
Dodge	515	1,454	96	19	846	1,232
Douglas	979	1,894	165	70	1,681	1,341
Faribault	1,039	2,305	357	26	1,363	2,181
Fillmore	1,153	3,259	175	77	1,620	3,003
Freeborn	976	2,465	421	167	1,433	2,310
Goodhue	1,149	4,480	249	198	2,568	3,394
Grant	376	1,099	69	25	668	896
Hennepin	16,169	27,789	1,616	2,298	27,456	17,804
Houston	744	1,699	68	11	976	1,485
Hubbard	401	1,288	46	124	742	1,086
Isanti	466	1,198	196	185	1,204	739
Itasca	684	1,883	95	397	1,503	1,195
Jackson	1,013	1,575	58	24	1,289	1,364
Kanabec	242	803	43	65	482	680
Kandiyohi	947	2,312	222	145	1,731	1,802
Kittson	499	968	84	14	928	684
Koochiching	420	826	39	188	722	602
Lac Qui Parle	661	1,894	267	13	791	2,017
Lake	152	584	41	362	571	348
Le Sueur	1,699	1,819	79	199	2,223	1,592
Lincoln	683	891	63	27	888	742
Lyon	1,043	1,618	146	46	1,209	1,500
McLeod	1,506	1,579	73	35	2,045	1,137
Mahnomen	143	265	5	81	308	173
Marshall	730	1,148	186	177	1,462	1,165
Martin	1,054	1,922	184	91	1,713	1,422
Meeker	1,111	1,928	74	35	1,894	1,327
Mille Lacs	427	1,119	91	168	849	918
Morrison	1,513	1,936	64	118	2,223	1,361
Mower	1,206	2,629	124	180	1,807	2,161
Murray	762	1,293	55	33	1,068	1,028
Nicollet	832	1,392	72	50	1,546	858
Nobles	925	1,432	107	58	1,428	982
Norman	661	1,276	195	177	843	1,301
Olmsted	1,621	2,470	241	16	2,163	2,033
Otter Tail	2,320	3,964	329	208	3,669	2,931
Pine	801	1,548	85	303	1,544	968
Pipestone	491	1,057	49	27	731	825
Polk	1,928	3,311	193	556	2,932	2,705
Pope	441	1,794	75	23	760	1,596
Ramsey	11,613	16,556	500	1,659	18,753	11,132
Red Lake	856	1,428	60	342	1,475	1,121
Redwood	1,076	1,821	88	54	1,474	1,632
Renville	1,364	2,275	110	28	1,943	2,072
Rice	1,614	2,822	111	40	2,607	2,073
Rock	525	1,234	55	17	816	966
Roseau	444	900	61	361	769	747
St. Louis	4,464	12,078	401	1,305	9,082	8,369
Scott	1,548	1,045	52	12	1,995	758
Sherburne	366	1,109	67	42	657	772
Sibley	1,110	1,624	78	6	1,878	1,087
Stearns	3,835	2,614	127	159	4,879	1,881
Steele	1,284	1,899	104	38	1,723	1,631
Stevens	582	877	37	16	798	760
Swift	921	1,343	84	41	1,259	1,140
Todd	1,305	2,334	163	258	1,863	2,027
Traverse	513	685	34	13	734	501
Wabasha	1,416	2,150	77	39	2,135	1,546
Wadena	467	990	29	70	698	800
Waseca	1,085	1,455	59	40	1,458	1,210

MINNESOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Johnson, Dem.	Jacobson, Rep.
Washington	1,120	2,727	68	63	2,180	1,845
Watonwan	537	1,411	45	6	930	1,119
Wilkin	614	779	48	26	792	648
Winona	3,073	3,014	85	69	3,794	2,220
Wright	1,396	2,820	184	37	2,337	2.114
Yellow Med.	786	1,745	130	19	913	1,763
Total	109401	195843	11,107	14,527	175036	147034
Plurality	..	86,442	..	..	28,002	..
Per cent	33.12	59.30	3.10	4.38	52.17	43.82
Whole vote.	331,304				335,551	

For President in 1904 Swallow, Pro., received 6,253 votes; Debs, Soc., 11,692; Watson, Pop., 2,004. The vote for President in 1904 was: Parker, Dem., 55,187; Roosevelt, Rep., 216,651. Roosevelt's plurality, 161,464.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 426 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Wasecas and Winona. Andrew French, Dem., 17,608; Jas. A. Tawney, Rep., 20,469. Tawney's majority, 2,821.

II. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, and Watonwan. W. S. Hammond, Dem., 17,716; Jas. T. McCleary, Rep., 14,091. Hammond's plurality, 3,625.

III. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, and Sibley. W. H. Leeman, Dem., 13,446. Chas. R. Davis, Rep., 18,896; Davis's plurality, 6,456.

IV. Counties of Chisago, Ramsey, and Washington. David F. Peebles, Dem.; 12,395; Fred. C. Stevens, Rep., 21,818. Stevens's plurality, 9,423.

V. County of Hennepin. T. P. Dwyer, Dem., 13,429; Frank M. Nye, Rep., 24,542; Dight, P. O., 1,816. Nye's plurality, 9,297.

VI. Counties of Benton, Cass, Crow Wing, Douglas, Hubbard, Meeker, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena, and Wright. H. A. Gilkinson, Dem., 13,154; C. A. Lindebergh, Rep., 23,574. Lindebergh's majority, 9,420.

VII. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Pope, Redwood, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, and Yellow Medicine. A. J. Volstad, Rep., 26,597. No opposition.

VIII. Counties of Aitkin, Anoka, Carlton, Cook, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Lake, Mille Lacs, Pine, and St. Louis. C. B. Miller, Rep., 27,873; Alex. Halliday, Pub. O., 6,298 Miller's majority, 21,575.

IX. Counties of Becker, Beltrami, Clay, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, and Wilkin. Halvor Steenerson, Rep., 17,757; T. T. Braaten, Pub. O., 2,985. Steenerson's plurality, 2,747.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Adolph O. Eberhart, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, ——————; Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmahl; Auditor, S. G. Iverson; Treasurer, C. C. Dinehart, Rep.; Attorney-General, Geo. T. Simpson, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Fred. B. Wood, Dem.; Superintendent of Education, C. G. Schultz, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, J. M. Hartigan, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Charles M. Start, Rep.; Associate Justices, Calvin L. Brown, Rep.; Edward A. Jaggard, Rep.; Charles L. Lewis, Rep.; Thos. D. O'Brien, Dem.; Clerk, C. A. Pidgeon, Rep.

MINNESOTA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	44	94	138
Democrats	18	22	40
Populist	1	..	1
Prohibition	..	3	3
Republican majority	25	69	94

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.	
1884. Pres	70,065	111,685	3,583	4,684	41,620	R
			U. Lab.			
1888. Pres	104,385	142,492	1,094	15,311	38,106	R
			Pop.			
1892. Pres	100,920	122,823	29,213	14,182	12,367	R
1896. Pres	139,735	193,503	....	4,348	53,768	R
	Fus.					
1898. Gov	131,980	111,796	1,766	5,299	20,184	F
1900. Gov	150,651	152,905	....	....	2,254	R
1900. Pres	112,901	190,461	....	8,555	77,560	R
			Soc.			
1902. Gov	99,375	155,861	3,074	5,735	56,486	R
1904. Pres	55,187	216,651	11,692	6,253	161,464	R
1906 Gov	168,715	92,082	5,006	7,709	76,633	D
1908. Pres	109,401	195,843	11,107	14,527	86,442	R

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties. (78.)	President, 1908.				President, 1904.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Debs, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Adams	712	86	8	5	632	30
Alcorn	761	48	6	14	972	66
Amite	1,026	16	30	..	652	15
Attala	1,001	98	17	9	1,074	63
Benton	552	34	1	2	580	49
Bolivar	642	208	10	2	402	185
Calhoun	928	63	19	47	599	26
Carroll	628	31	35	7	617	5
Chickasaw	764	63	31	3	528	28
Choctaw	559	48	38	13	624	65
Claiborne	436	8	2	1	437	6
Clarke	1,089	40	11	18	824	10
Clay	686	19	16	..	484	7
Coahoma	683	58	..	..	372	44
Copiah	1,146	25	19	4	1,463	23
Covington	774	64	10	11	714	97
De Soto	739	14	2	3	891	20
Forrest	832	59	17	43	..	..
Franklin	311	20	38	15	376	22
Greene	332	43	1	..	282	35
Grenada	523	12	13	4	505	13
Hancock	269	57	2	3	336	85
Harrison	1,199	178	20	44	895	157
Hinds	1,749	68	14	34	1,428	49
Holmes	987	31	9	29	1,103	44
Issaquena	85	11	..	..	96	21
Itawamba	854	67	28	4	838	56
Jackson	648	118	3	24	650	74
Jasper	754	21	30	15	654	20
Jefferson	409	4	1	1	392	4
Jeff. Davis	406	89	6	12	..	..
Jones	1,181	172	71	108	941	143
Kemper	703	46	30	14	633	36
Lafayette	1,028	43	3	5	1,100	48
Lamar	311	68	13	9	233	70
Lauderdale	2,038	72	34	58	1,958	43
Lawrence	397	47	3	5	399	84
Leake	1,005	30	25	47	961	11
Lee	1,232	40	33	8	1,104	15
Leflore	632	21	6	2	490	3
Lincoln	1,068	206	12	5	593	141
Lowndes	877	95	..	..	891	4
Madison	659	60	2	5	719	34
Marion	532	89	7	18	394	141
Marshall	913	29	1	..	1,031	16
Monroe	1,529	50	26	3	617	48
Montgomery	699	8	16	13	789	8
Neshoba	911	61	51	33	932	17
Newton	1,333	16	60	32	1,294	6
Noxubee	626	7	9	2	601	2
Oktibbeha	703	10	19	3	693	12
Panola	903	15	25	8	805	10

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				President, 1904.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Debs, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Pearl River	374	20	2	8	178	6
Perry	144	31	..	12	619	88
Pike	1,284	55	9	15	1,145	76
Pontotoc	879	156	23	5	658	118
Prentiss	716	153	12	9	776	89
Quitman	199	33	..	..	68	24
Rankin	757	13	6	12	883	25
Scott	724	9	5	7	742	8
Sharkey	220	2	1	..	153	7
Simpson	716	61	8	29	649	58
Smith	712	32	12	15	696	21
Sunflower	522	11	1	1	423	9
Tallahatchie	681	2	2	3	639	2
Tate	865	53	7	5	726	22
Tippah	1,021	57	1	5	1,018	69
Tishomingo	538	113	4	5	584	59
Tunica	185	14	1	2	217	11
Union	1,089	103	14	6	939	84
Warren	1,310	169	7	35	1,191	37
Washington	760	72	6	4	792	49
Wayne	430	58	4	14	478	71
Webster	804	191	41	15	557	73
Wilkinson	530	1	..	4	458	5
Winston	729	41	20	4	703	26
Yalobusha	1,085	33	7	10	921	28
Yazoo	979	14	2	11	666	5
Total	60,287	4,363	1,276	978	53,376	3,187
Plurality	55,924	..	..	..	50,189	..
Per cent	89.61	6.63	2.22	1.54	91.42	5.46
Whole vote	66,904				...	

At the State election in 1903 Vardaman, for Governor, received 32,191 votes; Carter, for Lieutenant-Governor, 31,547; Power, for Secretary of State, 32,193,—all Democrats. No opposition.

For Governor in 1907, Noel, Dem., received 29,529 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Noxubee, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, and Tishomingo. E. S. Chandler, Jr., Dem., 8,043. No opposition.

II. Counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tate, and Union. Thomas Spight, Dem., 7,511. No opposition.

III. Counties of Bolivar, Holmes, Coahoma, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, and Washington. B. G. Humphreys, Dem., 4,808. No opposition.

IV. Counties of Attala, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Noxubee, Pontotoc, Webster, and Yalobusha. T. U. Sisson, Dem., 7,493. No opposition.

V. Counties of Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Winston, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith, and Wayne. Adam Byrd, Dem., 9,760. No opposition.

VI. Counties of Covington, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Lamar, Pearl River, Forrest, Jefferson Davis, Simpson, and Wayne. E. J. Bowers, Dem., 8,702.

VII. Counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike, and Wilkinson. W. A. Dickson, Dem., 6,807; H. C. Turley, Rep., 384.

VIII. Counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds, and Rankin. J. W. Collier, Dem., 5,657. No opposition.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. F. Noel; Lieutenant-Governor, Luther Manship; Secretary of State, J. W. Power; Treasurer, Geo. R. Edwards; Auditor, E. J. Smith; Superintendent of Education, J. N. Powers; Attorney-General, J. B. Stirling; Adjutant-General, Arthur Fridge; Land Commissioner, J. L. Gillespie; Commissioner of Agriculture, H. E. Blakeslee; Commissioner of Insurance, T. M. Henry—all Democrats.

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, A. H. Whitfield; Associate Justices, Robert B. Mayes and Sidney M. Smith: Clerk of the Court, George C. Meyers—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

The State Legislature is wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pop.	Maj.
1884. President...	76,510	43,509	....	....	33,001 D
1885. Governor..	88,783	1,081	....	....	87,702 D
			Pro.		
1892. President...	40,237	1,406	910	10,256	29,981 D
1895. Governor...	46,873	....	....	17,466	*22,407 D
			Nat. D.	Plu.	
1896. President...	63,253	4,849	390	1,021	58,404 D
			Soc.	Pop.	
1904. President...	53,376	3,189	....	1,425	50,187 D
1908. President...	60,287	4,363	978	1,276	55,924 D

*Plurality.

MISSOURI.

Counties. (115.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Cowherd, Dem.	Hadley, Rep.
Adair	1,987	2,503	75	271	1,959	2,578
Andrew	1,784	2,169	32	15	1,722	2,230
Atchison	1,655	1,700	48	18	1,573	1,780
Audrain	3,350	1,732	31	16	3,299	1,772
Barry	2,379	2,526	34	138	2,325	2,588
Barton	1,913	1,669	55	193	1,782	1,767
Bates	3,348	2,754	119	83	3,176	2,846
Benton	1,275	1,924	20	20	1,227	1,962
Bollinger	1,521	1,589	25	27	1,515	1,597
Boone	5,041	2,149	19	29	5,057	2,148
Buchanan	9,836	8,394	100	170	9,224	9,115
Butler	1,893	2,186	26	144	1,890	2,197
Caldwell	1,539	2,151	25	4	1,443	2,261
Callaway	3,875	1,911	39	13	3,824	1,951
Camden	956	1,443	12	33	931	1,480
Cape Gir'rd'u	2,618	3,381	43	28	2,598	3,402
Carroll	2,750	3,015	38	31	2,708	3,049
Carter	590	507	3	57	591	507
Cass	3,136	2,197	50	109	3,064	2,275
Cedar	1,478	1,934	26	60	1,442	1,985
Chariton	3,349	2,248	21	12	3,314	2,296
Christian	953	1,867	62	146	894	1,927
Clark	1,735	1,741	32	5	1,698	1,777
Clay	3,514	1,169	19	25	3,424	1,238
Clinton	2,072	1,576	19	1	2,017	1,632
Cole	2,499	2,402	14	28	2,405	2,489
Cooper	2,555	2,679	12	9	2,502	2,723
Crawford	1,260	1,752	17	52	1,226	1,791
Dade	1,441	1,945	30	42	1,388	2,002
Dallas	955	1,610	3	10	921	1,643
Daviess	2,295	2,385	51	8	2,212	2,468
De Kalb	1,632	1,703	28	2	1,725	1,748
Dent	1,328	1,290	4	33	1,328	1,300
Douglas	701	1,922	17	281	660	1,976
Dunklin	2,744	1,654	22	264	2,711	1,665
Franklin	2,423	4,049	33	120	2,396	4,096
Gasconade	509	2,220	10	13	486	2,267
Gentry	2,233	1,882	52	24	2,181	1,933
Greene	5,830	6,440	142	454	5,672	6,636
Grundy	1,366	2,408	45	12	1,308	2,480
Harrison	1,940	2,843	50	15	1,880	2,898
Henry	3,577	2,854	91	61	3,455	2,960
Hickory	560	1,181	12	32	541	1,204
Holt	1,594	2,244	28	14	1,563	2,272
Howard	2,887	1,139	14	7	2,853	1,163
Howell	1,827	2,167	24	203	1,783	2,229
Iron	931	829	8	6	918	839
Jackson	31,461	26,997	251	905	31,551	27,258
Jasper	8,130	9,143	252	1,030	8,001	9,275
Jefferson	2,690	3,050	19	68	2,645	3,101
Johnson	3,480	2,997	31	68	3,409	3,064
Kansas City	....	....	....	....	....	....
Knox	1,706	1,388	37	26	1,663	1,440
Laclede	1,674	1,907	14	3	1,635	1,954
Lafayette	3,865	3,771	25	98	3,797	3,825

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Cowherd, Dem.	Hadley, Rep.
Lawrence	2,532	3,028	56	303	2,471	3,105
Lewis	2,439	1,473	38	20	2,393	1,520
Lincoln	2,547	1,620	18	6	2,521	1,654
Linn	3,000	2,976	40	77	2,897	3,082
Livingston	2,379	2,405	24	42	2,284	2,506
McDonald	1,306	1,333	28	80	1,264	1,377
Macon	3,919	3,542	60	172	3,840	3,635
Madison	1,335	1,289	17	51	1,313	1,322
Maries	1,309	703	10	5	1,287	720
Marion	3,982	2,554	71	149	3,971	2,603
Mercer	852	1,909	26	9	825	1,947
Miller	1,393	2,016	15	63	1,329	2,085
Mississippi	1,589	1,320	19	12	1,580	1,335
Moniteau	1,763	1,691	35	29	1,686	1,764
Monroe	3,772	871	9	14	3,745	910
Montgomery	2,073	2,041	43	11	2,044	2,067
Morgan	1,317	1,566	11	11	1,295	1,682
New Madrid	1,824	1,433	17	73	1,814	1,451
Newton	2,725	2,620	158	281	2,683	2,669
Nodaway	3,595	3,592	45	52	3,475	3,711
Oregon	1,551	731	2	120	1,539	745
Osage	1,439	1,820	30	4	1,420	1,850
Ozark	594	1,227	3	40	559	1,265
Pemiscot	1,726	1,390	6	39	1,720	1,383
Perry	1,569	1,775	30	1	1,548	1,794
Pettis	3,791	3,988	90	195	3,677	4,143
Phelps	1,804	1,519	9	21	1,710	1,594
Pike	3,326	2,403	8	10	3,127	2,504
Platte	2,795	979	16	7	2,781	1,010
Polk	2,131	2,667	35	39	2,101	2,695
Pulaski	1,419	985	11	28	1,382	1,032
Putnam	1,056	2,231	48	52	1,008	2,296
Ralls	2,008	933	9	18	1,993	957
Randolph	4,246	1,952	44	12	4,186	2,027
Ray	3,044	1,918	45	57	2,945	1,975
Reynolds	1,054	543	1	42	1,042	555
Ripley	1,308	944	16	4	1,289	961
St. Charles	1,978	3,475	19	42	1,973	3,505
St. Clair	1,878	1,719	13	72	1,877	1,885
St. François	2,949	3,282	40	441	2,907	3,314
St. Genevieve	1,108	1,043	1	4	1,096	1,066
St. Louis	4,522	10,177	72	512	4,214	10,377
St. Louis City	60,665	74,160	187	4,900	60,109	75,996
Saline	4,189	2,930	25	33	4,108	3,021
Schuyler	1,222	1,008	42	19	1,195	1,031
Scotland	1,564	1,273	25	19	1,526	1,312
Scott	1,853	1,470	17	631	1,823	1,516
Shannon	1,151	852	4	63	1,131	871
Shelby	2,468	1,298	40	17	2,428	1,331
Stoddard	2,736	2,026	35	276	2,709	2,042
Stone	482	1,376	3	127	462	1,399
Sullivan	2,269	2,390	35	20	2,227	2,440
Taney	622	1,081	2	54	600	1,107
Texas	2,327	1,959	18	61	2,346	2,015
Vernon	3,705	2,368	55	172	3,538	2,512
Warren	485	1,712	5	42	467	1,735
Washington	1,328	1,752	20	18	1,317	1,770
Wayne	1,641	1,549	14	84	1,632	1,563
Webster	1,761	1,900	63	75	1,706	1,962
Worth	993	981	45	3	972	1,015
Wright	1,469	2,147	10	58	1,432	2,192
Total	346574	347203	4,231	15,431	340053	355932
Plurality	..	629	..	..	..	15,879
Per cent	48.45	48.59	.59	2.16	48.47	49.78
Scattering		2,435			19,732	
Whole vote.		715,874			715,717	

For Governor, 1908, Garver, Soc., received 14,505 votes; Farls, Pro., 4,169; Dillon, Pop., 1,058.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Folk, Dem., 326,652; Walbridge Rep., 296,552; Hill, Pro., 5,591; Behrens, Soc., 11,031; White, Soc. Lab., 1,442; Alldredge, Pro., 2,701.

For President in 1908, Watson, Pop., received 1,165 votes; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 868; Hisgen, Ind., 402.

For President 1904 Corrigan, Soc. Lab., received 1,674 votes; Watson, Pop., 4,226.

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts

I. Counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, and Shelby. James T Lloyd, Dem., 22,133: Chamberlain, Rep., 19,122.

II. Counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, and Sullivan. William W. Rucker, Dem., 23,263: Haley, Rep., 18,266.

III Counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, De Kalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, and Worth. Alexander, Dem., 20,387; Eads, Rep., 18,341.

IV. Counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte. Booher, Dem., 21,671: Reed, Rep., 18,908; Wilson, Soc., 216.

V. County of Jackson, William P. Borland, Dem., 31,635; E. C. Ellis, Rep., 27,289.

VI. Counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, and St. Clair. David A. De Armond, Dem., 18,532; Atkinson, Rep., 16,372.

VII. Counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, and Saline. C. W. Hamlin, Dem., 24,731: John Whittaker, Rep., 23,927: Behrens, Soc., 633.

VIII. Counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, and Osage. Dorsey W. Shackleford, Dem., 17,230: Irwin, Rep., 15,691.

IX. Counties of Andrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, and Warren. Champ Clark, Dem., 23,090; Roy, Rep., 21,702.

X. County of St. Louis, and city (part). Thompson, Dem., 28,634: Richard Bartholdt, Rep., 49,127; Hohen, Soc., 3,557.

XI. St. Louis City. M. J. Gill, Dem., 21,001; F. R. Findlay, Rep., 19,155; Mueller, Soc., 1,072.

XII. St Louis City. Self, Dem., 15,930: Harry M. Coudrey, Rep., 16,471; Crouch Soc., 750.

XIII. Counties of Bolinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. François, St. Genevieve, Washington, and Wayne. Smith, Dem., 16,918 Polite E. Elvins, Rep., 17,125.

XIV. Counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, and Taney. Joseph J. Russell, Dem., 25,189; Crow, Rep., 25,951; Wilkinson, Soc., 2,363.

XV. Counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, and Vernon. Hackney, Dem., 22,410; Morgan, Rep., 23,040; Berry, Soc., 2,133.

XVI Counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, and Wright. Robert Lamar, Dem., 16,295; Arthur P. Murphy, Rep., 16,835.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Herbert S. Hadley; Lieutenant-Governor, J. F. Gmelich; Secretary of State, Cornelius Roach; Auditor, John P. Gordon; Treasurer, James Cowgill; Attorney-General, Alexander Major; Superintendent Public Schools, Howard Gass; Adjutant-General, F. M. Rumbold; Commissioner of Insurance, Frank Blake—all Democrats except Hadley, Gmelich, Rumbold and Blake.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Leroy B. Valliant; Associate Justices: Henry Lamm, Walter W. Graves, James B. Gantt, A. M. Woodson, Govon D. Burgess, James D. Fox; Clerk, John R. Green—all Democrats except Lamm.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	23	69	92
Republicans	11	73	84
Democratic majority	12	R 4	8

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1888.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1888. President	261,971	236,257	...	4,539	25,717 D
			Pop.		
1900. Governor	350,045	317,905	4,354	5,195	32,140 D
1900. President	351,922	314,092	4,344	5,165	37,830 D

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	296,312	321,449	7,191	13,009	25,137 R
1906. Sec. State	292,421	283,417	....	....	9,004 D
1908. President	346,574	347,203	4,231	15,431	1,026 R

MONTANA.

Counties. (27.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor. 1908. Norris Dem.	Donlin Rep.
Beaverhead	739	878	2	70	980	740
Broadwater	495	326	4	36	486	332
Carbon	814	1,205	17	247	866	1 244
Cascade	1,888	1,935	32	451	2,033	1 789
Choteau	893	1,220	4	109	913	1 180
Custer	531	967	8	84	636	898
Dawson	439	927	10	77	445	899
Deer Lodge	1,611	1,377	33	122	1,789	1,238
Fergus	1 112	1,529	14	257	1 259	1,481
Flathead	1,480	1,838	39	356	1,535	1,859
Gallatin	1,485	1,519	52	160	1,637	1 449
Granite	485	369	2	54	488	392
Jefferson	714	546	20	109	833	501
Lewis & Clarke	2,062	2,033	18	303	2,250	1,960
Madison	1,029	964	13	52	1,128	807
Meagher	314	495	3	17	335	490
Missoula	1,780	1,856	40	341	1 850	1,968
Park	952	1,305	38	264	1,151	1,271
Powell	560	599	7	34	583	573
Ravalli	859	1,045	57	209	1,086	876
Rosebud	235	515	8	19	301	465
Sanders	325	473	4	55	368	485
Silver Bow	6,255	4,618	277	2 126	6 779	4,194
Sweet Grass	264	526	..	35	286	510
Teton	358	622	1	46	394	595
Valley	503	843	12	67	552	868
Yellowstone	1,114	1,803	112	155	1,349	1,718
Total	29,326	32,333	827	5,855	32,282	30,792
Plurality		3,007	..	..	1,490	
Percent	42.63	47.06	1.20	8.51	47.40	45 07
Whole vote		68,822			68,186	

For President in 1904, Pro., 335: Soc. Lab., 208. In 1908. Hisgen, Ind., 481 votes.

The vote for Governor, 1904, was. J. K. Toole Dem., 35,377; W. Lindsay. Rep., 26,957. M. G. O'Malley, Soc., 3,431. Toole's plurality, 8,420.

For Governor in 1908 Hazleton, Soc., received 5,112 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Long, Dem., 29,032; Pray, Rep., 32,819; Duncan, Soc., 5,318. Pray's plurality, 3,787.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	17	33	50
Democrats	10	38	48
Republican majority	7	D 5	2

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Edwin L. Norris, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. R. Allen, Rep.; Secretary of State, A. N. Yoder, Rep.; Treasurer, Elmer E. Esselstyn, Rep.; Auditor, H. R. Cunningham, Rep.; Attorney-General, A. J. Galen, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Philip Greenan, Dem; Superintendent of Education, W. E. Harmon, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Theo. Brantley, Rep.; Justices, Henry C. Smith, Rep.; Wm. L. Holloway, Rep.; Clerk, John T. Athey, Rep.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Maj.*
1889. Governor	19,564	18,988	556 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1892. President	17,581	11,885	7,334	549	1,270 R
1896. President	42,537	10,494	....	186	32,043 D
	Fus.		*Soc.*		
1900. President	37,146	25,373	708	298	11,773 F
1902 Sup. Jus	21,204	31,690	2,466	....	10,486 R
1904. President	21,773	34,932	5,576	....	13,159 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*			
1908. President	29,326	32,333	5,855	827	3,007 R

NEBRASKA.

(90.) Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Shallenberger, Dem.	Sheldon, Rep.
Adams	2,337	1,987	119	72	2,452	1,944
Antelope	1,445	1,658	66	28	1,446	1,660
Banner	74	175	2	17	65	182
Blaine	160	220	4	8	146	228
Boone	1,583	1,580	40	12	1,644	1,523
Box Butte	684	600	19	28	680	609
Boyd	891	961	34	27	890	969
Brown	526	588	15	42	534	587
Buffalo	2,520	2,526	75	76	2,590	2,448
Burt	1,215	1,880	49	14	1,194	1,916
Butler	2,129	1,412	41	17	2,192	1,364
Cass	2,387	2,440	85	58	2,291	2,581
Cedar	1,732	1,627	39	5	1,742	1,632
Chase	338	400	34	3	472	280
Cherry	1,021	1,048	41	58	1,011	1,055
Cheyenne	809	886	28	87	785	899
Clay	1,939	1,891	95	31	2,014	1,837
Colfax	1,267	1,159	21	36	1,283	1 157
Cuming	1,722	1,284	29	5	1,812	1,233
Custer	2,898	2,788	98	147	2,826	2,831
Dakota	716	729	22	22	690	756
Dawes	727	836	11	26	740	830
Dawson	1,926	1,737	87	22	2,014	1,646
Deuel	392	526	12	8	382	532
Dixon	1,100	1,257	63	12	1,131	1,234
Dodge	2,694	2.437	108	49	2,725	2,381
Douglas	15,588	14,066	266	798	16,203	13,540
Dundy	394	486	17	26	396	484
Fillmore	1,889	1,756	40	24	2,020	1,721
Franklin	1,298	1,083	51	38	1,341	1,064
Frontier	847	1.098	55	54	881	1,069
Furnas	1,618	1,400	92	15	1,725	1,304
Gage	3,129	3,721	131	69	3,294	3,606
Garfield	363	368	10	23	373	367
Gosper	634	499	32	3	661	481
Grant	101	93	1	1	95	98
Greeley	1 072	691	14	29	1.107	662
Hall	2.229	2,241	102	109	2,410	2,105
Hamilton	1,664	1,633	129	22	1,636	1,652
Harlan	1,158	1,081	31	49	1,324	989
Hayes	277	359	11	42	280	362
Hitchcock	632	633	19	14	637	638
Holt	1,777	1,541	99	63	1,764	1,551
Hooker	91	100	3	3	91	111
Howard	1,435	977	40	31	1,466	945
Jefferson	1.787	1,941	77	39	1,835	1,906
Johnson	1,150	1,357	45	8	1,189	1,322
Kearney	1,174	993	121	28	1,156	1,031
Keith	310	368	6	5	302	372
Keya Paha	354	422	15	49	332	431
Kimball	124	216	7	10	115	225
Knox	2,106	1,871	79	41	2,141	1,853
Lancaster	8.540	7,428	400	85	7,340	8,682
Lincoln	1,382	1,541	80	179	1,462	1,479
Logan	155	140	10	8	147	147
Loup	170	248	10	12	166	244
McPherson	165	234	11	18	149	247
Madison	1,878	2,137	41	14	1,912	2,114
Merrick	1,081	1,133	186	15	1,124	1,128
Nance	926	1,082	45	6	955	1,056
Nemaha	1,674	1,583	49	41	1,688	1,581
Nuckolls	1,523	1,519	35	11	1,528	1.508
Otoe	2,411	2,243	71	18	2,365	2,318
Pawnee	1,115	1,468	80	9	1,171	1,457
Perkins	265	254	1	3	255	254
Phelps	1,238	1,445	116	29	1,224	1,447
Pierce	1,095	1,067	27	9	1,119	1,064
Platte	2,487	1,584	67	8	1,678	1,382
Polk	1,264	1,171	165	43	1,303	1,144
Red Willow	1,317	1,242	53	78	1,335	1,229
Richardson	2,258	2,123	71	17	2,317	2,055
Rock	334	469	14	15	332	469
Saline	2,247	2,048	93	16	2,351	1,994
Sarpy	1,090	912	41	26	1,117	892
Saunders	2,679	2,309	91	31	2,685	2,303
Scott's Bluff	549	789	30	73	512	822
Seward	2,029	1,930	41	2	2,137	1,834
Sheridan	733	809	34	41	733	712
Sherman	925	776	23	50	943	766
Sioux	464	516	24	11	447	526

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Shallenberger, Dem.	Sheldon, Rep.
Stanton	824	791	9	7	872	752
Thayer	1,703	1,714	53	24	1,783	1,638
Thomas	120	95	2	7	124	101
Thurston	734	895	15	13	734	895
Valley	1,045	1,040	51	10	1,094	1,004
Washington	1,460	1,592	39	40	1,558	1,498
Wayne	1,055	1,297	23	10	1,069	1,258
Webster	1,354	1,408	119	17	1,409	1,350
Wheeler	252	236	10	20	224	236
York	2,042	2,209	124	9	2,049	2,177
Total	131099	126997	5,179	3,524	132960	121076
Plurality	4,102	..	..	..	11,884	..
Per cent	49.01	47.61	1.90	1.31	50.61	46.08
Scattering	....				7,533	
Whole vote.	266,799				261,569	

For President in 1904 Watson, Pop., received 20,518; Debs. Soc., 7,412; Swallow, Pro., 6,338; scattering, 7,424.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Mickey, Rep., 111,711; Berge, Fus., 102.568; Swander, Pro., 5,488; Vail, Soc., 5,122. Mickey's plurality, 9,143.

For Governor in 1908 Teeter, Pro., received 4,464 votes; Harbough, Soc., 3,069.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, and Richardson. John A. McGuire, Dem., 19,651; Ernest M. Pollard, Rep., 18,716. McGuire's plurality, 935.

II. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy, and Washington. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem., 18,781; A. W. Jefferis, Rep., 16,206; G. C. Porter, Soc., 721. Hitchcock's plurality, 2,575.

III. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston, and Wayne. James P. Latta, Dem., 26,832; John F. Boyd, Rep., 24,865; J. M. Woodcock, Soc., 273, Latta's plurality, 1,967.

IV. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer, and York. C. F. Gilbert, Dem., 21,819; Edmund H. Hinshaw, Rep., 22,674; T. M. Birmingham, Pro., 870. Hinshaw's plurality, 855.

V. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow, and Webster. F. W. Ashton, Dem., 20,627; George W. Norris, Rep., 20,649; G. G. Larkey, Pro., 512; Norris's plurality, 22.

VI. Counties of Boyd, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Keya Paha, Keith, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Rock, Scott's Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley, and Wheeler. W. H. Westover, Dem. 23,317; Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep., 25,786; G. W. Hawley, Pro., 790. Kinkaid's plurality, 2,469.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. C. Shallenberger, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, M. R. Hopewell; Secretary of State, George C. Junkin; Treasurer, L. G. Brian; Auditor, Silas A. Barton; Attorney-General, W. T. Thompson; Superintendent of Education, E. C. Bishop; Secretary of Agriculture, W. R. Mellor; Commissioner of Public Lands, E. B. Cowles—all Republicans, except Shallenberger.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Manoah B. Reese; Justices, Chas. B. Letton, Jesse L. Root, Jacob Fawcett, William B. Rose, John B. Barnes, and Samuel H. Sedgwick; Clerk, H. C. Lindsay—all Republicans.

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	13	31	44
Democrats	20	69	89
Democratic majority.	7	38	45

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1876. President.	17,554	31,916	....	....	*14,362 R
1880. President.	28,523	54,979	3,950	....	26,456 R
1884. President.	†54,391	76,903	....	2,899	22,512 R
1888. President.	80,552	108,425	4,226	9,429	27,873 R
			Pop.		
1892. President,	24,943	87,213	83,134	4,902	4,093 R
	Dem.-Pop.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*		
1896. President.	115,880	102,304	2,885	1,193	13,576 D
			Soc. D.		
1900. Governor.	113,018	113,879	674	4,315	861 R
1900. President.	114,013	121,835	823	3,655	7,822 R
	Dem.		*Soc.*		
1902. Governor.	91,116	96,471	3,157	3,397	5,355 R
1903. Sup. J....	87,864	96,991	2,595	4,394	9,127 R
				Pop.	
1904. President.	51,876	138,558	7,412	20,518	86,682 R
				Pro.	
1906. Governor.	84,885	97,858	2,999	5,106	12,973 R
1908. President.	131,099	126,997	3,524	5,179	4,102 D

* Majority. † Democratic and Greenback Fusion.

NEVADA.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1908.				President, 1904.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Hisgen, Ind.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Churchill	382	389	56	12	165	156
Douglas	173	229	17	..	112	263
Elko	804	737	15	27	510	722
Esmeralda	2,787	2,208	606	158	380	494
Eureka	218	224	26	13	107	236
Humboldt	1,009	823	194	28	356	610
Lander	276	259	34	7	93	227
Lincoln	768	690	139	18	295	409
Lyon	364	458	74	19	165	394
Nye	1,219	1,124	333	97	425	554
Ormsby	343	350	52	6	218	409
Storey	402	447	54	12	337	627
Washoe	1,745	2,053	281	26	721	1,517
White Pine	722	786	222	13	152	279
Total	11,212	10,775	2,103	436	3,982	6,867
Plurality	437	....	....	.....	..	2,885
Per cent.	45.70	43.81	8.71	1.78	32.94	56.66
Scattering	....	...	....	....	1,269	
Whole vote	24,526				11,718	

For Governor in 1906 Sparks, Dem., received 8,686 votes; Mitchell, Rep., 5,338; Cary, Soc., 815.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

George A. Bartlett, Dem., 11,333; H. B. Maxon, Rep., 7,552; J. D. Critchfield, Soc., 1,955; A. L. Fitzgerald, Ind. L., 3,037. Bartlett's plurality, 3,801.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, vacancy; Lieutenant-Governor and Acting Governor, D. S. Dickerson; Secretary of State, W. G. Douglass; Treasurer, D. J. Ryan; Auditor, W. Ligon; Comptroller, Jacob Eggers; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Orvis Ring; Attorney-General, R. C. Stoddard—all Dems., except Eggers, Ring, and Douglass, Reps.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank H. Norcross, Rep.; Justices, George F. Talbot, Dem., James Sweeney, Dem.; Clerk, W. G. Douglass, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	12	34	46
Republicans	7	14	21
Majority	7 R	20 D	25 D

NEVADA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1888.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Silver.*	*Plu.*
1888. President.	5,326	7,229	....	....	1,903 R
1892. President	714	2,811	7,264	....	4,453 P
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1894. Governor	678	3,861	711	5,223	1,362 S
1896. President	....	1,938	....	8,377	6,439 S
1898. Governor	2,060	3,548	883	3,570	22 S
1900. President	6,347	3,849	....	...	2,498 D
1902. Governor	6,529	4,786	....	....	1,743 D
1904. President	3,052	6,867	344	925	2,885 R
			Soc.	*Ind.*	
1908. President	11,212	10,775	2,103	436	437 D

NEW JERSEY.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1907.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	K'izenbach, Dem.	Fort, Rep.
Atlantic	4,577	8,822	342	76	4,615	6,055
Bergen	7,628	14,042	219	575	8,616	10,193
Burlington	6,274	9,020	299	140	5,145	6,576
Camden	10,469	18,999	711	697	8,682	15,237
Cape May	1,553	2,937	111	33	1,322	2,443
Cumberland	4,521	6,770	476	158	3,510	4,945
Essex	30,191	53,715	317	2,205	34,469	34,178
Gloucester	3,707	5,318	322	72	3,034	4,166
Hudson	39,637	41,967	172	2,776	41,013	34,584
Hunterdon	4,737	3,733	140	29	3,760	2,805
Mercer	9,289	14,941	284	687	11,974	11,207
Middlesex	7,940	11,261	134	98	8,605	8,618
Monmouth	9,252	12,519	204	137	9,175	7,797
Morris	5,026	9,089	243	367	4,826	7,007
Ocean	1,634	3,326	89	22	2,033	2,502
Passaic	11,961	17,635	241	1,086	13,000	13,591
Salem	3,173	3,713	88	36	2,752	3,103
Somerset	3,271	5,043	94	24	3,379	3,542
Sussex	3,214	2,653	70	36	2,497	1,888
Union	8,851	15,919	132	912	9,934	10,750
Warren	5,662	3,904	242	83	3,959	3,146
Total	182567	265326	4,934	10,253	186300	194313
Plurality	..	82,759	..	..	..	8,013
Per cent.	39.08	56.80	1.05	2.19	49.5	50.55
Scattering	4,118				13,671	
Whole vote	467,198				394,284	

For Governor, 1907, Mason, Pro., received 5,255 votes; Kraft, Soc., 6,848; Butterworth, Soc. L., 1,568.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Black, 179,719, Stokes, Rep., 231,363; Parker, Pro., 6,687; Kearns; Soc., 8,858; Herrschoft, Soc. L., 2,526; Hennecker, Peo., 3,285.

For President in 1908 Hisgen, Ind., received 2,922 votes; Gillhaus, Soc. L., 1,196.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Camden, Gloucester, and Salem. Grosscup, Dem., 17,640; Londenslager, Rep., 27,443.

II. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic, and Burlington. Grubb, Dem., 20,506; Gardner, Rep., 23,906.

III. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean. Clark, Dem., 19,776; Howell, Rep., 26,302.

IV. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, and Mercer. Steel, Dem., 17,210; Wood, Rep., 23,719.

V. Counties of Union, Warren, and Morris. Barber, Dem., 20,485; Fowler, Rep., 27,948.

VI. Counties of Bergen, Passaic and Sussex. Hughes, Dem., 28,516; Foxhall, Rep., 27,989.

VII. County of Essex (part). Townsend, Dem., 18,104; Parker, Rep., 24,863.

VIII. County of Essex (part). Pratt, Dem., 16,276; Wiley, Rep., 24,536.

IX. County of Hudson (part). Kinkead, Dem., 23,485; Critchfield, Rep., 18,608.

X. County of Hudson (part). Hamill, Dem., 23,820; Dyer, Rep., 16,105.

NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John Franklin Fort; Secretary of State, S. D. Dickinson; Treasurer, Daniel S. Voorhees; Auditor, William E. Drake; Comptroller, Henry J. West; Attorney-General, Edmund Wilson; Adjutant-General, Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr.; Superintendent of Education, C. J. Baxter; Secretary Board of Agriculture, Franklin Dye; Commissioner of Insurance, Vivian M. Lewis—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W. S. Gummere, Rep.; Justices, Charles W. Parker, Rep.; T. W. Trenchard, Rep.; Alfred Reed Dem.; C. G. Garrison, Dem.; James J. Bergen, Dem.; Willard P. Voorhees, Rep.; James F. Minturn, Dem.; F. J. Swayze, Rep.; Clerk, William Riker, Jr., Rep.

Court of Errors and Appeals: Judges, J. W. Bogert, George R. Gray, Elmer E. Green, W. H. Vreedenburgh, G. D. W. Vroom, Peter V. Voorhees; Chancellor, Wm. J. Magie, and the Supreme Court Justices.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*Assembly.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	13	45	58
Democrats	8	15	23
Republican majority	5	30	35

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1880. President	122,565	120,555	2,617	191	2,010 D
1884. President	127,778	123,366	3,456	6,153	4,412 D
1888. President	151,493	144,344	....	7,904	7,149 D
			Soc. Lab.		
1892. President	171,042	156,068	1,337	8,131	14,974 D
			N. D.		
1896. President	133,675	221,367	6,373	5,614	87,692 R
			Soc. D.		
1901. Governor	166,681	183,814	3 489	5,365	17,133 R
1904. President	164,566	265,164	9,587	6,845	80,598 R
1907. Governor	186,300	194,313	....	5,255	8,013 R
1908. President	182,567	265,326	10,253	4,934	82,759 R

*Majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties. (10.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Carrs, Dem.	Quinby, Rep.
Belknap	1,693	2,916	99	41	1,909	2,628
Carroll	1,591	2,562	37	14	1,739	2,370
Cheshire	1,917	4,160	80	232	2,506	3,476
Coos	2,216	3,294	31	65	2,435	3,015
Grafton	3,582	6,323	95	65	4,492	5,313
Hillsborough	8,701	12,568	151	295	11,379	9,720
Merrimack	4,846	6,932	156	282	6,344	5,503
Rockingham	4,118	6,814	119	161	4,954	5,817
Strafford	3,523	4,822	108	79	3,733	4,491
Sullivan	1,469	2,758	29	65	1,895	2,297
Total	33,655	53,149	905	1,299	41,386	44,630
Plurality	..	19,494	..	..	..	3,244
Per cent	37.84	59.69	1.01	1.44	48.07	51.93
Scattering	584				2,492	
Whole vote	89,592				88,508	

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 584 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Michael J. White, Dem., 17,400; C. A. Sulloway, Rep., 24,413; Morrill, Pro., 425; Little, Soc., 385.

II. Fred M. Colby, Dem., 16,666; F. D. Currier, Rep., 26,007; Noyes, Pro., 333; McFall, Soc., 684.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Henry B. Quinby; Secretary of State, Edward N. Pearson; Treasurer, Solon A. Carter; Auditor, William B. Fellows; Adjutant-General, Harry B. Cilley; Attorney-General, Edwin G. Eastman; Superintendent of Education, Henry C. Morrison; Commissioner of Agriculture, Nahum J. Bachelder; Commissioner of Insurance, George H. Adams—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank N. Parsons, Rep.; Associate Justices, Robert J. Peaslee, Dem.; Reuben E. Walker, Rep.; John E. Young, Rep.; George H. Birgham, Dem.; Clerk, A. J. Shurtleff, Rep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	20	272	292
Democrats	4	117	121
Republican majority	16	155	171

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1884. President	39,187	43,250	1,571	552	4,063 R
1888. President	43,382	45,724	....	1,566	2,342 R
			Soc.	*Pop.*	
1896 President	21,650	57,444	....	779	35,794 R
1908. President	33,655	53,149	1,299	905	19,494 R
			S. Dem.	*Pro.*	
1906. Governor	37,672	40,581	1,011	2,212	2,909 R

NEW MEXICO.

Counties. (25.)	Congress, 1908. Larrazolo, Dem.	Andrews, Rep.	Metcalf, Soc.
Bernalillo	1,730	2,440	128
Chaves	1,421	659	137
Colfax	1,603	1,551	31
Doña Aña	1,021	1,200	4
Eddy	969	285	17
Grant	1,363	871	2
Guadalupe	1,069	977	2
Lincoln	709	763	14
Luna	343	223	20
McKinley	269	395	7
Mora	1,188	1,400	7
Otero	732	627	130
Quay	1,585	1,043	151
Rio Arriba	1,738	1,496	...
Roosevelt	1,707	942	196
Sandoval	214	877	..
San Juan	606	473	60
San Miguel	2,186	2,890	28
Santa Fé	1,333	1,621	4
Sierra	496	384	7
Socorro	1,467	1,610	3
Taos	942	1,183	...
Torrance	1,069	681	106
Union	1,166	1,327	..
Valencia	291	1,482	2
Total	27,217	27,605	1,056
Plurality	..	388	.
Per cent	49.39	49.73	1.88
Scattering	2		
Whole vote	55,880		

The vote on joint Statehood in 1906 was: Yes, 26,195; no, 14,735.

The vote for Delegate to Congress in 1906 was: Andrews, Rep., 22,915; Larrazolo, Dem., 22,649.

PRESENT TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William J. Mills, Rep.; Secretary of Territory, Nathan Jaffa, Rep.; Treasurer, Miguel A. Otero, Rep.; Auditor, W. G. Sargent, Rep.; Adjutant-General, R. A. Ford, Rep.; Attorney-General, Frank W. Clancy, Rep.; Supt. Education, J. E. Clark, Rep.; Com. of Insurance, Jacobo Chavez, Rep.; Com. of Agriculture, Robert P. Ervien.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W. H. Pope; Associate Justices, John R. McFie, Ira A. Abbott, A. W. Cooley, M. C. Mechem, and F. W. Parker; Clerk, José D. Sena—all Republicans.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	9	20	29
Democrats	3	4	7
Republican majority	6	16	22

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1892.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Maj.*
1892	15,799	15,220	579 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Silver.*	*Plu.*
1900	17,857	21,567	....	3,710 R
1902	14,576	24,222	....	7,646 R
1904	17,125	22,305	....	5,180 R
1906	22,649	22,915	....	266 R
1908	27,217	27,605	....	388 R

NEW YORK.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau, and Queens (part). Manson Morris, Dem., 19,419; Wm. W. Cocks, Rep., 29,359; Burgher, Soc., 1,382; Michael, Ind., 1,865.

II. County of Kings (part). Geo. H. Lindsay, Dem., 15,455; Wm. Lieberman, Rep., 9,999; Loske, Soc., 1,305; Walsh, Ind., 1,886.

III. County of Kings (part). James P. Maher, Dem., 15,396; Otto G. Foelker, Rep., 18,614; Hill, Soc., 1,498; Goodman, Ind., 1,485.

IV. County of Kings (part). Edward R. Gilman, Dem., 18,910; Chas. B. Law, Rep., 23,944; Colborn, Ind., 2,542; Wegener, Soc., 2,707.

V. County of Kings (part). J. Harry Snook, Dem., 19,897; Richard Young, Rep., 28,075; Heyer, Soc., 1,309; O'Conner, Ind., 3,327.

VI. County of Kings (part). John E. Eastmond, Dem., 15,917; Wm. M. Calder, Rep., 22,050; Hopkins, Soc., 545; Kinney, Ind., 1,187.

VII. County of Kings (part). John J. Fitzgerald, Dem., 17,773; Wm. A. Koehl, Rep., 10,236; Petrii, Soc., 423; Smith, Ind., 1,841.

VIII. Counties of Richmond and New York (part). Daniel J. Riordan, Dem., 22,329; James E. Winterbottom, Rep., 11,482; Nagel, Soc., 554; Quinby, Ind., 1,200.

IX. County of New York (part). Henry M. Goldfogle, Dem., 6,194; Louis F. Cherey, Rep. 2,312; M. Hilquitt, Soc., 2,483; Salem, Ind., 329.

X. County of New York (part). Wm. Sulzer, Dem., 10,602; Gustav Hartman, Rep., 6,511; Brown, Soc., 1,754; Martin, Ind., 602.

XI. County of New York (part). Chas V. Fornes, Dem., 20,367; L. T. Driggs, Rep., 11,700; Neidig, Pro., 60; Irvine, Soc., 1,161; Porter, Ind., 1,853.

XII. County of New York (part). Michael F. Conroy, Dem., 16,757; Victor H. Duras, Rep., 8,090; Paulitz, Soc., 1,121; Bush, Ind., 1,482.

XIII. County of New York (part). Gerald A. Gray, Dem., 12,380; Herbert Parsons, Rep., 15,108; Newman, Soc., 430; Alson, Ind., 877.

XIV. Counties of New York (part), Queens (part). William Willett, Jr., Dem., 21,643; Emanuel K. Castka, Rep., 14,189; Schmidt, Soc., 3,055; Wade, Ind., 2,485.

XV. County of New York (part). Rhinelander Waldo, Dem., 12,531; Jacob Van Vechten Olcott, Rep., 16,921; Livingston, Soc., 69; Dougherty, Ind., 454.

XVI. County of New York (part). Francis Burton Harrison, Dem., 12,555; Francis A. Adams, Rep., 8,822; Parr, Soc., 1,966; Ackerman, Ind., 1,334.

XVII. County of New York (part). Wm. McAdoo, Dem., 24,736; Wm. S. Bennet, Rep., 32,764; Wilkins, Soc., 1,509; Walter, Ind., 2,105.

XVIII. County of New York (part). Joseph A. Goulden, Dem., 35,569; J. E. Spingham, Rep., 25,590; Staring, Soc., 3,649; McGarry, Ind., 4,144.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

XIX. County of Westchester. Wm. H. Lynn, Dem., 19,851; John E. Andrus, Rep., 27,966; Walkiel, Soc., 881; Cleary, Ind., 1,237.

XX. Counties of Sullivan, Orange, and Rockland. Richard E. King, Dem., 17,979; Thos. W. Bradley, Rep., 23,997; Pew, Soc., 595; Harrison, Ind., 310.

XXI. Counties of Greene, Columbia, Putnam, and Dutchess. A. C. Zabriskie, Dem., 18,725; Hamilton Fish, Rep., 22,832; Warner, Soc., 141; Lazar, Ind., 525.

XXII. Counties of Rensselaer and Washington. W. A. Huppock, Dem., 19,074; William H. Draper, Rep., 22,980; Nugent, Soc., 294; Lane, Ind., 645.

XXIII. Counties of Albany and Schenectady. Wm. H. Keeler, Dem., 30,008; George W. Southwick, Rep., 30,593; Merrill, Soc., 1,173; Hisgen, Ind., 764.

XXIV. Counties of Delaware, Otsego, Ulster, and Schoharie. E. Hyde Clark, Dem., 23,059; Geo. W. Fairchild, Rep., 28,496; Ostrander, Ind., 1443.

XXV. Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren, and Saratoga. Frank Beebe, Dem., 20,727; Cyrus Durey, Rep., 27,152.

XXVI. Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence. Ellis Woodworth, Dem., 14,914; George R. Malby, Rep., 30,635; Thaxer, Soc., 189; Judge, Ind., 394.

XXVII. Counties of Herkimer and Oneida. Curtis F. Williams, Dem., 21,365; Charles S. Millington, Rep., 26,962; A. L. B. Curtiss, Soc., 398; Hoffman, Ind., 380.

XXVIII. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego. A. L. Cornwall, Dem., 15,756; Chas. L. Knapp, Rep., 25,948; Lynch, Soc., 536; Barker, Pro., 2,382; Moore, Ind., 236.

XXIX. Counties of Onondaga and Madison. Alfonso E. Fitch, Dem., 20,527; Michael E. Driscoll, Rep., 33,364; Tower, Soc., 1,569; Smith, Ind., 1,238.

XXX. Counties of Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Tompkins, and Cortland. A. D. Wales, Dem. 19,818; John W. Dwight, Rep., 28,622; Beach, Soc., 301; June, Pro., 2,334; Poole, Ind., 254.

XXXI. Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Wayne, and Yates. John A. Curtis, Dem., 17,891; Sereno E. Payne, Rep., 28,990; Cane, Soc., 956; Ellis, Ind., 956.

XXXII. County of Monroe. Herman S. Searle, Dem., 22,858; James B. Perkins, Rep., 33,025; Swain, Soc., 1,500; Kenfield, Pro., 727; Cox, Ind., 449.

XXXIII. Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, and Steuben. James A. Parsons, Dem., 20,319; Jacob S. Fassett, Rep., 24,580; Pettibone, Soc., 376; Mitchell, Pro., 817; Hees, Ind., 410.

XXXIV. Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming. Frank W. Brown, Dem., 23,298; James S. Simmons, Rep., 33,293; Davie, Soc., 1,448; Archer, Ind., 317.

XXXV. County of Erie (part). Daniel A. Driscoll, Dem., 25,866; L. B. Dow, Rep., 20,093; S. Leary, Soc., 626; Dixon, Pro., 108; Reinagel, Ind., 133.

XXXVI. County of Erie (part). W. H. Fallette, Dem., 20,790; De Alvos S. Alexander, Rep., 30,621; Findlate, Soc., 479; Matt, Pro., 511, Price, Ind., 176.

XXXVII. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. S. A. Thorne, Dem., 15,718; E. B. Vreeland, Rep., 32,327; Wilson, Soc., 1,210; Rosa, Pro., 2,212; Stone, Ind., 226.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Counties. (61.)	Population of New York State.	Governor 1908				Lieutenant Governor.		President, 1908.			
		Chanler, Dem.	Hughes, Rep	Wanhope Soc	Shearn, Ind.	Dix, Dem.	White, Rep.	Bryan Dem.	Taft Rep.	Debs Soc.	Hisgen Ind
Albany	171,497	20.518	23 107	162	416	19 532	24,068	18 715	24,763	206	361
Allegany	43,257	3.474	7 508	38	57	3 386	7,489	3,390	7 504	46	51
Broome	72,232	7.168	10.361	79	122	6.825	10,508	6,672	10,705	99	103
Cattaraugus	66,196	6,320	9 198	248	90	6,183	9,244	6,093	9.320	281	79
Cayuga	65,309	6 450	9,288	469	97	5,997	9,549	5 790	9 699	595	78
Chautauqua	96'180	7,167	15,049	777	109	6,222	15,556	6 157	15,739	988	81
Chemung	51,600	6,205	7,175	71	213	5,985	7,387	5.961	7,410	80	197
Chenango	36,783	3,882	5,950	46	52	3.858	5 863	3,768	5,949	67	50
Clinton	47.282	4.131	5.241	48	56	3,947	5.393	3,868	5,474	54	50
Columbia	42,868	5.305	5.577	12	115	5,231	5,617	5,090	5,726	16	121
Cortland	29,503	2.759	5.027	9	34	2,720	4,990	2,611	5,090	12	30
Delaware	46,788	4.796	7.190	16	54	4,697	7,098	4,640	7.142	21	60
Dutchess	81,633	10,047	10,154	61	217	9.375	10,744	8,953	11,132	73	220
Erie	473,700	58'865	46,654	953	368	46,626	50.859	45,183	52 182	1,234	249
Essex	32,452	2.237	4,983	54	100	2,066	5,120	2,034	5,167	60	94
Franklin	47,012	3,099	5,859	14	67	2,988	5,943	2,941	5,999	21	57
Fulton	42,330	4,169	6,104	456	203	3,814	6,250	3,507	6,574	565	188
Genesee	35,878	3,350	5,649	12	96	3,248	5,721	3.170	5,794	14	93
Greene	31,130	3,848	4,111	55	72	3,796	4,123	3,704	4,191	63	74
Hamilton	4,912	644	584	1	2	602	618	587	632	1	2
Herkimer	53.856	6.217	7,872	128	148	5,947	8,050	5,917	8,202	156	136
Jefferson	80.459	7,249	11,006	411	190	6,821	11,326	6,696	11.477	436	170
Kings	1,358,686	109,832	105,598	7,417	12,889	105 591	110,333	96 667	119789	8,422	10,426
Lewis	20,643	3 017	3,972	13	17	2,875	4,087	2,810	4,159	13	13
Livingston	36,450	3,938	5 379	11	38	3,640	5,631	3,560	5,700	14	29
Madison	39,690	3,786	6,699	116	52	3,716	6,648	3,630	6,727	141	46
Monroe	239,434	24,551	31,846	1,293	417	23,467	32,412	22,697	33,250	1,521	385
Montgomery	49.928	5 937	6 914	43	202	5,494	7,349	5,248	7,571	58	181
Nassau	69,477	5,620	9,123	75	619	5 294	9,380	4,879	9.787	86	614
New York	2,384,010	181.325	132,091	14,352	17,919	176,593	137,576	60276	154958	15,599	14,121
Niagara	84,744	9,576	10,213	72	62	8,941	10,809	8,574	11.145	95	51
Oneida	139,341	15,937	18,493	212	249	15,313	19,029	14.968	19,346	250	209
Onondaga	178.441	17,868	26,186	1,006	202	17,491	25,833	16.636	27,209	1,116	175
Ontario	52,689	5 616	8 180	69	35	5,596	8,132	5,478	8,245	82	30
Orange	108 267	10,962	13,559	159	360	10,286	14,140	9,936	14,414	194	361
Orleans	31,323	2,714	4,789	22	81	2,613	4,857	2,591	4,885	27	64
Oswego	70,110	6,577	10.144	22	60	6,380	10,191	6,170	10,447	76	50
Otsego	48,209	6.202	7,315	17	68	6,051	7,382	5,969	7,459	24	58
Putnam	14,169	1,521	2.151	10	48	1,431	2,219	1,369	2,275	4	52
Queens	198,240	22,315	17,275	1,685	2,653	21,973	17,639	20,252	19,420	1,751	2,288
Rensselaer	122,637	13,978	16,474	183	346	13,597	16 822	13,165	17,196	224	337
Richmond	72,845	7,518	6,422	179	562	7,917	6,291	7,374	6,831	193	521
Rockland	45,032	4.265	4,591	79	214	4,140	4,668	3,937	4,857	88	202
St. Lawrence	90,045	6,208	13,897	49	182	5,794	13,762	5,890	14.151	61	170
Saratoga	62,658	7,645	7,721	121	152	7,084	8,161	6,519	8,706	155	135
Schenectady	71.334	7.771	9,644	853	271	7,522	9,672	7,124	9,944	1,110	249
Schoharie	25,294	3,860	3 433	5	26	3,864	3,373	3,839	3,393	5	23
Schuyler	15,122	1 796	2,336	12	8	1.728	2,387	1,697	2,417	16	7
Seneca	25,315	3,207	3.732	49	29	3,228	3,672	3,138	3,749	54	27
Steuben	81.814	8,875	11,873	205	116	8,458	12,169	8,354	12,313	237	111
Suffolk	81,653	6 430	10,273	240	494	6,198	10,408	5,871	10,689	283	492
Sullivan	34,795	4,033	4,531	40	47	3,957	4,568	3,917	4,593	55	41
Tioga	26,907	2,759	4,228	39	28	2,732	4,201	2,700	4,247	45	27
Tompkins	34,151	5.872	5.066	42	31	3,822	5,026	3,727	5,090	50	26
Ulster	86,660	8 780	10.407	83	203	8,679	10,403	8,545	10,475	107	206
Warren	31,935	3,348	4,532	60	78	3,359	4,494	3,020	4,800	60	67
Washington	47.376	4,184	7,450	105	111	4,109	7,443	3,586	7,933	110	107
Wayne	48,564	4,463	7,998	45	45	4,442	7,968	4,404	8,008	56	46
Westchester	228,950	20,027	27,894	843	1,361	19,597	28 216	18,331	29 438	923	1,233
Wyoming	31 355	2,975	5 280	23	36	2,912	5,284	2,880	5 308	28	41
Yates	19,408	1.951	3 295	25	23	1,951	3,265	1,925	3,275	30	18
Total	8,067 308	735 189	804 651	43,212	33,994	707,701	827,416	667468	870070	38,451	35.817
Plurality			69 462				119,715	.	202602	..	..
Per cent		44.85	49 03	2. 1	2.19	42.94	50 32	40 98	53 43	2.14	1.88
Scattering			..				....		..		
Whole vote			1,639,503				1,648,069		1,638,350		

Of the total vote cast for Hearst for Governor, 1906, 17 837 votes were cast under the emblem of the Independence League. Of the total vote for Chanler for Lieutenant-Governor, 17,460 votes were cast under the emblem of the Independence League

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Labor, received 3,877 votes; Chafin, Pro., 22,667.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1908, Albert Haight, Rep. and Dem, received 1,531,743 votes; Robie Lyon, Ind, 4,232; Block, Soc., 37,874; Hart, Pro., 33,608; Seidel, Soc. Labor, 3,970.

In 1908 the vote of the highest Republican Presidential Elector was 870,070; the highest Democratic, 667,468.

For Governor in 1908, Stockwell, Pro., received 18,802 votes; Armstrong, Soc. Labor, 3,655.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. L., received 9 127 votes; Watson, Pop., 7,459.

The only State vote in 1909 was on amendments to the Constitution and for Supreme Court Judges. Official returns not completed when ALMANAC was printed.

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK FOR MAYOR, 1909.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Dist.	Gaynor, Dem.	Bannard Rep. Fus.	Hearst, Civic A.	Cassidy, Soc.	Hunter, Soc. L.	Mauterre, Pro
1	4,147	1,351	1,217	31	6	9
2	3,934	564	1 519	172	15	6
3	5,165	804	1,303	88	14	6
4	2,787	510	1,763	167	21	1
5	4,720	1,798	1,690	64	10	12
6	2,031	1,319	2,169	174	43	1
7	3,957	2,072	1,507	55	13	13
8	2,559	486	2,173	243	27	..
9	3,261	1,465	1,833	117	19	3
10	2,531	1,143	2 339	284	23	6
11	4,173	1,731	2,017	97	10	6
12	4,723	1,188	1,446	139	23	5
13	3,630	1,689	1,385	50	7	3
14	4,239	2,315	1,703	104	25	13
15	3,269	5,580	1,523	44	10	10
16	3,615	1,492	1,826	152	13	6
17	3,118	4,360	2,149	102	10	6
18	3,513	1,394	2,152	276	35	6
19	5,845	4,719	3,040	163	30	21
20	3,919	1,053	2,163	392	28	5
21	3,690	4,681	3,021	142	8	17
22	3,225	1,477	2,741	577	37	6
23	6,150	6,674	5,215	188	23	18
24	2,614	900	1,821	318	27	1
25	3,123	4,050	1,682	79	11	16
26	2,457	1,378	3 876	325	42	1
27	2,445	4,038	1,236	51	7	5
28	2,555	973	1,845	126	13	1
29	3,212	4,479	1,761	61	15	13
30	5,263	3,041	4,286	281	36	7
31	2 966	3,676	3,790	132	21	12
32	7,375	4,276	6,545	479	65	16
33	4,035	2,090	3,723	397	50	13
34	6,296	3,659	4,927	596	44	21
35	5,533	4,072	3,829	342	32	17
Total	134,075	86,497	87,155	16,811	813	302

BROOKLYN.

Dist.	Gaynor, Dem.	Bannard Rep. Fus.	Hearst, Civic A.	Cassidy, Soc.	Hunter, Soc. L.	Mauterre, Pro
1	3,643	3,504	1 153	55	4	19
2	4,106	1 372	1.139	42	11	3
3	4,841	1,202	1,188	50	6	9
4	3.417	2.991	1,853	87	20	14
5	2,261	4,767	2,119	99	10	28
6	3,168	2,424	2,375	233	21	3
7	3,923	2,090	1 448	75	10	12
8	4,229	1,848	1.181	62	8	13
9	5,276	3,880	3 513	116	27	29
10	4,316	4,063	3,101	48	8	29
11	3,603	4,122	1,521	55	13	15
12	4,394	4.806	1,866	90	11	22
13	3,639	1.677	1,544	142	9	8
14	3.713	1,365	1,565	107	17	8
15	3,882	1,947	1,774	129	14	15
16	5,586	4,275	3,406	132	9	16
17	2,963	4 943	1,516	65	8	28
18	4,701	6,914	2,241	136	7	40
19	3,253	1,746	2,036	401	23	3
20	3,176	3,374	2 520	304	16	9
21	2,144	1,221	1,857	260	25	3
22	5,726	6,338	5,852	611	51	20
23	4,151	2,991	4,192	525	41	17
Total	91,666	73,860	49,040	3,874	369	363

QUEENS.

1	4,629	1,836	3,210	249	15	20
2	3,795	1,903	3,558	170	14	37
3	5,166	3,464	5,133	492	19	18
4	3,989	4,704	3,285	93	8	37
Total	17,570	11,907	15,186	1,004	56	112

RICHMOND.

Total	7,067	5,040	2,806	79	18	89
Gr'd Total	250,378	177,304	154,187	11,768	1,256	866

VOTE FOR STATE SENATE, 1908.

RICHMOND—(Forms Twenty-third Senate District with Rockland County.)

District.	Democrat.	Republican.	Socialist.	Prohibition.	Independence League.
2	Bayne 12,259	Hurd 10,851	Veck 181	Doremus 230	Story 524
QUEENS.					
2	Harte 21,081	Kupka 18,146	Froelich 1,780	Farr 125	McKeown 2,817
BROOKLYN.					
3	Cullen 14,170	Boardman 9,511	Cook 360	Schimpff 44	Duffy 1,256
4	Reigelmann 11,646	Gledhill 15,851	Lipes 954	Page 74	Morrison 1,225
5	Cronin 14,633	Scheeman 12,166	Stifel 666	Brown 69	Ross 1,676
6	Harmon 13,753	Travis 17,770	Frazer 417	.	O'Loughlin 981
7	McCarren 12,093	Hazlewood 9,380	Stammer 781	Irvine 42	Holwell 1,877
8	Gale 14,470	Burling'me 21,933	Hoffstead 677	Johnson 104	Babcock 1,211
9	Hassenflug 9,700	Kissell 10,790	Schramm 1,865	Reuber 40	Schmidt 2,081
10	Tessaro 11,301	Alt 15,749	Martin 2,306	Hirsch 62	Geators 2,082
MANHATTAN.					
11	Sullivan, C. 11,432	Cebulsky 4,694	Parker 2,376	Allen 30	Fertig 543
12	Sullivan, T. 12,578	Hotz 6,659	Guttman 1,404	Holden 39	McMahon 640
13	Caffrey 15,691	Nowak 8,284	Turk 380	Smith 50	Rathborne 1,114
14	Grady 15,493	Hendrick 7,311	Willson 940	Lewis 26	Domroe 1,320
15	McManus 13,332	Popper 9,012	Wells 604	Record 25	McCarthy 1 639
16	Wagner 14,026	O'Neill 7,646	Ram 22,56	Carpenter 21	Griesman 1,412
17	Liebmann 12,507	Agnew 17,168	Ghent 410	Church 73	Govan 829
18	Schwab 14,144	Brough 19,801	Kanely 665	Green 58	Rosenthal 991
19	Markham 17,668	Newcomb 22,808	Bartholomew 1,116	Conroy 92	Union 1,500
20	Frawley 10,598	Levine 7,759	Coyle 1,749	Simmons 22	Thomas 1,314
21	Stillwell 16,796	Grimler 2,5 20	Rosch 1,671	Huggard 39	Kearney 2,378
22	Shultz 19,923	Toblas 15,189	Gall 2,178	Lounsberry 70	V. Reusselaer 2,116

VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK SINCE 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.		Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Pro.	Plu.
1892. Pres	*654,865	609,350	17,956	38,190	45.518 D	1902. Gov	656.347	665,150	15,886	20,490	8 803 R
1894. Gov	†517,710	673 818	15,868	23,526	156,108 R	1904. Pres	683,981	859,513	36,883	20,787	175,552 R
1896. Pres	‡551,369	819,838	17,667	16,052	268,469 R	1904. Gov	733,704	813,964	35,257	20,568	80,560 R
1897. Ch. Jus.	554,680	493,791	20,854	19,653	60,889 D	1906. Gov	691,105	749,002	21,751	15,985	57,897 R
1898. Gov	643,921	661,707	23,860	18,383	17,786 R	1907 J Ct. Ap.	1,165,282	1,180,275	23,798	18,775	14,983 R
1900. Gov	693,733	804,859	13,493	22,704	111,126 R	1908. Gov	735,189	804,651	33,994	18,802	69,462 R
1900. Pres	§678,386	821,992	12,622	22 043	143,606 R	1908. Pres	667,468	870,070	38,451	22,667	202,602 R

* Populist vote in addition, 10,429. † Populist vote, 11,049. Dem. Reform vote, 27,202. ‡ National Democratic vote, 18,950. § Social Democratic vote, 12,369.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN, MANHATTAN AND BRONX, 1909.

Assem. Dis.	Democrat.		Republican.		Socialist.		Prohibition.	
1..	Coughlan.....	4,077	Gentlemen....	1,473	Toennies.....	36	Allen.....	9
2..	Smith.....	3,971	Shapiro.....	1,906	Rosenzweig...	242	Ruggard.....	5
3..	Oliver.....	5,147	Rubin.....	933	Simon.....	101	Lorsen.....	4
4..	Levy.....	2,930	Herbst.....	563	Edelstein.....	228	McNickel.....	2
5..	Walker.....	4,749	Manning.....	3,389	Meade.....	68	Smith.....	13
6..	Stein.....	2,388	Kopp.....	3,005	Lee.....	215	McDonald.....	1
7..	McElligott....	3,958	Kelleher.....	3,502	Teche.....	59	Outten.....	15
8..	Graubard.....	2,716	Segal.....	694	Penker.....	537	Brown.....	9
9..	Hackett.....	3,332	Martin.....	1,456	Brunn.....	117	Layton.....	4
10..	Speilberg.....	2,559	Kostman.....	1,775	Eliscu.....	326	Slab.....	7
11...	Boylan.....	4,116	Joyce.....	2,601	Mansfield.....	90	Louis.....	9
12..	Foley.....	4,858	Lush.....	1,172	Jonas.....	153	Osterberg.....	10
13..	Hoey.....	3,708	Roche.....	1,758	Coene.....	53	Sager.....	5
14..	Herrick.....	4,197	Beaudry.....	2,542	Moriarty.....	75	Walker.....	11
15..	Mullally.....	3,411	Bennett.....	6,899	Ackerly.....	42	Lewis.....	13
16..	McCue.....	3,667	Lassner.....	3,179	Brey.....	157	May.....	8
17..	Goldman.....	3,248	Toombs.....	6,255	Abrahams....	110	Tyler.....	9
18..	Goldberg.....	3,444	Brennan.....	1,858	Wall.....	297	Conlin.....	12
19..	Walz.....	3,859	Murray.....	7,607	Etler.....	172	Lorch.....	19
20..	McGrath.....	4,088	Long.....	1,041	Wolf.....	431	Babcock.....	5
21..	Walton.....	3,785	Conklin.....	4,899	Atkinson.....	135	.....	1
22..	Bauman.....	3,267	Doherty.....	4,072	Paulitsch.....	575	Sprague.....	23
23..	Keleher.....	6,453	Higgins.....	11,512	Rogers, Jr....	19	Albertson.....	205
24..	Brennan.....	4,348	Shim.....	999	Stelzer.....	338	Berry.....	3
25..	Kohler.....	3,259	Ward.....	5,536	Johnson.....	80	Wells.....	18
26..	Joseph.....	5,520	Wechsler.....	2,161	Carlin.....	413	White.....	2
27..	Herrick.....	2,563	Dana.....	3,979	Ghent.....	50	Sage.....	15
28..	Levy.....	2,516	Egan.....	1,271	Kohn.....	141	Wolf.....	4
29..	Bach.....	3,646	Bates.....	5,766	Zimm.....	65	Cosgrove.....	1
30..	Cuvillier.....	5,369	Donovan.....	7,224	Jaedicker.....	294	Lehman.....	10
31..	Friend.....	5,156	Marks.....	5,114	Frost.....	174	Anderson.....	24
32..	Furley.....	7,754	Burgoyne.....	10,052	McMullen....	509	Williamson.....	21
33..	Gerhardt.....	3,920	Hoetzel.....	2,829	Simmons.....	411	Nelson.....	10
34..	Stein.....	6,538	Garfein.....	7,983	Lightbown....	457	Dyson.....	47
35..	Sheridan.....	5,845	Raldiras.....	7,307	Eiges.....	358	Jones.....	22

GREATER NEW YORK VOTE, 1908 PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.

	Manhattan, Bronx.	Kings.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.		Manhattan, Bronx.	Kings.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
Bryan, Dem.	160,276	96,667	20,352	7,374	284,569	Chanler, D..	181,325	109,282	22,315	7,818	321,290
Taft, Rep....	154,958	119,789	19,420	6,831	300,998	Hughes, R..	132,091	105,598	17,275	6,422	261,386
Hisgen, Ind..	14,121	10,428	2,288	521	27,358	Shearn, Ind.	17,919	12,889	2,653	562	33,803
Debs, Soc.....	15,599	8,422	1,751	193	25,965	Wanhope, S.	14,352	7,417	1,685	179	23,633
Chafin, Pro..	506	531	117	103	1,257	Stockwell, P.	323	319	92	80	814
Gillhaus, S.L.	1,162	625	93	32	1,812	Arms'g, S.L.	1,114	599	90	33	1,837

1909.

Vote for Borough President, Manhattan—McAneny, Rep.-(Fus.), 135,651; Haag, Dem., 110,323; McPartland, Soc., 5,690; Hull, Pro., 272. Bronx—Miller, Rep.-(Fus.), 25,803; Murphy, Dem., 22,797; Haffen, Ind., 10,378. Brooklyn—Steers, Dem.-(Fus.), 119,857; McCooey, Dem., 93,360. Queens—Gresser, Civic All., 19,508; Cassidy, Dem., 14,981; De Bragga, Rep., 10,160. Richmond—Cromwell, Rep., 7,557; McCormack, Dem., 7,225.

For Supreme Court Justice, First District—Page, Rep.-(Fus.), 163,872; Bijur, Rep.-(Fus.), 161,745; Gavegan, Rep.-(Fus.), 160,609; Truax, Dem., 144,474; Delaney, Dem., 142,465; Pendleton, Dem., 139,317.

For Comptroller, Manhattan and Bronx—Prendergast, Rep.-(Fus.), 168,889; Moore, Dem., 136,725. Brooklyn—Prendergast, 124,979; Moore, 88,376. Queens—Prendergast, 26,685; Moore, 17,708. Richmond—Prendergast, 7,144; Moore, 7,285.

For President Board of Aldermen, Manhattan and Bronx—Mitchel, Rep.-(Fus.), 169,029; Galvin, Dem., 136,338; Buhr, Soc., 7,465. Brooklyn—Mitchel, 121,846; Galvin, 90,880; Buhr, 4,309. Queens—Mitchel, 26,378; Galvin, 17,932; Buhr, 1,052.

For Justice of City Court, Manhattan and Bronx—Smith, Rep.-(Fus.), 171,304; Roesch, Dem., 133,100; Crimmins, Soc., 7,590.

For District-Attorney, Manhattan and Bronx—Whitman, Rep.-(Fus.), 167,-059; Battle, Dem., 138,939; Slobodin, Soc., 7,424.

For Sheriff, New York County—Shea, Rep.-(Fus.), 172,587; Sullivan, Dem., 132,430. Brooklyn—Quinn, Dem., 87,751; Livingston, Rep.-(Fus.), 83,908.

VOTE FOR MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

1901.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
Shepard, Dem.....	156,631	88,858	13,679	6,009
Low, Fus.....	162,298	114,625	13,118	6,772
Manierre, Pro.....	617	501	74	72
Keinard, Soc. Lab..	4,323	1,638	181	71
Hanford, Soc. Dem.	6,409	2,692	613	120

1903.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
McClellan, Dem....	188,681	102,569	17,074	6,458
Low, Fus.....	132,178	101,251	11,960	6,697
Furman, Soc. Dem..	11 318	4,529	976	133
Hunter, Soc. Lab ...	3,540	1,411	178	76
McKee, Pro.....	376	396	47	50

1905.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
McClellan, Dem....	140,264	68,788	13,228	6,127
Ivins, Rep.....	64,280	61,192	7,213	4,499
Hearst, M. O. L.....	123,292	84,835	13,706	3,096

1909.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
Gaynor, Dem.	134,075	91,666	17,570	7,067
Bannard, Rep., Fus.	86,497	73,860	11,907	5,040
Hearst, Civ. Al....	87,155	49,040	15,186	2,806
Cassidy, Soc.....	6,811	3,874	1,004	79
Hunter, Soc. L... ..	813	369	56	18
Manierre, Pro.....	302	363	112	89

Total vote of Greater New York for Mayor, 1909—Gaynor (D.), 250,378; Bannard (R.), 177,304; Hearst (C. A.), 154,187; Cassidy (S.), 11,168; Hunter (S. L.), 1,256; Manierre (P.), 866. Grand total, 595,159.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (97.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Kitchin, Dem.	Cox, Rep.
Alamance	2,113	2 184	31	3	2,220	2,130
Alexander	793	1,074	...	..	793	1,076
Alleghany	633	575	...	...	643	541
Anson	1,490	301	...	..	1,538	263
Ashe	1 639	1.674	..	...	1 700	1,701
Beaufort	1,828	1,304	29	2	1 914	1,209
Bertie	1,258	360	...	...	1 328	274
Bladen	1,132	660	...	...	1,213	599
Brunswick	607	841	..	..	671	774
Buncombe	3,506	3,572	8	54	3 629	3.434
Burke	1,310	1 358	..	...	1,353	1.315
Cabarrus	1.613	1 821	..	...	1,616	1.817
Caldwell	1.413	1,745	2	..	1,476	1,685
Camden	398	164	...	...	405	141
Carteret	1,152	1,060	...	...	1,173	998
Caswell	820	370	2	...	878	323
Catawba	1 864	2 010	35	2	1,961	2.012
Chatham	1,521	1 497	2	..	1.594	1,428
Cherokee	782	1,310	...	...	823	1.273
Chowan	621	213	...	...	658	176
Clay	343	321	8	1	348	318
Cleveland	2 282	1,459	...	11	2.304	1.452
Columbus	1 845	1,381	...	...	2,056	1.192
Craven	1 399	449	...	...	1,520	340
Cumberland	1,832	1,453	...	..	2,019	1,250
Currituck	701	68	...	...	734	49
Dare	416	370	...	...	443	354
Davidson	2,126	2,340	20	4	2.231	2 481
Davie	780	1.185	4	..	802	1 163
Duplin	1 508	1,225	...	..	1 642	1 139
Durham	1 859	1,820	6	3	1.962	1,693
Edgecombe	1,753	438	..	..	1.839	392
Forsyth	2,472	2,876	22	151	2 653	2,782
Franklin	1 984	561	..	...	2 093	432
Gaston	2,398	1,970	32	8	2.568	1,820
Gates	653	337	...	...	700	278
Graham	418	465	...	...	422	461
Granville	1,561	734	1	..	1.746	592
Greene	876	538	...	..	915	504
Guilford	5 822	2,863	14	23	3.948	2 765
Halifax	2,165	380	..	...	2,285	276
Harnett	1 501	1,047	4	1	1.550	1.012
Haywood	1,952	1,304	..	2	1,983	1 253
Henderson	917	1.602	...	...	998	1.497
Hertford	839	353	...	..	880	291
Hyde	662	223	..	..	701	177
Iredell	2 465	1,803	5	1	2,533	1.746
Jackson	1 022	1 086	..	2	1.028	1,073
Johnston	2,593	2,827	..	..	2.816	2,596
Jones	585	315	...	..	631	272
Lee	832	562	..	..	912	501
Lenoir	1.393	966	..	3	1,490	896
Lincoln	1,222	1 217	..	..	1,286	1,180
Macon	927	1,045	..	..	940	1,017
Madison	862	2.027	..	..	878	2.001
Martin	1.338	421	..	..	1,385	360
McDowell	950	1,000	4	14	973	984
Mecklenburg	3,926	1,645	26	..	4.233	1,385
Mitchell	550	1,808	..	..	575	1.797
Montgomery	1,008	1,087	2	..	1.047	1.047
Moore	1,109	1,077	7	12	1.219	976
Nash	1,678	1,334	..	...	1,848	1.222
New Hanover	1,857	511	...	...	2.110	283
Northampton	1,726	186	..	..	1.691	121
Onslow	870	710	..	..	988	559
Orange	1,017	1,073	..	...	1,077	1 014
Pamlico	628	501	..	..	671	478
Pasquotank	929	405	..	26	1.048	265
Pender	930	373	..	...	1,019	294
Perquimans	568	502	..	..	598	427
Person	750	969	..	..	890	847
Pitt	2,419	890	3	...	2,500	811
Polk	511	621	..	..	536	594
Randolph	2 472	2 676	...	...	2.546	2,647
Richmond	1,029	462	..	..	1,106	366
Robeson	2 698	1,300	..	..	3.005	1.115
Rockingham	1,887	2.608	7	14	2.039	1,883
Rowan	2,392	2 009	26	35	2.719	1,723
Rutherford	1 978	1 766	3	..	2 011	1.739
Sampson	1,335	2 465	5	..	1.400	2.423

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Kitchin, Dem.	Cox, Rep.
Scotland	714	85	..	...	752	47
Stanly	1,491	1,685	...	..	1,537	1.630
Stokes	1.061	1 711	..	5	1.123	1.671
Surry	1,709	2 870	6	...	1.820	2,781
Swain	603	931	...	...	614	902
Transylvania	570	611	...	...	600	579
Tyrrell	312	395	...	...	357	345
Union	2 028	833	...	..	2 086	701
Vance	1,121	641	...	..	1.187	578
Wake	3,780	2,961	9	..	4 149	2,583
Warren	1,066	296	...	..	1.171	191
Washington	495	556	...	...	534	526
Watauga	962	1,363	...	..	998	1,279
Wayne	2,207	1,504	11	..	2.274	1.450
Wilkes	1.559	3 382	8	...	1 599	3,331
Wilson	1 732	1,014	...	...	1,905	831
Yadkin	597	1,644	18	..	718	1,649
Yancey	978	950	..	..	1,002	912
Total	136995	114937	360	378	145102	107760
Plurality	22,058	..	.	..	37,342	..
Per cent	54.24	45 49	.13	.14	57.34	42.66
Whole vote		252,610	.			252,862

For President in 1904 Roosevelt, Rep., received 82,442 votes; Parker, Dem., 124 121 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Glenn, Dem., 128,761; Harris, Rep. 79,505; Templeton, Pro., 237; Pegram, Soc., 109. Glenn's plurality, 49,256.

For President in 1900 McKinley, Rep., received 133,081 votes; Bryan, Dem., 157,752 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington, John Small, Dem., 13,119; Isaac M. Meekins, Rep., 5,342. Small's majority, 7,777.

II. Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, and Wilson Claude Kitchin, Dem., 12,275; McMurray Ferguson, Rep., 3,361. Kitchin's majority, 8,914.

III. Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson, and Wayne. C. R. Thomas, Dem., 11 544, Eli W. Hill, Rep., 7,896. Thomas's majority 3,648.

IV. Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance, and Wake. Edw. W. Pou, Dem., 13,463; William G. Briggs, Rep., 8,966. Pou's majority, 4,497.

V. Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, and Stokes. A. L. Brooks, Dem., 18,938; J. M. Morehead, Rep., 19,288; Morehead's majority, 150.

VI. Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, and Robeson. Hannibal L. Godwin, Dem., 12,542; A. H. Slocumb, Rep., 6,385. Godwin's majority, 6,157.

VII. Anson, Davidson, Davie, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, and Yadkin. Robt. N. Page, Dem., 15,057; Zeb V. Walser, Rep., 11,732. Page's majority, 3,225.

VIII. Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly, Surry, Watauga, and Wilkes. Richard N. Hackett, Dem., 15,488; Charles H. Cowles, Rep., 16,863. Cowles's majority, 1,375.

IX. Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, and Yancey. Edw. Y. Webb, Dem., 16,530; John A. Smith, Rep., 13,514. Webb's majority, 3,016.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

X. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania. William T. Crawford, Dem., 14,884; John G. Grant, Rep., 15,245. Grant's majority, 361.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, W. W. Kitchin; Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. Newland; Secretary of State, J. B. Grimes; Treasurer, B. R. Lacy; Auditor, B. F. Dixon; Attorney-General, T. W. Bickett; Superintendent of Education, J. Y. Joyner; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. Graham; Commissioner of Insurance, J. R. Young; Adjutant-General, J. F. Armfield—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Walter Clark, Dem.; Justices, Geo. H. Brown, Dem.; Wm. A. Hoke, Dem.; James S. Manning, Dem.; P. D. Walker, Dem.; Clerk, Thomas S. Kenan, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	40	96	136
Republicans	10	24	34
Democratic majority	30	72	102

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1880. President	124,204	115,878	1,136	....	*8,326 D
1884. President	142,952	125,068	....	454	*17,884 D
1888. President	147,902	134,784	....	2,789	13,118 D
			Pop.		
1892. President	132,951	100,342	44,736	2,636	32,609 D
	Dem.	*Rep.-Pop.*			*Maj.*
1894. Ch. Justice	127,593	148,344			20,751 R.-P
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1896. Governor	145,216	154 052	30,932	....	8,936 R
	Fus.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*		
1896. President	174,488	155,222	578	675	19,266 F
	Dem.				
1898. Judge	177,449	159,511	....	....	17,938 D
			Peo.		
1902. Jus. Sup. Ct	132,239	71,275	....	....	50,964 D
1904. President	124,121	81,442	819	361	41,679 D
1908. President	136,995	114,937	....	360	22,058 D

* Plurality.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (43.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Burke, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.
Adams	201	547	19	21	261	575
Barnes	1,002	1,815	60	35	1,541	1,445
Benson	553	1,363	64	30	949	1,126
Billings	236	768	17	21	263	785
Bottineau	1,146	1,951	44	140	1,818	1,490
Bowman	209	452	7	15	334	364
Burleigh	660	1,815	17	37	1,094	1.118
Cass	2,003	3,685	107	94	3,242	2,787
Cavalier	1,191	1,529	24	32	1,520	1,297
Dickey	635	1,062	17	30	830	962
Dunn	160	373	1	8	166	413
Eddy	368	540	16	6	594	394
Emmons	618	951	10	14	733	839
Foster	434	570	7	6	603	444
Grand Forks	1,740	2,740	130	152	2,972	1,820
Griggs	493	605	51	18	680	523
Hettinger	182	568	10	9	211	558
Kidder	251	769	24	26	395	697
La Moure	553	1,104	29	19	824	935
Logan	143	711	3	16	169	708
McHenry	1,296	1,772	33	..	1,836	1,360
McIntosh	140	928	53	55	395	935
McKenzie	212	574	7	4	321	539
McLean	956	2,273	51	46	1,512	916
Mercer	96	430	3	98	138	679
Morton	873	1,990	14	2	1,279	1,746
Nelson	616	1,226	17	60	1,039	961

NORTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs Soc.	Chafin Pro.	Burke, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.
Oliver	179	325	3	31	279	272
Pembina	1,181	1,359	17	50	1,453	1,217
Pierce	609	884	28	18	978	664
Ramsey	1,052	1,498	72	27	1,556	1,141
Ransom	581	1,308	11	36	911	1,107
Richland	1,502	1,864	14	64	1,901	1,597
Rolette	529	811	99	24	903	550
Sargent	576	1,012	38	20	847	829
Stark	496	922	19	7	599	895
Steele	366	881	17	18	552	787
Stutsman	1,344	1,777	24	45	1,798	1,462
Towner	655	867	60	18	968	664
Traill	490	1,207	33	97	959	943
Walsh	1,641	1,751	127	30	2,075	1,494
Ward	3,165	5,260	563	195	5,272	3,873
Wells	535	1,243	22	19	869	1,025
Williams	1,019	2,039	217	57	1,657	1,673
Total	32,885	57,680	2,421	1,553	49,346	47,093
Plurality	..	24,795	..	..	2,253	..
Per cent	34.77	60.97	2.55	1.64	51.16	48.84
Whole vote		94,582			96,439	

Vote for Governor in 1904 was: M. F. Hegge, Dem., 16,744; E. Y. Searles, Rep., 47,828; H. H. Aaker, Pro., 1,388; A. Basset, Soc., 1,760.

For President in 1904, Roosevelt, Rep., received 52,505; Parker, Dem., 14,273.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 43.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

At Large.—L. B. Hanna, Fargo, and A. J. Gronna, Lakota, both Republicans, elected.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John Burke; Lieutenant-Governor, R. S. Lewis; Secretary of State, Alfred Blaisdell; Treasurer, G. L. Bickford, Auditor, D. K. Brightbill, Attorney-General, Andrew Miller; Superintendent of Education, W. L. Stockwell; Adjutant-General, A. P. Peake; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. C. Gilbrath; Commissioner of Insurance, E. C. Cooper; Commissioner of Public Lands, Alex. Macdonald—all Republicans, except Burke, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, David E. Morgan; Justices, Chas. J. Fisk, B. F. Spalding, John Carmody, S. E. Ellsworth; Clerk, R. D. Hoskins—all Republicans, except Fisk and Carmody.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	40	89	129
Democrats	7	6	13
Rep. majority	33	83	116

VOTE OF THE STATE AND TERRITORY SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*F.A.*	*Maj.*
*1884. Congress	3,352	28,906	....	25,554 R
*1886. Congress	15,540	23,567	....	8,027 R
*1888. Congress	15,801	25,290	....	9,489 R
1889. Governor	12,733	25,365	....	12,632 R
1890. Governor	12,604	19,053	4,821	6,449 R
	Fusion.	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	
1892. Governor	18,995	....	17,236	.... 1,729 F
1892. President	17,700	17,519	899	181 P
	Dem.		*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1894. Governor	8,188	23,723	9,354	14,369 R
			Pro.	
1896. President	20,686	26,335	358	5,649 R
	Fus.			
1898. Governor	19,496	27,308	....	7,812 R
1900. Governor	22,275	34,052	560	11,777 R
1900. President	20,519	35,891	731	15,372 R
			Soc.	
1902. Governor	17,566	31,621	1,139	4,055 R
1904. President	14,273	52,595	2,005	8,322 R
1906. Governor	34,420	29,359	975	5,115 D
1908. President	32,885	57,680	2,421	24,795 R

* Vote of the north half of Dakota Territory, corresponding to the present State of North Dakota.

OHIO.

Counties. (88.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor 1908. Harmon, Dem.	Harris Rep.
Adams	3,018	3,432	88	17	3,006	3,502
Allen	7,195	5,841	127	373	7,442	5,762
Ashland	3,627	2,804	84	56	3,546	2,934
Ashtabula	3,572	8,213	231	938	3,976	7,974
Athens	3,654	6 449	189	164	3 849	6,342
Auglaize	4 622	3 001	57	102	4,738	2,940
Belmont	7,750	8,193	378	730	7,711	8,472
Brown	4,242	2,638	35	23	4,183	2,686
Butler	9,678	7,320	85	885	10,720	6,490
Carroll	1 590	2,517	83	44	1,603	2,550
Champaign	3 160	4,153	93	46	3,284	4,072
Clark	6 529	8 917	326	1,040	7,324	8,367
Clermont	4,150	4,137	61	107	4,344	3,980
Clinton	2,464	4 107	76	28	2,543	4,079
Columbiana	6,736	9,626	742	948	7,667	9,186
Coshocton	4,106	3,606	83	311	4,310	3,526
Crawford	6,006	3 061	78	166	5,913	3,188
Cuyahoga	39,954	56,344	351	4,818	49,826	48,040
Darke	6,391	4,951	210	70	6,302	5,114
Defiance	3,754	2,531	72	112	3,726	2,604
Delaware	3,330	4,007	186	64	3,398	4,017
Erie	4,983	5,366	41	293	6,198	4,252
Fairfield	5,821	4,023	125	25	5,857	4,035
Fayette	2,451	3,343	49	33	2,568	3,267
Franklin	23,314	28,914	606	1,211	27,149	25,760
Fulton	2 131	3 608	82	69	2,140	3,628
Gallia	2,171	3,914	50	25	2,232	3,906
Geauga	982	2,596	32	32	959	3,633
Greene	2,882	4,902	125	232	3 073	4,843
Guernsey	3,449	5,210	196	798	3,456	5,304
Hamilton	45,429	63,803	317	3,306	64,621	45,685
Hancock	5,420	4,899	93	356	5,249	5,148
Hardin	4,164	4 444	117	99	4,126	4,549
Harrison	1,961	3,069	87	51	1,828	3,265
Henry	3,817	2,425	49	121	3 803	2,461
Highland	3,823	4,149	93	23	3,827	4 221
Hocking	2,864	2 749	47	95	2,891	2,749
Holmes	3,043	1,252	31	29	2,934	1,379
Huron	4,262	4,930	61	90	4,464	4,795
Jackson	3,235	4,489	90	209	3,381	4,402
Jefferson	4,882	7,310	225	355	5,133	7,152
Knox	4,233	4,318	99	139	4,332	4 302
Lake	1,605	3,635	63	121	1,679	3,590
Lawrence	2,654	5,708	65	134	2,896	5,495
Licking	7,685	6,756	119	598	8,100	6,492
Logan	3,186	4 756	116	76	3,219	4,762
Lorain	5,460	8,699	108	944	6,037	8 228
Lucas	16,208	18,715	169	3,394	18,225	16,614
Madison	2,430	3 051	55	17	2,464	3,028
Mahoning	9 312	10,760	298	631	10 523	9,835
Marion	4,657	4 175	116	99	4 682	4 239
Medina	2,378	4,327	52	118	2,428	3,443
Meigs	2,225	4,108	59	222	2,506	3,877
Mercer	4 456	2,148	73	46	4,408	2,253
Miami	5,369	6,558	100	182	5 657	6,348
Monroe	3,961	1,974	57	38	3 909	2 044
Montgomery	20,566	20,069	177	1,780	22,566	18,358
Morgan	1,932	2 415	92	56	1,967	2,425
Morrow	2,239	2,500	121	30	2 137	2,659
Muskingum	6,576	8,080	340	420	6,953	7,885
Noble	2,154	2,707	93	28	2,158	2,728
Ottawa	2,329	2,202	17	75	3,484	2,049
Paulding	2,767	3,049	63	19	2,676	3,170
Perry	3,885	4,304	102	398	4,034	4,261
Pickaway	4,007	3,119	76	22	4,067	3,103
Pike	2,085	1,798	34	24	2,060	1,821
Portage	3,625	4,129	227	183	3,666	4,147
Preble	3,247	3,519	90	42	3,350	3 500
Putnam	4,836	2,483	65	95	4,679	2,687
Richland	6,702	5,301	102	213	6,745	5,402
Ross	5,325	5,432	75	89	5,648	5,158
Sandusky	5,242	4,079	47	172	5,034	4,362
Scioto	4,310	5,790	119	589	4,863	5,367
Seneca	6,138	4 959	88	307	6,180	4 995
Shelby	3,879	2,646	38	38	3,844	2,725
Stark	12,286	14,112	405	1,110	13,957	12,936
Summit	9,930	10,365	328	1,255	10,431	10,205
Trumbull	4,476	6,978	165	397	4,710	6,840

OHIO—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Harmon, Dem.	Harris Rep.
Tuscarawas	6,775	6,717	120	559	7,245	6,426
Union	2,568	3 567	83	31	2,604	3,560
Van Wert	3,783	3,809	55	77	3 703	3,909
Vinton	1,496	1,916	32	25	1 530	1,898
Warren	2,656	4 233	53	50	2,939	4,008
Washington	5 774	5,648	126	58	5,854	5,623
Wayne	5,368	4,388	174	149	5,194	4,711
Williams	3,329	3 625	109	60	3 160	3,824
Wood	5,625	5,904	163	209	5,531	6,112
Wyandot	3,353	2,408	23	32	3,237	2,543
Total	502721	572312	11.402	33,795	552569	533197
Plurality	..	69,591	..	..	19,372	..
Per cent	44.84	51.04	1.01	3.01	50.87	49.13
Scattering	..				37,432	
Whole vote	1,121,588				1,123,198	

For Secretary of State, 1906, Hensler, Soc., received 18,432 votes; Hughes, Pro., 11,970; Eisenberg, Soc. Lab., 2,211.

For Governor in 1903, Johnson, Dem., received 361,748; Herrick, Rep., 475,560; Cowen, Soc., 13,495; Creamer, Pro., 13,502; Gorke, Soc. Lab., 2,071.

For Governor in 1905, Pattison, Dem., received 473,264 votes; Herrick, Rep., 430,617; Cowen, Soc., 17,795; Watkins, Pro., 13,061; Steiger, Soc. Lab., 1,808.

For Governor in 1908, Bandlow, Soc., received 28,573 votes; Martin, Pro., 7,665; Kircher, Soc. Lab., 797; Otte, Ind., 397.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 720 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 475; Watson, Pop., 163.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. Lab., received 2,633 votes; Watson, Pop., 1,392; there were scattering and void ballots not counted, 21,236.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. County of Hamilton (part). Thomas P. Hart, Dem., 23,224; Nicholas Longworth, Rep., 30,444; Robertson, Soc., 1,299; Reid, Pro., 209.

II. County of Hamilton (part). C. N. Danenhower, Dem., 27,904; Herman P. Goebel, Rep., 28,008; Monroe, Soc., 1,600; Robertson, Pro., 137.

III. Counties of Butler, Montgomery, and Preble. James M. Cox, Dem., 32,524; W. G. Frizzell, Rep., 12,593; Caldwell, Soc., 2,943; Thompson, Pro., 267.

IV. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, and Shelby. Wm. E. Tonvelle, Dem., 26,896; Mulligan, Rep., 18,305; Stedke, Soc., 567; Lippincott, Pro., 462.

V. Counties of Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, and Williams. Timothy T. Ansberry, Dem., 23,712; Wm. W. Campbell, Rep., 16,745; O. Donaldson, Soc., 418; Sleicher, Pro., 234.

VI. Counties of Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Highland, and Warren. Matt R. Denver, Dem., 23,192; Jesse Taylor, Rep., 21,592; Hypes, Pro., 206.

VII. Counties of Clark, Fayette, Madison, Miami, and Pickaway. O. E. Duff, Dem., 21,503; J. Warren Keifer, Rep., 24,323; Shaffer, Soc., 1,158; Shuman, Pro., 543.

OHIO—*Continued.*

VIII. Counties of Champaign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, and Union. Wm. R. Niven, Dem., 23,271; Ralph D. Cole, Rep., 24,476; Wharton, Soc., 725; McMoran, Pro., 506.

IX. Counties of Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, and Wood. I. R. Sherwood, Dem., 29,171; Southard, Rep., 27,523; Miller, Soc., 3,285; Braithwaite, Pro., 377.

X. Counties of Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, and Scioto. Thos. H. B. Jones, Dem., 18,918; Adna R. Johnson, Rep., 23,687; Dodge, Soc., 910; Meacham, Pro., 431.

XI. Counties of Athens, Fairfield, Hocking, Meigs, Perry, Ross, and Vinton. L. A. Sears, Dem., 26,650; Albert Douglas, Rep., 27,796; Elswick, Soc., 847; Baker, Pro., 451.

XII. County of Franklin. B. F. Gayman, Dem., 22,813; Edward L. Taylor, Jr., Rep., 29,483; E. O. Jones, Soc., 1,108; Poliny, Pro., 681.

XIII. Counties of Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca, and Wyandot. Carl C. Anderson, Dem., 29,736; Grant E. Mouser, Rep., 25,019; Maxwell, Soc., 870; Read, Pro., 298.

XIV. Counties of Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow, and Richland. Wm. G. Sharp, Dem., 28,525; Frank V. Owen, Rep., 26,799; Storcke, Soc., 1,272; Holton, Pro., 488.

XV. Counties of Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Washington. George White, Dem., 22,129; James Joyce, Rep., 22,186; Crawford, Soc., 472; Montgomery, Pro., 686.

XVI. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson, and Monroe. W. A. McCombs, Dem., 19,914; D. A. Hollingsworth, Rep., 23,318; Lister, Soc., 1,103; Johnson, Pro., 656.

XVII. Counties of Coshocton, Holmes, Licking, Tuscarawas, and Wayne. Wm. A. Ashbrook, Dem., 28,712; J. F. Harrison, Rep., 21,341; Lersch, Pro., 392.

XVIII. Counties of Columbiana, Mahoning, and Stark. John J. Whitacre, Dem., 29,040; Jas. Kennedy, Rep., 32,287; Wheeler, Soc., 2,551; Jenkins, Pro., 2,998.

XIX. Counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit, and Trumbull. S. A. Robinson, Dem., 22,529; Wm. Aubrey Thomas, Rep., 32,182; Goodenberger, Soc., 2,641; Crispin, Pro., 864.

XX. Counties of Lake, Medina, and Cuyahoga (part). Charles W. Lapp, Dem., 23,592; Paul Howland, Rep., 32,839; Morgan, Soc., 2,105; Dayton, Pro., 252.

XXI. County of Cuyahoga (part). Theodore E. Burton, Rep., 31,968; J. E. Wertman, Dem., 19,451; Hayes, Soc., 2,369; McDonough, Pro., 129.

OHIO—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Judson Harmon; Lieutenant-Governor, Francis W. Treadway; Secretary of State, Carmi A. Thompson; Treasurer, David S. Creamer; Auditor, Edward M. Fullington; Commissioner of Education, John W. Zeller; Attorney-General, Ulysses G. Denman; Adjutant-General, A. B. Critchfield; Commissioner of Insurance, S. J. Vorys—all Republicans, except Harmon and Creamer.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, James L. Price; Associate Justices, A. N. Summers, W. B. Crew, John A. Shauck, William Z. Davis, William T. Spear; Clerk, John S. McNutt—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	20	71	91
Democrats	14	45	59
Independent	..	1	1
Republican majority.	6	25	31

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1884. Pres.	368,286	400,082	5,170	11,269	31,802 R
1888. Pres.	396,455	416,054	..	24,356	19,599 R
			Pop.		
1892. Pres.	404,115	405,187	14,850	26,012	1,072 R
1895. Gov.	334,519	427,141	52,675	21,264	92,622 R
1896. Sec. of S.	473,471	525,020	..	5,469	51,549 R
			N. D.		
896. Pres.	477,494	525,991	1,857	5,068	48,497 R
1897. Gov.	401,750	429,915	1,661	7,558	28,165 R
1898. Sec. of S.	347,074	408,213	..	7,689	61,139 R
			Ind.		
1899. Gov.	368,176	417,199	106,721	5,825	49,023 R
1900. Pres.	474,882	543,918	..	10,203	69,036 R
			Soc.		
1901. Gov.	368,525	436,092	7,359	9,878	67,567 R
1902. Sec. of S.	345,706	436,171	14,270	12,336	90,465 R
1903. Gov.	361,748	475,560	13,495	13,592	113,812 R
1904. Pres.	344,674	600,095	36,260	19,339	255,421 R
1905. Gov.	473,264	430,617	17,795	13,061	42,647 D
1906. Sec. of S.	351,676	408,066	18,432	11,970	56,390 R
1908. Pres.	502,721	572,312	33,795	11,402	69,591 R
1908. Gov.	552,569	533,197	28,573	7,665	19,372 D

OKLAHOMA.

Counties. (75.)	President, 1908.			Governor, 1907.		
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs. Soc.	Haskell, Dem.	Frantz Rep.	Ross, Soc.
Adair	825	782	26	922	715	6
Alfalfa	1,459	1,732	179	1,323	1,698	122
Atoka	784	757	198	1,261	851	98
Beaver	1,212	1,362	197	1,245	1,235	100
Beckham	1,807	866	493	2,010	778	214
Blaine	1,317	1,598	341	1,469	1,735	174
Bryan	2,215	1,044	462	2,923	1,234	264
Caddo	2,964	2,860	423	3,161	2,873	202
Canadian	2,124	1,931	157	2,103	1,790	95
Carter	2,181	1,305	587	2,672	1,543	252
Cherokee	913	1,040	47	1,248	1,161	25
Choctaw	1,038	878	312	1,554	1,167	107
Cimarron	449	371	38	540	397	23
Cleveland	1,437	1,092	414	1,853	1,188	213
Coal	906	722	524	1,377	705	247
Craig	1,578	1,296	56	1,671	1,479	27
Comanche	3,481	2,437	411	3,133	2,538	193
Creek	1,417	1,761	335	1,302	1,551	88
Custer	1,721	1,579	333	1,930	1,523	161

OKLAHOMA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.			Governor, 1907.		
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Haskell, Dem.	Frantz Rep.	Ross Soc.
Delaware	974	625	52	1,003	589	25
Dewey	1,075	1,210	486	1,179	1,137	342
Ellis	1 260	1,379	224	1,326	1,328	175
Garfield	2,618	2,924	254	2,219	3,237	175
Garvin	2,39[illegible]	1,290	336	2,772	1,239	55
Grady	2,826	1,491	258	2,981	1,243	70
Grant	1,866	1,796	105	1,799	1,729	87
Greer	2 149	708	472	2,151	864	173
Harper	746	876	201	729	735	91
Haskell	1,401	1,139	363	1,804	1,319	91
Hughes	1,649	1,459	380	1,965	1,256	89
Jackson	1,905	635	220	2,143	604	94
Jefferson	1,435	604	288	1,543	594	72
Johnson	1,274	693	602	1,944	757	313
Kay	2,511	2,754	138	2,651	2,562	87
Kingfisher	1,541	2,106	226	1,688	2,204	91
Kiowa	2,354	1,591	301	2,610	1,529	130
Latimer	720	616	197	969	629	68
Le Flore	1,872	1,771	230	2,162	1,715	83
Lincoln	3,030	3,515	534	3,432	3,562	220
Logan	2,183	3,768	203	2,179	3,831	840
Love	835	413	253	1,199	491	87
Major	877	1,446	463	968	1,296	968
Marshall	842	406	406	1,248	467	218
Mayes	1,186	1,021	44	1,215	908	8
Murray	1,111	574	280	1,356	502	93
Muskogee	2,793	3,592	168	3,479	3,789	63
McClain	1,234	780	363	1,465	723	111
McCurtain	565	482	148	1,287	955	61
McIntosh	1,236	1,606	141	1,606	1,607	43
Noble	1,364	1,476	125	1,459	1,494	61
Nowata	923	1,086	61	1,068	992	23
Okfuskee	872	1,297	402	1,125	878	181
Oklahoma	4,833	5,817	498	5,038	5,944	337
Okmulgee	1,103	1,400	295	1,287	1,502	140
Osage	1,584	1,528	159	1,693	1,357	50
Ottawa	1,296	1,174	94	1,305	1,245	43
Pawnee	1,500	1,556	299	1,714	1,599	167
Payne	1,980	2,244	390	2,261	2,093	189
Pittsburg	2,893	2,735	629	3,365	2,602	233
Pontotoc	1,841	860	579	2,328	855	244
Pottawatomie	3,561	2,609	555	4,210	2,911	232
Pushmataha	625	484	125	864	520	45
Roger Mills	1,168	839	403	1,290	854	241
Rogers	1,599	1,134	131	1,759	1,116	31
Seminole	945	1,168	452	1,396	1 101	192
Sequoyah	1,648	2,037	131	1,927	1,940	35
Stephens	1,761	725	029	2,205	710	331
Texas	1,470	1,315	229	1,576	1,353	86
Tillman	1,661	732	109	1,472	557	47
Tulsa	2,292	2,150	226	2,163	1,951	111
Wagoner	1,151	2,107	167	1 200	1,723	60
Washington	1,409	1,528	124	1,404	1,442	48
Washita	1,867	1,118	409	2,100	1,152	230
Woods	1,421	1,557	288	1,276	1,424	163
Woodward	1,308	1,614	371	1,327	1,416	232
Total	122363	110474	21,734	137641	110296	9,303
Plurality	11,889	..	..	27,315	..	..
Per cent	48.02	43.40	8.58	53.11	42.87	4.02
Scattering		.....			..	
Whole vote		255,228			257,240	

For President in 1908 Hisgen, Ind., received 245 votes; Watson, People's Party, 412.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

District.

I. Counties of Garfield, Grant, Kay, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Noble, Osage, Pawnee, and Payne. Dem., 20,501; Bird S. McGuire, Rep., 23,312, Soc., 2,249.

OKLAHOMA—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, *Grady, Harper, Major, Oklahoma, *Roger Mills, Texas, Woods and Woodward. Dem., 25,549; Richard T. Morgan, Rep., 26,273; Soc., 4,443.

III. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Hughes, Mayes, *McIntosh, *Muskogee, Nowata, *Okfuskee, Ottawa, Rogers, Seminole, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Washington. Dem., 23,842; C. E. Creager, Rep.; 25,952. Soc., 2,827.

IV. Counties of Latimer, Marshall, Love, Le Flore, *Okfuskee, *Muskogee, McCurtain, Murray, Pontotoc, Atoka, Bryan, Coal, Haskell, Johnston, *Hughes, *McIntosh, Choctaw, Carter, Pittsburg, and Pushmataha, Charles D. Carter Dem 23,730 Rep., 15,727; Soc., 5,769.

V. Counties of Kiowa, Washita, *Roger Mills, Beckham, Garvin, Comanche, Jackson, Greer, Cleveland, McClain, Tillman, Pottawatomie, Stephens, *Carter, *Love, *Murray, and Jefferson. Scott Ferris, Dem., 29,355; Soc., 5,478.

*Part of county in district.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, C. N. Haskell; Lieut.-Governor, George Bellamy; Secretary of State, Bill Cross; Treasurer, J. A. Menefee; Auditor, M. E. Trapp; Attorney-General, Chas. West; Adjutant-General, F. M. Canton; Commissioner of Insurance, T. J. McComb; Commissioner of Education, E. D. Cameron—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Mathew J. Kane; Associate Justices, Jesse J. Dunn, Robert L. Williams, Jno. B. Turner and Samuel W. Hayes; Clerk of the Court, W. H. L. Campbell—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1908.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	8	37	45
Democrats	36	72	108
	—	—	—
Democratic majority	28	35	63

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Pop.*	*Ind.*	*Plu.*
1908. Pres.	122,363	110,474	21,734	412	245	11,889 D

OREGON.

Counties. (34.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Baker	1,596	1,689	23	286	938	1,990
Benton	773	1,183	87	68	442	1,107
Clakamas	1,866	2,776	123	364	684	2,783
Clatsop	658	1,482	51	281	336	1,408
Columbia	454	1,242	42	203	221	1,301
Coos	894	1,850	50	427	490	1,712
Crook	548	915	39	106	266	763
Curry	148	268	..	33	87	322
Douglas	1,359	2,092	60	365	908	2,443
Gilliam	242	470	6	40	195	568
Grant	433	748	13	105	316	1,007
Harney	329	450	11	66	190	395
Hood River	359	767	47	58	..	..
Jackson	1,537	2,032	98	380	798	1,932
Josephine	732	967	20	299	327	914
Klamath	427	634	11	79	208	552
Lake	239	465	6	49	115	394
Lane	2,174	3,313	108	424	1,166	3,501
Lincoln	282	595	15	121	179	581
Linn	1,813	2,202	155	334	1,206	2,346
Malheur	543	800	53	70	280	790
Marion	2,239	3,788	275	311	1,034	4,106
Morrow	272	680	24	110	230	875
Multnomah	9,850	17,819	629	1,447	2,324	13,692
Polk	1,113	1,456	75	159	521	1,380
Sherman	252	437	25	36	163	701
Tillamook	253	641	39	129	136	729
Umatilla	1,568	2,328	109	174	840	2,642
Union	1,191	1,510	36	237	775	1,884
Wallowa	566	905	20	108	255	714
Wasco	764	1,309	58	155	536	2,002
Washington	1,153	2,319	124	138	492	2,296
Wheeler	236	418	14	9	161	462
Yamhill	1,246	1,980	236	168	652	2,004
Total	38,049	62,530	2,682	7,339	17,521	60,455
Plurality	..	24,481	..	..	..	42,934
Per cent	34.40	55.78	3.16	6.66	19.42	67.05
Scattering			..		16,178	
Whole vote			110,389		90,154	

For President 1908 Hisgen, Ind., received 289 votes.

For President 1904 Swallow, Pro., 7,506; Debs, Soc., 7,619.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Willis C. Hawley, Rep., First District, and W. R. Ellis, Rep., Second District, were re-elected by substantial pluralities.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Frank W. Benson, Rep.; Secretary of State, F. W. Benson; State Treasurer, Geo. A. Steele, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Ackerman, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Wm. Finzer, Dem.; Attorney-General, A. M. Crawford, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, S. A. Kozer, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, F. A. Moore: Justices, Thomas A. McBride, Woodson T. Slater, William R. King, and Robert Eakin; Clerk, J. C. Moreland—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	23	51	74
Democrats	6	7	13
Republican majority	17	44	61

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

		Dem.	Rep.	Lab.	Pro.		Plu.
1876.	Pres.	14,158	15,208	....	....	....	1,050 R
1880.	Pres.	19,948	20,619	249	....	....	671 R
1884.	Pres.	24,604	26,860	726	492	....	2,256 R
1888.	Pres.	26,522	33,291	363	1,677	....	6,769 R
				Pop.		Fusion.	
1892.	Pres.	14,243	35,092	26,965	2,281	35,813	811 F
1896.	Pres.	....	48,779	....	....	46,662	2,117 R
1900.	Pres.	....	46,526	....	2,536	33,385	13,141 R
1902.	Gov.	41,857	41,581	....	3,483	3,771	276 D
				Soc.	Pro.		
1904.	Pres.	17,521	60,455	7,619	....	3,806	42,934 R
1906.	Gov.	46,002	43,508	4,468	2,737	....	2,494 D
1908.	Pres.	38,049	62,530	7,339	2,682	....	24,481 R

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties. (67.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	State Treas. 1909. Kipp, Dem.	Stober, Rep.
Adams	4,034	3,685	104	19	2,610	2,013
Allegheny	35,655	74,080	4,550	7,311	16,757	51,062
Armstrong	3,212	6,110	738	160	2,975	5,222
Beaver	4,200	7,008	624	662	1,208	2,485
Bedford	3,196	4,784	234	166	2,498	3,275
Berks	17,381	13,642	349	1,858	13,284	8,392
Blair	4,981	10,583	635	535	2,814	5,015
Bradford	3,758	7,997	651	190	2,366	2,026
Bucks	7,233	9,409	191	150	4,299	5,994
Butler	4,698	6,584	721	148	1,603	1,875
Cambria	7,979	12,325	518	434	6,164	8,002
Cameron	533	1,110	28	12	208	284
Carbon	3,890	4,486	135	587	3,364	3,173
Centre	3,998	4,927	267	72	2,503	2,004
Chester	6,555	13,118	678	110	5,838	8,754
Clarion	3,291	2,915	447	133	2,301	1,441
Clearfield	5,954	7,726	737	508	3,869	3,960
Clinton	2,547	3,477	136	205	1,588	1,735
Columbia	5,373	3,718	310	78	3,162	1,749
Crawford	5,668	7,679	837	394	2,008	2,953
Cumberland	5,403	6,261	350	160	4,126	3,772
Dauphin	7,546	15,637	663	789	4,465	7,231
Delaware	5,727	15,184	363	168	3,029	8,341
Elk	2,531	2,991	190	77	1,896	961
Erie	6,173	10,828	1,319	1,037	2,109	4,287
Fayette	8,220	10,012	872	759	7,682	6,791
Forest	512	1,119	166	37	235	533
Franklin	4,682	6,938	247	77	2,427	2,912
Fulton	1,094	974	55	15	499	444
Greene	3,793	2,438	268	39	2,134	1,032
Huntingdon	1,917	4,503	292	70	1,242	2,241
Indiana	1,965	6,416	889	222	934	2,222
Jefferson	2,986	5,652	527	211	1,552	1,927
Juniata	1,414	1,765	55	21	1,216	1,131
Lackawanna	15,451	18,590	420	247	16,464	14,018
Lancaster	8,109	23,523	729	519	3,920	12,714
Lawrence	2,656	5,350	797	1,074	1,430	2,541
Lebanon	2,858	6,874	298	206	1,200	2,788
Lehigh	11,285	11,593	384	415	7,253	6,576
Luzerne	17,379	24,594	572	1,099	13,385	15,511
Lycoming	7,141	8,708	744	536	4,755	3,261
McKean	2,867	5,073	561	229	972	1,217
Mercer	5,473	6,497	1,137	607	2,180	2,475
Mifflin	1,799	2,902	124	59	907	846
Monroe	3,004	1,454	104	17	1,238	378
Montgomery	11,899	19,088	381	433	6,170	9,744
Montour	1,490	1,164	81	7	939	568
Northampton	11,365	10,857	514	346	7,128	5,681
N'thumberl'd	8,590	10,439	392	634	6,078	5,309
Perry	2,184	3,260	72	31	1,496	1,815
Philadelphia	75,310	185263	1,926	5,192	50,406	153047
Pike	1,069	715	17	14	407	223
Potter	1,932	3,603	278	133	936	961
Schuylkill	15,481	18,758	292	1,106	9,362	7,686
Snyder	1,081	2,401	71	8	750	1,595
Somerset	2,246	6,478	537	215	815	1,979
Sullivan	1,076	1,119	140	30	738	644
Susquehanna	3,230	4,999	439	43	1,334	1,965
Tioga	2,321	6,947	420	51	1,120	2,486
Union	1,154	2,547	98	7	893	1,297
Venango	2,815	4,868	1,762	326	1,015	1,848
Warren	2,054	4,672	670	117	757	1,640
Washington	7,018	11,430	1,127	696	2,937	3,967
Wayne	2,438	3,650	274	61	945	997
Westmorel'd	11,101	15,429	1,605	1,468	10,765	12,593
Wyoming	1,629	2,234	120	14	760	730
York	15,171	14,610	462	499	8,688	6,292
Total	448778	745779	36,694	33.913	307763	450630
Plurality	..	297001	..	..	..	90,081
Per cent	35.41	58.86	2.89	2.67	37.95	55.55
Whole vote		1,267,443			811,179	

For Governor 1906, Emery received votes: Commonwealth party, 6,094; Lincoln party, 145,657; Referendum party, 784; Union Labor party, 3,675; Stuart received 4,610 votes of the Citizens' party.

For State Treasurer 1909, Fish, Pro., received 30,414 votes; Moore, Soc., 22,320.

For Auditor-General, 1909, Sisson, Rep., received 442,975 votes; Clark, Dem., 278,923.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

For President, 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 1,057 votes; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,222.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. County of Philadelphia (part). M. J. Geraghty, Dem., 7,773; Henry H. Bingham, Rep., 27,163; I. A. Ramsey, Pro., 212; H. H. McCall, Soc., 607.

II. County of Philadelphia (part). Wm. Schlipf, Jr., Dem., 6,381; Joel Cook, Rep., 24,067; Stitzenberger, Soc., 542.

III. County of Philadelphia (part). Wm. Beerli, Dem., 6,608; J. Hampton Moore, Rep., 25,617; J. Heinz, Soc., 540.

IV. County of Philadelphia (part). H. D. Albright, Dem., 6,594; Reuben O. Moon, Rep., 17,518; Chas. Doerr, Soc., 708.

V. County of Philadelphia (part). Michael Donahue, Dem., 8,488; W. W. Foulkrod, Rep., 21,064; Ed. Moore, Soc., 1,263.

VI. County of Philadelphia (part). Fred T. Bailey, Dem., 10,205; George D. McCreary, Rep., 29,383; C. W. Erwin, Soc., 907.

VII. Counties of Chester and Delaware. D. P. Hibberd, Dem., 10,364; Thos. S. Butler, Rep., 26,684; Walter N. Lodge, Soc., 26.

VIII. Counties of Bucks and Montgomery. Wynne James, Dem., 17,684; Irving P. Wanger, Rep., 26,384.

IX. County of Lancaster. Wm. W. Griest, Rep., 22,022; Geo. B. Wilson, Dem., 7,428.

X. County of Lackawanna. T. D. Nichols, Dem., 16,855; John R. Farr, Rep., 16,138.

XI. County of Luzerne. John H. Bigelow, Dem., 18,569; Henry W. Palmer, Rep., 20,525; Chas. Lavin, Soc., 963.

XII. County of Schuylkill. Robert E. Lee., Dem., 15,339; Alfred B. Garner, Rep., 17,446; C. F. Foley, Soc., 845.

XIII. Counties of Berks and Lehigh John H. Rothermel, Dem., 27,655; A. N Ulrich, Rep., 21,416; T. J. Neatherry, Soc., 1,993.

XIV. Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming. George W. Kipp, Dem., 12,980; Chas. C. Pratt, Rep., 15,024; E. H. Meeker, Pro., 1,127; Little, Soc., 1,184.

XV. Counties of Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, and Clinton. Wm. B. Wilson, Dem., 18,592; Elias Deemer, Rep., 16,577; C. H. Lugg, Pro., 1,326; W. J. Brotherton, Soc., 419.

XVI. Counties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, and Sullivan. John G. McHenry, Dem., 18,412; E. W. Samuel, Rep., 12,866; J. E. Wolf, Pro., 970.

XVII. Counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Snyder, and Union. Geo. C. Bentz, Dem., 14,044; Benj. K. Focht, Rep., 22,906.

XVIII. Counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, and Lebanon. John L. Whisler, Dem., 13,876; Marlin E. Olmsted, Rep., 27,717; T. H. Hamilton, Pro., 1,488; J. V. Zerby, Soc., 1,023;

XIX. Counties of Blair, Cambria, and Bedford. H. G. Tate, Dem., 15,906; John M. Reynolds, Rep., 26,157.

XX. Counties of Adams and York. Edward D. Zeigler, Dem., 16,928; Daniel F. Lafean, Rep., 19,176; Newcomb, Pro., 434; Pfeiffer, Soc., 339.

XXI. Counties of Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, and McKean. W. H. Walker, Dem., 12,848; Charles F. Barclay, Rep., 15,631; J. D. Blair, Soc., 684; McCoy, Pro., 1,888.

XXII. Counties of Westmoreland and Butler. Silas W. Kline, Dem., 16,224; George F. Huff, Rep., 19,329; R. A. Dornon, Pro., 2,338.

XXIII. Counties of Fayette, Greene, and Somerset. M. R. Traxis, Dem., 12,125; Allen F. Cooper, Rep., 16,769; W. M. Likins, Pro., 3,366; W. Herd, Soc., 820.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

XXIV. Counties of Beaver, Lawrence, and Washington. Charles H. Akens, Dem., 10,385; John K. Tener, Rep., 20,538; Frank Fish, Pro., 5,982; C. A. McKeever, Soc., 1,816.

XXV. Counties of Erie and Crawford. John B. Brooks, Dem., 11,995; Arthur L. Bates, Rep., 16,457; McIntyre, Pro., 1,849; Allen, Soc., 970.

XXVI. Counties of Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Northampton. A. M. Palmer, Dem., 18,865; G. A. Schueebell, Rep., 15,123; Snyder, Pro., 861; Miller, Soc., 910.

XXVII. Counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion, and Jefferson. J. S. Shirley, Dem., 10,088; J. N. Langham, Rep., 19,010; Pender, Pro., 2,739.

XXVIII. Counties of Mercer, Warren, Forest, Venango, and Elk. Till Reiss, Dem., 11,256; Nelson P. Wheeler, Rep., 18,728; J. M. Brown, Pro., 4,018.

XXIX. County of Allegheny (part). J. G. Shirmer, Dem., 5,401; Wm. H. Graham, Rep., 15,616; McConnell, Pro., 1,337; Slayton, Soc., 1,500.

XXX. County of Allegheny (part). E. F. Duffy, Dem., 7,512; John Dalzell, Rep., 15,574; Fidler, Pro., 1,674; Adams, Soc., 2,001.

XXXI. County of Allegheny (part). T. B. Alcorn, Dem., 5,320; James Francis Burke, Rep., 13,380; W. A. Stewart, Pro., 613; J. A. McCarthy, Soc., 779.

XXXII. County of Allegheny (part). John Murphy, Dem., 8,769; A. J. Barchfield, Rep., 16,911; H. S. Gleiss, Pro., 1,648; T. F. Kennedy, Soc., 1,871.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. S. Stuart; Lieutenant-Governor, R. S. Murphy; Secretary of the Commonwealth, Robert R. McAfee; Treasurer, J. O. Sheatz; Auditor-General, R. K. Young; Adjutant-General, Thos. J. Stewart; Attorney-General, M. Hampton Todd; Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. C. Schaeffer; Insurance Commissioner, David Martin; Commissioner of Public Lands, Nathaniel Ewing—all Republicans, except Schaeffer, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, D. Newton Fell; Associate Justices, J. Hay Brown, Wm. P. Potter, John Stewart, Robert Von Moschzisker, S. L. Mestrezat, and John P. Elkin—all Republicans, except Mestrezat. Clerk, Eastern District, vacant; Clerk, Middle District, William Pearson; Clerk, Western District, George Pearson.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	39	173	212
Democrats	11	34	45
Republican majority	28	139	167

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. Pres	212,041	349,589	....	1,630	137,548	R
1876. Pres	366,204	384,148	7,204	1,318	17,944	R
1880. Pres	407,428	444,704	20,668	1,939	37,276	R
1884. Pres	392,785	473,804	16,992	15,283	81,019	R
			Lab.			
1888. Pres	446,633	526,091	3,873	20,947	79,452	R
			Pop.			
1892. Pres	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123	63,747	R
			N. D.			
1896. Pres	433,228	728,300	11,000	19,274	295,072	R
1898. Gov	358,300	476,306	....	125,746	118,006	R
1899. Treas	327,512	438,000	....	18,072	110,488	R
			Soc. D.			
1900. Pres	424,232	712,665	4,831	27,908	288,433	R
			Union.			
1901. Treas	291,995	423,498	93,213	18,044	131,543	R
			Soc.			
1902. Gov	436,447	592,867	21,910	23,327	156,410	R
1903. Treas	235,168	503,775	13,245	24,850	268,607	R
1904. Pres	335,430	840,949	21,863	33,717	505,519	R
1906. Gov	457,957	506,392	15,169	24,793	48,435	R
1907. Treas	312,737	459,965	....	29,830	147,228	R
1908. Pres	448,778	745,779	33,913	36,694	297,001	R

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties. (5.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1909. Arnold, Dem.	Pothier, Rep.
Bristol	899	1,606	31	20	874	1,490
Kent	1.700	3.617	115	17	1,771	2,866
Newport	1.949	3,639	85	36	1,702	3,205
Providence	18,880	32,037	653	1,228	19,784	26,847
Washington	1.278	3,043	132	64	1,078	2,635
Total	24,706	43,942	1,016	1,365	25,209	37,043
Plurality	..	19,236	..	..	..	11,834
Per cent	34.16	60.76	1.41	1.75	38.96	57.33
Scattering	1,288	....			2,449	
Whole vote	72.317				64.701	

For Governor 1908, Remington, Pro., received 1,229 votes; Johnson, Soc., 1,321; Herrick, Soc. Lab., 198; Mowry, Ind., 679.

For Governor 1909, White, Pro., received 1,358 votes; Hurst, Soc., 857; Holland, Soc. Lab., 234.

For President 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 183 votes; Hisgen, Ind., received 1,105.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Daniel L. D. Granger, Dem., 18,141; Wm. P. Sheffield, Rep., 18,222. Sheffield's plu., 81.

II. Thomas Cooney, Dem., 12,634; Adin P. Capron, Rep., 21,374. Capron's plu., 8,740.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Aram J. Pothier, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Zenas W. Bliss, Rep.; Secretary of State, J. Frederick Parker; Attorney-General, William B. Greenough; Treasurer, Walter A. Read; Adjutant-General, Frederick M. Sackett; Auditor, Charles C. Gray; Commissioner of Public Schools, Walter E. Ranger; Commissioner of Insurance, Charles C. Gray—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edward C. Dubois; Associate Justices, Clark H. Johnson, C. Frank Parkhurst, John T. Blodgett, William H. Sweetland. Clerk of the Court, B. S. Blaisdell—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	31	64	95
Democrats	6	6	12
Republican majority	25	58	83

House and Senate each contains 2 Independents.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. President	5,329	13,665	....	....	*8,336 R
1876. President	10,712	15,787	....	....	*5,075 R
1880. President	10,779	18,195	236	....	7,416 R
1884. President	12,391	19,030	422	928	6,639 R
1888. President	17,530	21,968	....	1,250	4,438 R
			Pop.		
1892. President	24,335	26,972	227	1,654	2,637 R
1893 Governor	22.015	21,830	....	3,265	185 D
1894. Governor	22,650	28,957	223	2,241	6,307 R
1895. Governor	14,289	25,098	369	2,624	10,809 R
			N. D.		
1896. President	14.459	37,437	1,166	1,160	22,978 R
1897. Governor	13,675	24,309	...	2,096	10,634 R
1898. Governor	13,224	24,743	....	2,012	11,519 R
			Soc.		
1899. Governor	14,602	24,308	2,941	1,279	9,706 R
1900. Governor	17,184	26,043	2,858	1,848	8,859 R
1900. President	19,812	33,784	1,423	1,529	13,972 R
1902. Governor	32,279	24,541	1 283	1,689	7,738 D
1903. Governor	30,578	29,275	943	936	1,303 D
1904. President	24 839	41,605	....	768	16,766 R
1905. Governor	25,816	31,311	367	882	5,495 R
1906. Governor	33,195	31,877	395	714	1,318 D
1907. Governor	33,300	31,005	....	831	2,295 D
1908. President	24,706	43,942	1,365	1,016	19,236 R
1909. Governor	25,209	37,043	857	1,358	11,834 R

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (42.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Governor 1908. Ansel, Dem.
Abbeville	1,481	9	1.491
Aiken	1.990	48	1,944
Anderson	2,099	58	2,847
Bamberg	848	33	805
Barnwell	1,407	88	1,331
Beaufort	522	272	704
Berkeley	609	235	642
Calhoun	669	54	628
Charleston	1.814	347	1,694
Cherokee	1,506	66	1,524
Chester	1,368	37	1,402
Chesterfield	1,458	47	1,435
Clarendon	1,091	62	1.110
Colleton	1,399	91	1,270
Darlington	1,279	21	1,206
Dorchester	883	103	855
Edgefield	1,097	8	952
Fairfield	830	12	830
Florence	1,460	28	1,463
Georgetown	544	108	480
Greenville	2,774	176	2,616
Greenwood	1,765	18	1,473
Hampton	1,338	..	1,074
Horry	1,247	46	1,215
Kershaw	922	5	872
Lancaster	1,729	58	1,674
Laurens	2,160	61	2,009
Lee	963	58	1,012
Lexington	2,508	80	2,468
Marion	2,007	91	1,943
Marlborough	916	16	896
Newberry	1,681	44	1,582
Oconee	1,126	172	965
Orangeburg	2,686	405	2,584
Pickens	1,241	56	1,243
Richland	1,750	236	1,909
Saluda	1,385	8	1,377
Spartanburg	4,162	225	4,116
Sumter	1,228	173	1,148
Union	1.389	49	1,303
Williamsburg	1,550	180	1,463
York	1,606	29	1,503
Total	62.288	3,963	61.060
Plurality	58,325	..	..
Per cent	93. 82	5.97	100
Scattering	142		No Op'n
Whole vote	66,393		61,060

For President in 1908, Debs, Soc., received 100 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 42.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Berkeley (part), Charleston, Colleton (part), Beaufort, Georgetown, and Williamsburg (part). George S. Legare, Dem., 5,759; Aaron P. Prioleau, Rep., 631. Legare's plurality, 5,128.

II. Counties of Aiken, Barnwell, Saluda, Edgefield, and Hampton. J. O. Patterson, Dem., 8,440; Isaac Myers, Rep., 58. Total, 8,498.

III. Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Newberry, Oconee, and Pickens. D. Wyatt Aiken, Dem., 10,274. No opposition.

IV. Counties of Fairfield, Greenville, Laurens, Richland, Spartanburg (part), and Union. J. T. Johnson, Dem., 10,806. No opposition.

V. Counties of Chester, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Spartanburg (part), Union (part), and York. D. E. Finley, Dem., 9,468. No opposition.

VI. Counties of Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Horry, Marion, Marlborough, and Williamsburg (part). J. E. Ellerbe, Dem., 9,033. No opposition.

VII. Counties of Berkeley (part), Colleton (part) Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland, and Sumter. A. F. Lever, Dem., 9,950; R. H. Richardson, Rep., 998. Lever's plurality, 8,952.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, M. F. Ansel; Lieutenant-Governor, T. G. McLeod; Secretary of State, R. M. McCown; Attorney-General, J. F. Lyon; Treasurer, R. H. Jennings; Comptroller-General, A. W. Jones; Superintendent of Education, J. E. Swearingen; Adjutant-General, J. C. Boyd; Commissioner of Insurance, F. H. McMaster—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Ira B. Jones; Justices, C. A. Woods, Eugene B. Gary, D. E. Hydrick; Clerk, U. R. Brooks—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	41	124	165

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*		*Maj.*
1872. President	22,683	72,290	....	49,607 R
1876. President	91,540	92,081	....	641 R
1880. President	112,312	58,071	....	54,241 D
1884. President	69,845	21,733	....	48,112 D
1886. Governor	33,111	....	....	33,111 D
1888. President	65,825	13,736	....	52,089 D
			Pop.	*Plu.*
1892. President	54,692	13,345	2,407	41,347 D
		Ind. Dem.		*Maj.*
1894. Governor	39,507	17,278	....	22,229 D
		Reorg. Rep.	*Reg. Rep.*	*Plu.*
1896. Governor	59,424	4 432	2 780	54,999 D
1896. President	58,798	4 223	5,058	49 517 D
1898. Governor	28,159	No opposition.		
1900. Governor	46,457	No opposition.		
1900. President	47,236	3,579	....	43,657 D
1902. Governor	31,817	No opposition.		
1904. President	52,563	2,554	....	50,009 D
1906. Governor	30,251	32	....	30,219 D
		Rep.		
1908. President	62 288	3,963	....	58,325 D

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (53.)	President, 1908.		Governor, 1908.		President, 1904.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Lee, Dem.	Vessey Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Aurora	694	686	732	679	407	632
Beadle	1,165	1,776	1,171	1,654	493	1,818
Bon Homme	1,014	1,324	1,975	1,251	886	1,547
Brookings	588	1,697	692	1,481	353	2,220
Brown	1,772	2,646	1,852	2,450	988	2,737
Brule	823	753	870	713	608	693
Buffalo	69	105	88	89	42	118
Butte	915	1,636	972	1,596	330	793
Campbell	175	627	196	611	120	635
Charles Mix	1,391	1,863	1,527	1,725	823	1,765
Clark	557	1,234	616	1,161	276	1,409
Clay	803	1,291	968	1,159	361	1,723
Coddington	831	1,618	892	1,553	582	1,741
Custer	428	487	432	476	228	536
Davison	1,018	1,276	1,160	1,258	506	1,626
Day	813	1,616	1,111	1,292	383	2,077
Deuel	425	1,022	510	950	279	1,348
Douglas	647	836	725	760	429	859
Edmunds	658	726	693	697	353	786
Fall River	466	726	509	711	248	777
Faulk	421	835	452	805	165	727
Grant	628	1,122	648	1,098	309	1,454
Gregory	1,266	1,550	1,252	1,425	282	675
Hamlin	434	1,095	521	1,019	307	1,197
Hand	655	851	693	815	170	943
Hanson	630	668	645	657	523	745
Hughes	349	795	375	779	335	929
Hutchinson	619	1,507	852	1,297	365	1,752
Hyde	212	455	269	414	91	443
Jerauld	403	582	415	634	130	586
Kingsbury	799	1,537	876	1,472	344	1,896
Lake	636	1 415	757	1,309	260	1,728
Lawrence	1,564	2 735	1,689	2,543	1,347	4,247
Lincoln	699	1,887	781	1,810	378	2,471
Lyman	1,183	1 524	1,317	1,345	306	986
Marshall	463	874	517	833	292	996
McCook	826	1,209	976	1,061	693	1,284

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.		Governor, 1908.		President, 1904.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Lee, Dem.	Vessey Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
McPherson	157	785	228	714	144	727
Meade	792	953	839	903	268	754
Miner	720	906	783	830	475	893
Minnehaha	1,948	4,125	2,613	3,510	1,046	4,455
Moody	623	1,275	703	1,212	295	1,471
Pennington	1,160	1,702	1,249	1,586	392	1,126
Potter	400	684	448	563	270	525
Roberts	777	1,562	941	1,402	584	2,232
Sanborn	513	847	558	826	265	1,031
Spink	1,121	1,847	1,177	1,802	492	2,127
Stanley	1,598	2,313	1,656	2,275	396	547
Sully	154	368	148	381	50	354
Turner	793	1,792	896	1,715	521	2,395
Union	1,009	1,392	1,111	1,301	730	1,813
Walworth	351	825	420	764	176	654
Yankton	1,118	1,644	1,225	1,557	788	1,968
Total	40,266	67,536	44,837	62,945	21,969	72,083
Plurality		27,270		18,108	...	50,114
Per cent	35.11	57.95	41.62	58.38	20.68	71.09
Scattering	6,973		..		7,343	
Whole vote	114,775		113,860		101,395	

For President in 1908, Chafin, Pro., received 4,039 votes; Debs, Soc., 2,846; Hisgen, Ind., 88.

For Governor in 1908, Knappen, Pro., received 3,536 votes; Knapp, Soc., 2,542.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

At Large: Republican, C. H. Burke, 67,440; E. W. Martin, 67,652. Democratic, R. E. Dowdell, 38,760; A. H. Olsen, 38,615.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. S. Vessey; Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Shober; Secretary of State, R. S. Polley; Treasurer, George Johnson; Auditor, John Herning; Attorney-General, S. W. Clark; Superintendent of Education, H. A. Ustrud; Commissioner of Lands, O. C. Dokken—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Presiding Judge, Dick Haney; Justices, Charles S. Whiting, Elleson G. Smith, J. H. McCoy and Dighton Corson; Clerk, Frank Crane—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	39	95	134
Democrats	6	9	15
Republican majority	33	86	119

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1889.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*F. A.*	*Maj.*	
1889. Governor	23,840	53,964	....	30,124	R
			Pop.		
1892. President	9,081	34,888	26,544	18,344	R
	Dem.-Pop.	*Rep.*		*Plu.*	
1896. President	41,225	41,042	683	183	F
1898. Governor	37,319	36,949	....	370	F
	Dem.		*Pro.*		
1900. President	39,544	54,530	1,542	14,986	R
1902. Governor	21,396	48,196	2,245	26,800	R
1904. President	21,969	72,083	2,965	50,114	R
1906. Governor	28,784	48,709	3,398	19,925	R
1908. President	40,266	67,536	4,039	27,270	R
1908. Governor	44,837	62,945	3,536	18,108	R

TENNESSEE.

Counties. (96.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Patterson, Dem.	Tillman, Rep.
Anderson	632	2,030	1	15	696	1,913
Bedford	1,996	1,447	..	4	1,897	1,445
Benton	1,221	860	..	6	1,155	945
Bledsoe	295	416	..	2	274	387
Blount	847	2,568	..	..	841	2,523
Bradley	620	1,063	36	18	657	1,297
Campbell	530	1,797	..	30	539	930
Cannon	904	672	..	..	847	659

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Patterson, Dem.	Tillman, Rep.
Carroll	1,892	2,289	..	18	1,697	2,319
Carter	454	3,152	4	..	480	3,126
Cheatham	1,206	520	..	2	1,197	482
Chester	703	580	..	10	621	670
Claiborne	971	1,643	..	..	992	1,401
Clay	761	634	1	4	741	644
Cocke	688	1,752	8	7	676	1,656
Collee	1,654	656	..	31	1,471	719
Crockett	1,226	1,205	...	..	1,242	1,131
Cumberland	479	1,010	...	..	428	1,036
Davidson	8,309	2,714	..	157	8,021	3,051
Decatur	845	958	..	..	800	976
De Kalb	1,284	1,464	1	2	1,202	1,469
Dickson	1,499	894	2	2	1,489	280
Dyer	1,786	672	..	57	1,732	683
Fayette	1,849	4	..	3	1,863	2
Fentress	332	894	...	15	342	880
Franklin	2,168	716	5	16	1,736	1,997
Gibson	3,173	1,362	..	3	2,898	1,498
Giles	3,051	1,566	..	3	3,010	1,529
Grainger	670	1,363	..	..	621	1,188
Greene	1,886	2,020	5	..	1,736	1,997
Grundy	576	261	...	134	564	268
Hamblen	795	980	..	2	689	910
Hamilton	4,564	4,331	..	208	6,138	2,856
Hancock	370	1,396	...	..	374	1,392
Hardeman	1,568	554	..	16	1,453	549
Hardin	720	1,156	..	9	650	1,097
Hawkins	1,152	1,693	...	..	1,116	1,407
Haywood	1,215	189	..	27	1,172	189
Henderson	900	1,205	...	..	758	1,105
Henry	2,369	1,035	..	18	2,230	1,003
Hickman	1,285	1,065	1	18	1,263	1,004
Houston	665	288	...	25	626	297
Humphreys	1,301	679	..	14	1,249	686
Jackson	1,404	966	...	2	1,392	965
James	217	608	...	1	215	604
Jefferson	662	2,012	...	..	672	1,925
Johnson	232	2,148	1	..	225	2,158
Knox	4,090	5,908	179	159	4,668	5,370
Lake	464	178	..	9	519	186
Lauderdale	1,315	519	..	22	1,259	528
Lawrence	1,591	1,726	2	12	1,653	1,649
Lewis	465	354	9	2	474	343
Lincoln	2,311	692	..	4	2,489	754
London	444	1,013	9	5	13	842
Macon	684	1,594	..	3	653	1,594
McMinn	926	1,312	..	..	719	1,153
McNairy	1,057	1,300	2	..	1,004	1,324
Madison	2,409	1,357	...	29	2,264	1,435
Marion	842	1,070	..	1	822	971
Marshall	1,544	438	..	4	1,446	547
Maury	2,324	640	..	10	2,121	806
Meigs	464	457	..	..	466	448
Monroe	1,406	1,828	..	8	1,327	1,835
Montgomery	2,961	1,903	..	8	2,936	1,735
Moore	677	103	1	...	605	139
Morgan	496	1,236	5	1	471	1,247
Obion	2,258	707	1	1	1,871	825
Overton	1,401	1,008	..	65	1,221	1,102
Perry	756	678	..	12	754	682
Pickett	391	517	..	..	383	516
Polk	747	1,175	..	..	729	1,140
Putnam	1,632	1,419	..	5	1,524	1,476
Rhea	883	1,019	..	...	761	1,080
Roane	595	1,534	..	115	691	1,177
Robertson	2,718	756	1	7	2,199	866
Rutherford	2,764	1,226	..	..	2,455	1,311
Scott	190	1,932	..	25	329	1,770
Sequatchie	394	249	..	..	411	227
Sevier	291	3,130	..	2	346	3,057
Shelby	7,411	3,089	..	239	8,380	1,783
Smith	1,638	1,056	4	..	1,532	1,125
Stewart	1,475	715	..	97	1,322	818
Sullivan	2,393	1,828	19	2	2,230	1,828
Sumner	2,343	693	2	11	2,178	755
Tipton	1,662	1,037	1	3	1,800	533
Trousdale	476	198	..	..	467	213
Unicoi	67	869	..	..	66	851
Union	496	1,685	..	2	334	1,629
Van Buren	329	176	..	4	310	189
Warren	1,573	738	..	20	1,416	890
Washington	1,574	2,262	1	4	1,460	2,195
Wayne	451	1,415	1	..	448	1,374
Weakley	2,976	1,802	22	17	2,718	1,923
White	1,572	835	..	16	1,460	856
Williamson	1,928	605	...	5	1,785	670
Wilson	2,212	902	..	..	1,935	992
Total	135608	118324	300	1,870	133913	113033
Plurality	17,284	...	...	...	20,880	
Per cent	52.65	45.95	..	..	52.07	47.43
Whole vote.	257,515				248,368	

For President in 1908 Watson, Pop., received 1,081; Hisgen, Ind., 332 votes

The vote for Governor in 1906 was: Patterson, Dem., 101,766; Evans, Rep., 92,804; Ray, Soc., 1,169.

For Governor in 1908, Weatherall, Soc., received 1,422 votes.

The vote for President in 1904 was: Parker, Dem., 131,653; Roosevelt, Rep., 105,369; Swallow, Pro., 1,889; Debs, Soc., 1,354.

The vote for Governor in 1902 was: Frazer, Dem., 98,954; Campbell, Rep., 59,002; Cheves, Pro., 2,193. Frazer's plurality, 39,952.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington. W. P. Brownlow, Rep., re-elected.

II. Counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, and Union. R. W. Austen, Rep., elected.

III. Counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren, and White. John A. Moon, Dem., re-elected.

IV. Counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, and Wilson. Cordell Hull, Dem., re-elected.

V. Counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, De Kalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore, and Rutherford. J. W. Byrnes, Dem., elected.

VI. Counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, and Stewart. J. W. Gaines, Dem., re-elected.

VII. Counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne, and Williamson. L. P. Padgett, Dem., re-elected.

VIII. Counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy, and Perry. T. W. Sims, Dem., re-elected.

IX. Counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, and Weakley. Finis J. Garrett, Dem., 11,538, re-elected.

X. Counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby, and Tipton. George W. Gordon, Dem., re-elected.

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Malcolm R. Patterson, Dem.; Secretary of State, H. W. Goodloe; Treasurer, R. E. Folk; Commissioner of Agriculture, John Thompson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. E. Jones; Comptroller, Frank Dibrell; Adjutant-General, Turley Brown; Attorney-General, Chas. T. Cates—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W. D. Beard; Justices, B. D. Bell, W. K. McAlister, M. M. Neil and John K. Shields; Clerk, Joe J. Roach—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	28	77	105
Republicans	5	22	27
Democratic majority	23	55	78

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1886.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1886. Gov.	126,628	109,835	....	....	16,793 D
1888. Pres.	158,779	138,988	48	5,969	19,791 D
1890. Gov.	113,549	76,081	....	11,082	37,468 D
			I. Dem.		
1892. Gov.	127,247	100,629	31,515	5,427	26,618 D
			Pop.		
1892. Pres.	138,874	100,331	23,447	4,851	38,543 D
1894. Gov.	104,356	105,104	23,092	....	†748 R
	Dem.-Pop.				
1900. Gov.	145,708	119,831	1,269	3,378	25,877 D
1900. Pres.	144,751	121,194	.....	.....	23,557 D
1902. Gov.	98,954	59,002	...	2,193	39 552 D
1904. Pres.	131,653	105,369	2,401	1,889	26,284 D
			Soc.		
1906. Gov.	101,766	92,804	....	....	8,962 D
1908. Pres.	135,608	118,324	1,870	300	17,284 D

* Majority. † A recount of the vote by the Legislature resulted in the rejection of certain returns for irregularities and elected Turney Governor.

TEXAS.

Counties. (246.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Campbell, Dem.	Simpson, Rep.
Anderson	1,651	697	8	28	1,634	639
Andrews	...	..	...	..	..	..
Angelina	1,089	197	2	59	1,110	248
Aransas	193	33	1	..	186	35
Archer	331	63	8	1	331	57
Armstrong	252	32	..	1	235	32
Atascosa	614	142	..	..	631	139
Austin	1,394	572	..	9	1,294	657
Bailey	...	..	..	..	..	..
Bandera	449	284	2	23	471	281
Bastrop	1,225	522	..	..	1,203	539
Baylor	600	53	2	34	601	50
Bee	533	137	2	24	532	146
Bell	3,067	480	14	41	3,007	48
Bexar	3,894	3,568	105	82	2,957	4,577
Blanco	438	259	10	1	432	265
Borden	125	5	..	..	134	5
Bosque	1,394	268	5	28	1,420	251
Bowie	1,676	705	51	116	1,680	685
Brazoria	567	405	14	26	557	418
Brazos	876	138	5	..	852	141
Brewster	283	34	4	4	291	24
Briscoe	117	7	1	17	118	7
Brown	1,557	346	6	93	1,672	358
Burleson	1,201	365	..	11	1,186	377
Burnet	857	270	11	9	858	275
Caldwell	1,227	197	4	14	1,173	272
Calhoun	219	71	4	7	226	75
Callahan	..	..	5	73	868	100
Cameron	1,217	971	1	2	1,210	973
Camp	569	324	2	9	583	305
Carson	...	..	3	3	164	39
Cass	1,551	996	29	45	1,660	942
Castro	110	8	..	2	66	9
Chambers	323	275	8	13	333	270
Cherokee	1,575	211	11	93	1,513	211
Childress	591	92	2	22	613	80
Clay	1,115	244	14	43	1,076	277

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs. Soc.	Governor, 1908. Campbell, Dem.	Simpson, Rep.
Cochran	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	356	56	1	28	355	54
Coleman	1,170	135	11	85	1,180	124
Collin	3,797	792	27	130	3,837	790
Collingsworth	..	..	4	7	397	30
Colorado	1,116	486	8	22	867	748
Comal	626	508	..	..	509	627
Comanche	2,336	292	15	147	2,427	228
Concho	228	36	2	30	239	26
Cooke	2,439	523	5	98	2,075	708
Coryell	1,653	201	11	32	1,646	175
Cottle	157	18	..	10	162	11
Crane	..	..	..	..	7	..
Crockett	65	13	..	3	65	13
Crosby	148	1	1	11	139	11
Dallam	285	94	7	40	311	92
Dallas	7,329	2,068	110	120	7,028	2,498
Dawson	..	..	..	4	158	5
Deaf Smith	273	48	4	2	275	47
Delta	946	131	10	25	966	126
Denton	2,740	493	..	..	2,731	512
De Witt	966	853	6	11	792	1,022
Dickens	196	28	1	21	201	33
Dimmit	151	101	1	2	149	104
Donley	..	..	4	12	409	36
Duval	692	605	..	...	700	602
Eastland	1,856	229	19	217	..	..
Ector	136	5	3	2	137	5
Edwards	208	232	3	75	217	223
Ellis	4,413	594	24	24	4,457	638
El Paso	2,302	1,019	15	81	2,095	1,115
Erath	2,074	504	...	266	2,114	458
Falls	1,791	503	8	57	1,766	524
Fannin	3,192	614	14	126	3,177	604
Fayette	2,247	1,236	6	17	1,961	1,524
Fisher	776	62	16	42	808	46
Floyd	292	16	4	14	293	17
Foard	..	..	2	17	303	37
Fort Bend	550	353	8	14	543	359
Franklin	650	72	3	16	658	654
Freestone	1,186	302	..	13	1,194	231
Frio	397	112	..	13	392	118
Gaines	93	7	1	3	96	3
Galveston	2,184	849	21	50	2,020	1,070
Garza	67	..	..	3	72	5
Gillespie	281	1,322	3	3	241	1,390
Glasscock	75	6	..	..	73	16
Goliad	397	644	1	59	389	659
Gonzales	1,441	609	1	44	1,364	678
Gray	338	82	16	42	341	78
Grayson	4,506	1,338	30	190	4,415	1,505
Gregg	565	273	5	26	578	264
Grimes	974	88	9	8	996	86
Guadalupe	..	..	8	2	897	1,811
Hale	406	41	6	4	408	40
Hall	508	56	3	24	526	45
Hamilton	1,123	222	5	6	1,140	213
Hansford	98	26	3	7	96	28
Hardeman	663	108	3	32	680	97
Hardin	809	224	6	..	898	226
Harris	5,074	1,722	42	167	4,788	2,004
Harrison	2,161	289	13	9	1,260	127
Hartley	150	30	...	..	157	..
Haskell	1,245	145	10	100	1,250	117
Hays	872	133	8	13	871	131
Hemphill	172	77	6	10	188	89
Henderson	1,143	255	1	102	1,155	255
Hidalgo	554	36	..	..	561	28
Hill	3,331	414	25	14	3,304	410
Hockley	..	..	11	33	..	..
Hood	945	162	..	..	985	142
Hopkins	2,184	271	15	124	2,204	289
Houston	1,310	493	1	29	1,337	477
Howard	504	52	1	42	509	49
Hunt	3,806	518	25	150	3,788	525
Hutchinson	134	30	1	3	122	37
Irion	102	5	..	4	103	5
Jack	782	268	13	63	792	263
Jackson	298	139	..	..	300	147
Jasper	695	187	..	79	726	166

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Campbell, Dem.	Simpson, Rep.
Jeff Davis	121	83	1	6	128	82
Jefferson	1,962	821	20	124	2,026	879
Johnson	2,747	339	10	145	2,737	338
Jones	1,754	206	9	146	1,764	196
Karnes	631	170	9	12	608	249
Kaufman	2,205	387	8	89	2,165	411
Kendall	148	537	..	24	123	537
Kent	194	17	1	3	208	10
Kerr	453	327	7	23	477	356
Kimble	181	60	..	..	189	56
King	69	..	..	..	69	1
Kinney	..	..	..	...	165	280
Knox	797	92	3	20	772	131
Lamar	2,866	482	7	43	2,872	479
Lamb	13	5	..	..	16	3
Lampasas	746	296	16	46	753	299
La Salle	328	224	2	3	325	237
Lavaca	1,674	266	4	200	1,368	1,189
Lee	820	509	...	13	820	508
Leon	861	351	2	21	871	346
Liberty	539	248	3	11	549	246
Limestone	1,773	247	13	48	1,809	223
Lipscomb	169	60	4	15	172	62
Live Oak	..	...	1	3	316	82
Llano	485	116	11	11	491	118
Loving	3	..	..	...	.	..
Lubbock	224	26	..	...	231	24
Lynn	..	..	3	13	269	6
Madison	540	123	..	3	548	122
Marion	594	414	..	3	416	340
Martin	234	27	2	2	246	18
Mason	429	322	12	64	454	335
Matagorda	590	167	17	2	584	177
Maverick	258	287	..	8	245	293
McCulloch	650	184	3	15	669	186
McLennan	3,778	741	53	98	3,795	751
McMullen	85	35	..	..	84	35
Medina	578	695	12	10	476	812
Menard	152	36	1	13	159	35
Midland	..	..	2	8	305	28
Milam	2,077	460	10	146	2,057	505
Mills	567	201	4	61	549	210
Mitchell	635	73	8	40	638	81
Montague	2,008	329	24	97	2,008	370
Montgomery	752	308	..	16	783	270
Moore	97	12	..	..	95	24
Morris	646	142	1	3	656	133
Motley	...	...	..	14	129	15
Nacogdoches	1,478	186	2	41	1,498	177
Navarro	2,879	618	15	25	2,866	604
Newton	357	94	2	8	388	90
Nolan	733	104	3	38	765	96
Nueces	831	253	7	66	824	268
Ochiltree	..	..	1	3	151	43
Oldham	40	15	...	3	41	13
Orange	534	119	1	15	515	126
Palo Pinto	1,483	268	34	108	1,524	235
Panola	1,242	266	...	64	1,247	247
Parker	..	..	45	287	2,098	295
Parmer	96	31	2	2	103	28
Pecos	..	..	1	..	162	97
Polk	627	243	2	1	656	216
Potter	803	158	17	66	825	158
Presidio	233	135	1	2	235	143
Rains	416	61	4	86	433	56
Randall	233	44	..	..	229	47
Reagan	52	3	..	..	47	3
Red River	1,813	587	1	33	1,834	577
Reeves	316	24	6	4	295	29
Refugio	138	178	1	5	127	190
Roberts	125	31	3	1	129	27
Robertson	1,233	394	3	14	1,225	403
Rockwall	..	..	6	14	721	38
Runnels	981	103	5	42	990	70
Rusk	1,595	871	5	27	1,602	876
Sabine	467	54	..	13	463	49
San Augustine	423	87	6	18	433	74
San Jacinto	371	299	..	.	380	271
San Patricio	273	115	4	13	322	83
San Saba	744	124	4	53	744	121

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Campbell, Dem.	Simpson, Rep.
Schleicher	126	9	..	..	126	3
Scurry	722	84	32	109	772	96
Shackelford	266	30	2	11	263	34
Shelby	1,727	182	1	86	1,749	168
Sherman	158	37	7	6	162	34
Smith	2,090	863	27	166	2,121	814
Somervell	251	39	3	11	252	33
Starr	901	411	5	..	910	414
Stephens	692	34	2	89	708	22
Sterling	147	5	1	..	148	4
Stonewall	329	14	3	6	331	14
Sutton	79	10	..	3	83	8
Swisher	239	26	1	..	246	21
Tarrant	6,403	1,470	92	206	6,399	1,568
Taylor	1,706	177	12	115	1,726	168
Terrell	110	62	..	13	108	68
Terry	..	..	..	2	172	5
Throckmorton	223	33	..	8	237	25
Titus	960	199	6	1	939	178
Tom Green	920	113	8	24	924	106
Travis	2,445	1,196	29	82	2,305	1,364
Trinity	550	157	1	6	647	134
Tyler	665	122	..	14	671	117
Upshur	898	287	4	14	914	278
Upton	..	..	..	..	.	..
Uvalde	748	321	11	61	707	401
Val Verde	362	182	1	16	259	298
Van Zandt	1,626	179	7	351	1,596	195
Victoria	566	328	2	12	492	410
Walker	614	441	..	4	634	421
Waller	698	349	..	..	675	371
Ward	234	30	4	..	230	30
Washington	1,543	798	3	1	1,394	907
Webb	233	1,109	..	..	214	1,130
Wharton	746	433	12	65	738	477
Wheeler	384	55	..	3	345	45
Wichita	806	256	16	23	816	270
Wilbarger	780	110	9	36	791	105
Williamson	2,425	723	33	63	2,413	729
Wilson	858	252	4	12	848	277
Winkler	12	2	..	..	..	..
Wise	..	..	33	93	2,254	346
Wood	1,330	375	9	111	1,315	355
Yoakum	36	4	..	..	39	1
Young	813	89	8	20	820	84
Zapata	4	424	..	..	..	428
Zavala	123	29	..	11	125	33
Total	217302	65,666	1,634	7,870	218956	73,305
Plurality	151636	..	..	..	145651	..
Per cent	77.15	22.85			72.98	24.43
Whole vote	283,559				300,743	

Election returns 1906, unofficial vote for Governor: Campbell, Dem., 243,942; Gray, Rep., 42,169; Acheson, Rep., 12,319; Pearson, Pro., 5,910; Edwards, Soc., 7,198; Dowlen, Soc. L., 4,919.

For President in 1904: Parker, Dem., 167,200; Roosevelt, Rep., 51,042.

For President in 1908 Watson, Pop., received 972; Hisgen, Ind., 115.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, Camp, Morris, Cass, and Marion. Morris Sheppard, Dem., 9,460.

II. Counties of Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola, and Harrison. Martin W. Dies, Dem., 9,492.

III. Counties of Wood, Upshur, Gregg, Rush, Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt, and Kaufman. Gordon Russell, Dem., 8,596.

IV. Counties of Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Hunt and Rains. C. B. Randall, Dem., 11,626.

V. Counties of Dallas, Rockwell, Ellis, Hill, and Bosque. J. A. Beall, Dem., 9,125.

VI. Navarro, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos, Milam. Rufus Hardy, Dem., 5,429.

TEXAS—*Continued.*

VII. Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Polk, San Jacinto, Liberty, Chambers, Galveston. A. W. Gregg, Dem., 6,426.

VIII. Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison, Leon. J. M. Moore, Dem., 8,621.

IX. Gonzales, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, Jackson, Lavaca, De Witt, Victoria, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Bee, Goliad, Karnes. C. F. Burgess, Dem., 11,147.

X. Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Bee, Burleson, Washington. A. S. Burleson, Dem., 8 245.

XI. McLennan, Falls, Bell, Coryell, Hamilton. R. L. Henry, Dem., 7,238.

XII. Tarrant, Parker, Johnson, Hood, Somervell, Erath, Comanche. O. W. Gillespie, Dem., 9,820.

XIII. Cook, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Dickens, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman, Dallam. J. H. Stephens, Dem., 14,652.

XIV. Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Bandera, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Burnet, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Mills, Brown. James L. Slayden, Dem., 12,150.

XV. Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, Live Oak, Atascosa, Wilson, Guadalupe, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit, Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Medina, Uvalde, Kinney, Val Verde. J. N. Garner, Dem., 9 421.

XVI. El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Crockett, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, Kimble, Menard, Concho, Tom Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens, Palo Pinto, Haskell, Stonewall, King, Kent, Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Cochran, Hockley. W. R. Smith, Dem., 12,766.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, T. M. Campbell; Lieutenant-Governor, A. B. Davidson; Secretary of State, W. B. Townsend; Treasurer, Sam Sparks; Comptroller, John W. Stephens; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. B. Cousins; Land Commissioner, J. T. Robison; Attorney-General, R. V. Davidson; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. R. Kone; Commissioner of Insurance, T B. Love—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Reuben R. Gaines; Associate Justices, Thomas J. Brown and F. A. Williams; Clerk, F. T. Connerly—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	30	106	136
Republicans	1	3	4

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1884. Pres.	225,309	93,141	3,321	3,538	*132,168 D
1888. Pres.	234,883	88,422	....	4,749	*146,461 D
			Pop.		
1895. Gov.	241,832	55,405	159,224	‡5,026	*82,658 D
	Dem.-Pop.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1896. Pres.	370,434	167,520	5,046	1,786	*202,914 D
	Dem.	*Pop.*			
1898. Gov.	285,074	132 348	....	....	152,726 D
		Rep.	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	
1900. Pres.	267,337	121,173	20,976	2,644	*146,164 D
1904. Pres.	167,200	51,242	8,062	4,292	*105,958 D
1908. Pres.	217,302	65,666	972	1,634	*151,636 D

* Plurality ‡ Independent Republican.

UTAH.

Counties. (27.)	President, 1908.				President, 1904.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Hisgen, Ind.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Beaver	714	945	27	1	593	869
Box Elder	1,417	2,461	40	2	1,151	2,400
Cache	3,317	3,795	64	3	2,948	4,008
Carbon	581	1,027	106	..	508	1,244
Davis	1,331	1,740	34	5	1,225	1,657
Emery	749	1,098	158	..	583	905
Garfield	290	728	42	..	252	679
Grand	215	233	24	5	65	262
Iron	488	718	76	..	442	741
Juab	1,421	1,619	300	1	1,206	1,433
Kane	102	414	3	..	102	399
Millard	765	1,004	38	..	683	1,001
Morgan	306	490	49	..	315	492
Piute	157	332	98	1	228	358
Rich	285	427	5	..	240	439
Salt Lake	12,954	20,755	2,059	41	8,389	20,665
San Juan	109	131	3	3	36	135
San Pete	2,307	3,333	128	1	1,741	3,829
Sevier	1,272	1,777	187	1	930	1,725
Summit	1,402	1,612	148	9	1,358	2,232
Tooele	808	1,106	59	1	639	1,289
Uintah	683	782	145	..	630	753
Utah	4,984	6,390	267	2	4,243	6,490
Wasatch	985	1,265	98	2	656	1,642
Washington	810	738	5	1	761	718
Wayne	184	276	96	..	251	310
Weber	3,965	5,879	636	8	3,108	6,331
Total	42,601	61,015	4,895	87	33,413	62,446
Plurality		18,414	....	...	....	29,033
Per cent	39.23	56.18	4.51	.08	32.87	61.44
Whole vote	108,598				101,624	

For President in 1904 Debs, Soc., received 5,767 votes.

The vote for President in 1900 was: Bryan, Dem., 45,006; McKinley, Rep., 47,139; Woolley, Pro., 209, Debs, Soc., 720; Malloney, Soc. L., 106. The vote for Governor in 1908 was: Spry, Rep., 52,913; Knight, Dem., 43,375; Bowman, Soc., 4,0 5; Street, Amer., 11,472.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: James H. Moyle, Dem., 38,047; John C. Cutler, Rep., 50,837; Joseph Kauffman, Soc., 4,892; William M. Ferry, Amer., 7,959.

The vote for Representative in Congress, 1908, was: Lyman R. Martineau, Dem., 35,981; Joseph Howell, Rep., 57,432; Chas. Crane, Soc., 4,372; C. J. Douglas, Amer., 13,488.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William Spry. Secretary of State, C. S. Tingey; Treasurer, David Mattson; Auditor, Jesse D. Jewkes; Attorney-General, A. R. Barnes; Superintendent of Education, A. C. Nelson; Commissioner of Insurance, G. B. Squires—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice Daniel N. Straup,; Justices W. M. McCarty and J. E. Frick; Clerk, H. W. Griffith—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

Senate: Republicans 18; total, 18.

House of Representatives: Democrats, 2; Republicans, 43; total, 45.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1900. Pres.	45 006	47,139	720	209	2,133 R
1904 Pres.	33,413	62,446	5,767	..	29,033 R
1908. Pres.	42,601	61,015	4,895	..	18,414 R

VERMONT.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Hisgen, Ind.	Burke, Dem.	Prouty, Rep.
Addison	446	2,986	74	34	461	3,534
Bennington	749	2,453	56	53	1,009	2,777
Caledonia	764	2,700	78	76	1,126	3,067
Chittenden	1,650	3,807	55	60	3,005	4,181
Essex	327	745	18	5	371	809
Franklin	1,048	2,360	80	43	1,590	3,535
Grand Isle	188	364	10	4	319	474
Lamoille	311	1,456	51	24	369	1,880
Orange	638	2,263	69	41	936	2,654
Orleans	384	2,535	24	19	458	3,325

VERMONT—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Hisgen, Ind.	Burke, Dem.	Prouty, Rep.
Rutland	1,542	5,643	103	167	1,916	6,063
Washington	1,610	3,825	71	130	2,160	4,521
Windham	906	3,738	46	68	1,239	4,142
Windsor	907	4,683	62	82	994	4,636
Total	11,496	39,552	799	804	15,953	45,598
Plurality	..	28,056	..	..	..	29,654
Per cent	21.78	75.12	1.60	1.50	..	..
Whole vote		52,651			54,367	

For Governor in 1908, Campbell, Pro., received 918 votes; Backus, Ind., 1,351; Dunbar, Soc., 547.

The vote for Governor in 1906 was: Clement, Dem., 26,912; Proctor, Rep., 42,392; Hanson, Pro., 733; Sullivan, Soc., 512.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, and Rutland. Emile Blais, Dem., 8,028; David J. Foster, Rep., 22,190; Edwin R. Towle, Pro., 449.

II. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. Andrew J. Sibley, Dem., 6,914; Frank Plumley, Rep., 22,868; W. V. McLaughlin, Pro., 393; Timothy Ivers, Soc., 11.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George H. Prouty; Lieutenant-Governor, John H. Mead; Secretary of State, Guy W. Bailey; Treasurer, Edward H. Deavitt; Auditor, Horace F. Graham; Bank Commissioner, Frank C. Williams: Attorney-General, J. G. Sargent; Superintendent of Education, Mason S. Stone; Commissioner of Insurance, E. H. Deavitt, and Guy W. Bailey; Commissioner of Agriculture, O. L. Martin—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John W. Rowell; Assistant Justices, Loveland Munson, John H. Watson, Seneca Haselton, George M. Powers; Clerk, M. E. Smilie—all Republicans, except Haselton.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	28	201	229
Democrats	2	39	41
Ind. Democrats	..	3	3
Ind. Republicans	..	1	1
Republican majority	26	158	184

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres.	10,927	41,481	....	....	*30,554 R
1876. Pres.	20,350	44,428	....	....	*24,078 R
1880. Pres.	18,316	45,567	....	....	*27,251 R
1884. Pres.	17,331	39,514	785	1,752	22,183 R
1888. Pres.	16,788	45,192	....	1,460	28,404 R
1890. Gov.	19,290	33,462	....	1,161	14,163 R
1892. Pres.	16,325	37,992	....	1,415	21,669 R
			Pop.		
1894. Gov.	14,142	42,663	740	457	28,521 R
			N. D.		
1896. Pres.	10,637	51,127	1,331	733	40,490 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Gov.	17,129	48,441	567	950	31,312 R
1900. Pres.	12,849	42,568	....	368	29,719 R
1902. Gov.	7,364	31,864	....	2,498	24,500 R
1904. Pres.	9,777	40,459	859	792	30,682 R
1906. Gov.	26,912	42,332	512	733	15,420 R
1908. Pres.	11,496	39,552	...	799	28,056 R

* Majority.

VIRGINIA.

Counties and Cities. (119.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1909.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Mann, Dem.	Kent, Rep.
Accomac	1,748	337	55	..	1,038	289
Albemarle	999	380	7	19	857	140
Alexandria C.	1,218	247	4	3	817	132
AlexandriaCo	354	165	...	2	201	73
Alleghany	422	483	54	8	349	325
Amelia	247	73	2	..	..	..
Amherst	849	164	1	1	673	41
Appomattox	633	117	2	..	595	50
Augusta	1,435	987	109	...	1,227	726
Bath	310	232	12	1	298	140
Bedford	1,272	463	45	1	988	175
Bland	339	397	4	..	355	299
Botetourt	809	793	11	..	777	787
Bristol City	405	187	5	2	391	137
Brunswick	507	123	5	..	492	82
Buchanan	395	635	..	..	293	402
Buckingham	676	333	2	..	564	215
Buena Vista C	137	80	1	1	177	71
Campbell	624	174	9	3	609	63
Caroline	494	326	6	..	..	..
Carroll	859	1,521	..	...	801	1,261
Charles City	99	84	..	..	97	28
Charlotte	537	242	4	1	605	206
Charlottesv'le	428	82	2	6	353	43
Chesterfield	608	167	11	6	443	99
Clarke	517	74	7	..	466	39
CliftonForgeC	402	133	7	6	343	147
Craig	364	224	5	..	372	176
Culpeper	962	233	2	..	678	111
Cumberland	374	68	..	...	302	34
Danville	963	206	14	6	609	124
Dickenson	551	671	..	3	419	489
Dinwiddie	445	157	1	..	402	68
Elizabeth C'y	679	253	10	5	571	142
Essex	364	123	..	..	292	25
Fairfax	1,143	404	10	3	770	237
Fauquier	1,254	363	4	1	945	138
Floyd	390	1,149	4	..	318	634
Fluvanna	450	135	..	..	433	80
Franklin	1,218	1,101	1	..	1,111	979
Frederick	866	354	25	...	632	203
Fredericksb'g	285	252	4	..	420	164
Giles	705	605	14	2	709	478
Gloucester	477	94	..	1	437	96
Goochland	294	246	2	4	262	135
Grayson	844	1,243	..	..	834	1,106
Greene	252	366	..	..	196	237
Greenesville	273	77	3	3	212	77
Halifax	1,268	650	8	3	1,165	268
Hanover	522	204	6	3	456	109
Henrico	626	217	3	1	529	195
Henry	761	716	7	4	659	482
Highland	292	305	21	..	227	215
Isle of Wight	530	199	..	..	516	116
James City	132	62	2	..	146	51
King George	296	199	..	1	211	121
King and Q'n	349	181	2	..	273	54
King William	276	228	4	..	205	115
Lancaster	468	122	3	..	..	..
Lee	805	1,334	3	7	1,162	1,384
Loudoun	1,570	447	66	1	1,108	314
Louisa	692	290	6	2	520	94
Lunenburg	413	105	1	1	307	43
Lynchburg C.	962	473	13	1	743	121
Madison	466	305	1	..	357	239
Manchester	363	114	1	7	355	65
Mathews	577	86	4	..	364	69
Mecklenburg	1,000	252	6	1	666	180
Middlesex	413	164	..	..	322	93
Montgomery	734	795	11	..	685	618
Nansemond	857	271	11	1	808	181
Nelson	742	308	5	.	592	164
New Kent	193	159	..	2	142	71
Norfolk City	2,271	991	20	10	2,401	698
Norfolk Co.	879	739	..	...	721	616
NewportN'ws	791	498	5	24	947	495
Northampton	673	174	11	..	592	215
North'mber'd	410	185	2	..	371	110
Nottoway	481	118	10	1	506	58

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

Counties and Cities.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1909.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Mann, Dem.	Kent, Rep.
Orange	587	198	8	..	376	92
Page	804	802	14	4	608	374
Patrick	723	1,092	..	3	667	789
Petersburg	905	205	4	..	724	160
Pittsylvania	1,472	962	9	1	1,011	522
Portsmouth	1,154	407	3	6	1,258	392
Powhatan	225	146	..	..	206	120
Prince Edward	561	117	3	..	517	79
Prince George	171	88	..	..	126	30
Princess Anne	403	99	..	..	341	29
Prince William	738	200	9	..	448	111
Pulaski	714	780	5	6	659	560
Radford City	204	141	4	4	207	99
Rappahannock	433	158	2	..	279	70
Richmond City	4,143	1,135	24	30	3,876	631
Richmond Co.	338	205	..	1	295	115
Roanoke City	1,408	593	3	2	1,901	609
Roanoke Co.	732	426	26	..	..	..
Rockbridge	1,000	810	10	4	..	..
Rockingham	1,736	1,581	103	2	1,413	1,100
Russell	827	1,173	8	2	693	890
Scott	1,145	1,781	..	...	960	1,395
Shenandoah	1,295	1,449	18	6	1,139	1,171
Smyth	906	1,350	4	1	878	1,108
Southampton	818	206	10	1	740	87
Spottsylvania	346	282	13	..	474	239
Stafford	406	474	..	..	335	275
Staunton	514	347	55	1	526	342
Surry	269	82	1	1	307	59
Sussex	412	115	..	..	384	88
Tazewell	809	1,398	7	9	637	977
Warren	562	209	13	..	404	166
Warwick	101	58	1	..	107	25
Washington	1,558	1,741	18	3	1,173	1,223
Westmoreland	353	161	..	..	294	113
Williamsburg	120	48	2	..	113	51
Winchester	449	266	26	..	342	246
Wise	993	1,527	4	9	720	1,162
Wythe	950	1,487	..	..	875	1,200
York	214	61	6	..	196	61
Total	82,946	52,573	1,111	255	68,750	36,249
Plurality	30,373	..	..	..	32,501	..
Per cent	60.61	38.35	.81	.27	63.77	34.08
Scattering	....				1,377	
Whole vote	137,066				106,376	

For Governor, 1909, Dennett, Soc. Lab., received 1,377 votes.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 359 votes; Corrigan, Soc. L., 56.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 51 votes; Watson, Pop., 105; Preston, Soc. Lab., 25.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Accomac, Carolina, Essex, Gloucester, King and Queen, Lancaster, Matthews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania, Westmoreland, and the City of Fredericksburg. Wm. A. Jones, Dem., 9,733; Wise, Rep., 3,288.

II. Counties of Charles City, Elizabeth City, Isle of Wight, James City, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton, Surry, Warwick, York, and the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Williamsburg, and Newport News. Harry L. Maynard, Dem., 7,358; Groner, Rep., 3,086.

III. Counties of Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William, New Kent, and the cities of Richmond and Manchester. John Lamb, Dem., 8,105; George A. Hanson, Rep., 2,439.

IV. Counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenesville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Sussex, and the City of Petersburg. Francis R. Lassiter, Dem., 7,200.

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

V. Counties of Carroll, Floyd, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania, and the City of Danville. E. W. Saunders, Dem., 7,079; Parsons, Rep., 6,988.

VI. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Halifax, Montgomery, Roanoke, and the cities of Lynchburg, Radford, and Roanoke. Carter Glass, Dem., 8,807; Hartman, Rep., 3,421.

VII. Counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren, and the cities of Charlottesville and Winchester. James Hay, Dem., 9,560; Pritchard, Rep., 5,652.

VIII. Counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford, and the City of Alexandria. Carlin, Dem., 10,182; Gregg, Rep., 2,597.

IX. Counties of Bland, Buchanan, Craig, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe, and the City of Bristol. Byars, Dem., 11,592; Campbell Siemp, Rep., 15,693.

X. Counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge, and the cities of Staunton and Buena Vista. Hal. D. Flood, Dem., 10,140; Franklin, Rep., 5,281.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	34	86	120
Independents and Republicans	6	14	20
Democratic majority	28	72	100

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William H. Mann, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, J. T. Ellyson; Secretary of Commonwealth, B. O. James; First Auditor, Morton Marye; Treasurer, A. W. Harman, Jr.; Superintendent of Instructions, J. D. Eggleston; Attorney-General, Samuel W. Williams; Commissioner of Agriculture, George W. Koiner; Commissioner of Insurance, Joseph Button—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, James Keith; Justices, S. G. Whittle, John A. Buchanan, George M. Harrison, and Richard H. Cardwell; Clerk of the Court, H. Stewart Jones—all Democrats.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. Pres	91,654	93,468	....	....	1,814 R
1876. Pres	101,208	76,093	....	....	25,115 D
1880 Pres	{96,449 / 31,527}	84,020	....	....	*31,527 H
1884. Pres	145,497	139,356	....	138	6,141 D
1885. Gov	152,544	136,510	....	....	16,034 D
1888. Pres	151,977	150,438	....	1,678	†1,539 D
1889. Gov	162,654	120,477	....	897	†42,177 D
			N. D.		
1892. Pres	163,977	113,262	12,275	2,738	†50,715 D
			Pop.		
1893. Gov	127,940	....	81,239	6,962	†39,726 D
1896. Pres	154,709	135,368	2,129	2,350	†19,341 D
1897. Gov	109,655	56,840	....	2,743	†52,815 D
1900. Pres	146,080	115,865	....	2,150	†30,215 D
1901. Gov	116,682	81,366	....	1,896	35,316 D
1904. Pres	80,648	47,880	....	1,383	32,768 D
1905. Gov	83,544	45,795	*Soc.*	....	†37,749 D
1908. Pres	82,946	52,573	255	1,111	30,373 D

* Hancock's actual majority in the State, the Democratic and Readjuster vote both being for him. † Plurality.

WASHINGTON.

Counties. (37.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Pattison, Dem.	Cosgrove, Rep.
Adams	714	1,033	45	58	750	1,033
Asotin	365	648	38	36	338	993
Benton	465	891	34	151	479	913
Chehalis	1,248	3,128	86	712	1,186	3,422
Chelan	871	1,639	66	160	851	1,776
Clallam	428	938	11	187	459	987
Clarke	1,250	3,416	104	335	1,136	2,525
Columbia	585	887	48	25	632	872
Cowlitz	617	1,573	28	172	623	1,619
Douglas	1,540	1,942	43	191	1,559	2,017
Ferry	393	467	11	115	402	512
Franklin	485	643	27	56	470	688
Garfield	333	556	13	40	354	601
Island	192	450	28	99	157	505
Jefferson	417	859	11	66	392	885
King	14,644	22,297	836	2,173	13,939	23,632
Kitsap	850	1,819	74	494	751	1,987
Kittitas	985	1,752	64	314	1,002	1,772
Klickitat	570	1,245	46	173	549	1,328
Lewis	1,412	3,170	120	528	1,472	3,214
Lincoln	1,443	2 025	73	124	1,453	2,107
Mason	318	553	22	80	322	587
Okanogan	1,074	1,368	22	307	1,028	1,530
Pacific	483	1,492	21	153	537	1,470
Pierce	4,936	10,935	463	1,626	4,701	11,586
San Juan	178	581	10	111	143	621
Skagit	1,449	2,924	113	690	1,367	3,110
Skamania	143	310	7	54	119	350
Snohomish	2,974	5,659	567	958	2,700	5,913
Spokane	6,559	11,719	496	1,184	6,869	11,700
Stevens	1,564	2,546	120	646	1,554	2,613
Thurston	964	1,940	110	367	985	2,001
Wahkiakum	150	485	3	46	132	495
Walla Walla	1,660	2,843	71	102	1,881	2,670
Whatcom	2,398	4,955	296	963	2,273	5,341
Whitman	2,386	3,376	315	337	2,946	3,053
Yakima	1,650	3,998	258	344	1,615	4,032
Total	58,691	106062	4,700	14,177	58,126	110190
Plurality	..	47.371	..	..	...	52,064
Per cent	32. 85	57. 93	2. 30	7. 72	33. 62	62. 56
Whole vote	183,879				176,141	

For Governor 1908, Boomer, Soc., received 4,311 votes; Caton, Pro., 3,514.

For Governor 1904: Turner, Dem., 59,119; Mead, Rep., 75,278; Soc., 7,420; Pro., 2,782; Soc. L., 1,070.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 249 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

District:

I. Miller, Dem., 26,089; Humphrey, Rep., 39,643; Sherwood, Pro., 26; Burgess, Soc., 1,468.

II. Brown, Dem., 12,006; Cushman, Rep., 29,850; Herman, Soc., 892.

III. Goodyear, Dem., 23,227; Pointdexter, Rep., 38,369; Reinert, Soc., 1,280.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, M. E. Hay, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, vacant, Secretary of State, I. M. Howell, Rep.; Treasurer, John G. Lewis, Rep.; Audltor, C. W. Clausen, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry Dewey, Rep.; Attorney-General, W. P. Bell, Rep.; Com. Public Lands, E. W. Ross, Rep.; Com. Insurance, J. H. Schively, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank J. Rudkin; Associate Justices, R. O. Dunbar, H. D. Crow, M. A. Fullerton, W. Mount, M. F. Gose, S. J. Chadwick.—all Reps., except Chadwick; Clerk, C. S. Reinhart.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	39	89	128
Democrats	3	6	9
Republican majority	36	83	119

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1892. President	29,802	36,460	19,165	2,542	*6,658 R
			Soc.		
1908. President	58,691	106,062	14,177	4,700	47,371 R

* Plurality.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties. (55.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Bennett, Dem.	Glasscock, Rep.
Barbour	1,634	2,072	78	27	1,685	2,012
Berkeley	2,563	2,675	100	14	2,606	2,641
Boone	1,031	994	7	58	1,032	995
Braxton	2,565	2,365	102	15	2,573	2,365
Brooke	1,074	1,374	58	57	1,147	1,310
Cabell	4,467	4,900	160	111	4,665	4,738
Calhoun	1,212	1,006	44	6	1,243	975
Clay	825	1,320	68	21	832	1,317
Doddridge	990	1,773	46	28	1,045	1,720
Fayette	3,819	5,874	282	464	4,082	5,594
Gilmer	1,512	989	56	1	1,587	918
Grant	336	1,305	25	4	421	1,220
Greenbrier	2,682	2,415	49	46	2,742	2,366
Hampshire	1,773	683	19	1	1,910	561
Hancock	719	1,185	60	20	733	1,179
Hardy	1,219	646	1	4	1,284	593
Harrison	4,004	4,946	397	86	4,404	4,542
Jackson	1,950	2,615	37	19	1,994	2,579
Jefferson	2,490	1,255	76	1	2,519	1,236
Kanawha	7,117	9,663	345	624	7,585	9,018
Lewis	1,832	2,239	149	19	2,081	2,028
Lincoln	1,732	2,202	58	6	1,750	2,183
Logan	1,399	730	11	33	1,409	723
Marion	3,961	4,368	344	222	4,251	4,095
Marshall	2,498	3,680	220	238	2,855	3,415
Mason	1,928	3,116	24	56	2,009	3,063
Mercer	3,006	4,229	24	36	3,468	3,787
Mineral	1,512	1,986	66	17	1,619	1,893
Mingo	1,520	2,058	9	9	1,554	2,028
Monongalia	1,758	3,131	172	187	1,972	2,908
Monroe	1,521	1,523	29	1	1,507	1,480
Morgan	541	1,134	37	4	567	1,115
McDowell	1,916	6,176	45	..	2,491	5,598
Nicholas	1,730	1,795	139	..	1,781	1,763
Ohio	6,497	7,312	153	441	7,550	6,381
Pendleton	1,193	898	3	..	1,204	884
Pleasants	921	987	41	4	936	970
Pocahontas	1,300	1,687	73	8	1,366	1,615
Preston	1,454	3,928	144	81	1,643	3,748
Putnam	1,726	2,098	36	50	1,760	2,073
Raleigh	1,891	2,530	44	122	2,033	2,414
Randolph	2,645	2,363	142	110	2,829	2,220
Ritchie	1,346	2,242	222	38	1,430	2,181
Roane	1,868	2,334	43	9	1,907	2,309
Summers	2,123	1,940	35	3	2,207	1,856
Taylor	1,552	2,106	129	46	1,772	1,901
Tucker	1,265	1,886	122	18	1,380	1,783
Tyler	1,355	2,113	113	69	1,441	2,032
Upshur	846	2,571	174	9	933	2,502
Wayne	2,590	2,410	32	9	2,610	2,392
Webster	1,196	932	32	6	1,216	914
Wetzel	2,874	2,235	96	85	2,953	2,179
Wirt	1,012	1,028	29	7	1,060	1,013
Wood	4,063	4,596	96	127	4,439	4,238
Wyoming	827	1,251	44	2	837	1,244
Total	111418	137869	5.139	3,679	118909	130807
Plurality	..	26,451	..	..	..	11,898
Per cent	43.14	53.43	1.99	1.43	46.08	50.69
Whole vote.	258,151				257,991	

For President, 1904, Watson, Pop., had 337 votes.

For President in 1900, Woolley, Pro., received 1,692 votes; Debs, Soc., 268; Barker, Pop., 274.

For President, 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 46 votes. The scattering vote for Governor was: Soc., 3,308; Pro., 4,967.

For Governor: in 1904 John Cornwell, Dem., 112,457; W. M. O. Dawson, Rep., 121,540; J. W. Bedford, Pro., 3,999; J. M. Eskey, Soc., 1,279. Dawson's plurality, 9,083.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

Districts.

I. Counties of Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marshall, Ohio, and Wetzel. W. R. Hubbard, Rep., re-elected.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Continued*

II. Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Marion, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker. B. H. Heiner, Dem., 22,771; G. C. Sturgis, Rep., 25,332; Harring, Pro., 1,621; Woodley, Soc., 476.

III. Counties of Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Summers, Upshur, Webster. Andrew Price, Dem., 23,355; J. H. Gaines, Rep., 29,268; Hill, Pro., 1,247; Bennett, Soc., 1,153.

IV. Counties of Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Wirt, Wood, Braxton, Doddridge, Gilmer, and Tyler. W. O. Parsons, Dem., 19,095; H. C. Woodyard, Rep., 16,310; Williamson, Pro., 812; McDougal, Soc., 313.

V. Counties of Cabell, Lincoln, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Putnam, Raleigh, Wyoming, Wayne, Boone, Mingo, and Logan. L. H. Clarke, Dem., 24,778; J. A. Hughes, Rep., 31,958; Miller, Pro., 414; Crouch, Soc., 381.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Wm. E. Glasscock; Secretary of State, Stuart F. Reed; Treasurer, E. L. Long; Auditor, John S. Darst; Attorney-General, Wm. G. Conley; Superintendent of Schools, M. P. Shawkey; Com. of Agriculture, J. Millan—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, Henry Brannon, Rep.; Associate Justices, George Poffenbarger, Rep.; L. Judson Williams, Rep.; Ira E. Robinson, Rep.; Clerk, W. B. Mathews, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	24	60	84
Democrats	6	26	32
Prohibition	..	..	..
Republican majority.	18	34	52

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	29,537	32,283	....	....	2,746 R
1876. President	56,565	42,001	....	....	14,564 D
1880. President	57,391	46,243	2,079	...	*11,148 D
1884. President	67,317	63,096	805	939	*4,221 D
			U. Lab.		
1888. President	78,677	78,171	1,508	1,084	506 D
			Pop.		
1892. President	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145	4,174 D
			N. D.		*Plu.*
1896. Governor	93,974	105,477	....	1,054	11,503 R
1896. President	92,927	104,414	677	1,203	11,487 R
1900. Governor	100,226	118,807	....	1,373	18,581 R
1900 President	98,807	119,829	....	1,592	21,022 R
1904. President	100,850	132,608	....	4,413	31,758 R
1908 President	111,418	137,869	3,679	5,139	26,451 R
1908. Governor	118,909	130,807	....	....	11,898 R

* Plurality.

WISCONSIN.

Counties. (70.)	President, 1908.				Governor. 1908.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Aylward, Dem.	Davidson, Rep.
Adams	436	1,167	56	213	402	1,186
Ashland	1,582	2,259	110	32	1,563	2,211
Barron	1,266	3,247	243	128	992	3,434
Bayfield	569	1,957	72	174	500	1,985
Brown	3,353	4,947	129	516	3,249	4,944
Buffalo	1,027	1,937	56	20	982	1,933
Burnett	296	1,181	93	65	241	1,268
Calumet	1,711	1,576	30	85	1,676	1,567
Chippewa	2,203	3,526	148	90	2,160	3,491
Clark	1,576	3,491	152	92	1,503	3,477
Columbia	2,363	4,072	198	140	2,341	4,046
Crawford	1,586	2,041	72	63	1,602	2,014
Dane	7,818	9,441	489	256	7,815	9,341
Dodge	5,883	4,015	162	63	6,033	3,762
Door	778	2,463	53	37	643	2,481
Douglas	1,715	3,509	257	653	1,616	3,612
Dunn	914	3,297	162	119	713	3,369
Eau Claire	1,859	3,980	173	158	1,842	3,903
Florence	102	541	19	5	105	541

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Aylward, Dem.	Davidson, Rep.
Fond du Lac	5,194	5,872	244	230	5,231	5,676
Forest	324	1,028	31	46	283	1,030
Grant	3,696	4,989	288	83	3,666	4,883
Green	1,856	2,617	209	122	1,915	2,429
Green Lake	1,608	2,094	63	32	1,637	2,018
Iowa	2,077	2,986	238	12	2,076	2,933
Iron	314	1,134	43	42	292	1,118
Jackson	631	2 603	65	40	520	2,660
Jefferson	4,492	3,207	161	70	4,580	3,058
Juneau	1,691	2,454	77	37	1,625	2,498
Kenosha	2,006	3,409	239	607	2,029	3,349
Kewanee	1,731	1,590	37	63	1,714	1,603
La Crosse	4,054	4,382	189	112	3,970	4,399
La Fayette	2,100	2,832	105	24	2,079	2,844
Langlade	1,340	1,921	64	33	1,367	1,807
Lincoln	1,813	2,308	63	99	1,849	2,276
Manitowoc	3,952	4,126	61	947	3,993	4,098
Marathon	4,703	5,258	133	276	4,804	5,089
Marinette	1,597	3,454	235	154	1,451	3,477
Marquette	798	1,555	44	17	831	1,521
Milwaukee	26,000	28,625	1,286	17,496	26,917	26,243
Monroe	2,155	3,304	136	91	2,117	3,304
Oconto	1,453	3,020	75	114	1,508	2,944
Oneida	688	1,536	28	354	684	1,453
Outagamie	4,288	5,079	209	118	4,366	4,971
Ozaukee	1,856	1,216	27	60	1,913	1,117
Pepin	447	1,010	36	5	444	995
Pierce	978	2,988	150	56	837	2,984
Polk	816	2,788	146	121	570	3,024
Portage	2,362	3,269	112	50	2,386	3,266
Price	609	1,738	79	236	546	1,707
Racine	3,688	5,490	429	794	4,035	5,029
Richland	1,689	2,464	289	51	1,724	2,343
Rock	3,227	7,839	391	265	3 130	7,781
Rusk	532	1,431	48	96	442	1,439
St. Croix	1,773	3,228	98	83	1,650	3,325
Sauk	2,571	3,854	294	35	2,536	3,788
Sawyer	299	815	18	19	260	849
Shawano	1,750	3,349	102	40	1,709	3,344
Sheboygan	4,405	5,948	245	752	4,486	5,833
Taylor	924	1,627	42	82	896	1,601
Trempealeau	1,085	3,733	117	22	1,122	3,616
Vernon	1,561	4,114	188	39	1,539	4,122
Vilas	278	794	18	33	262	794
Walworth	1,960	4,151	487	73	1,846	4,263
Washburn	396	1,114	35	69	318	1,134
Washington	2,625	2,588	41	77	2,667	2,491
Waukesha	3,206	4,758	346	197	3,282	4,546
Waupaca	1,483	4,785	239	143	1,505	4,728
Waushara	507	2,821	114	82	515	2,749
Winnebago	5,511	6,797	412	288	5,387	6,814
Wood	2,498	3,013	132	274	2,523	3,007
Total	166632	247747	11,572	28,176	165977	242935
Plurality	..	81,115	..	..	..	76,958
Per cent	36.66	54.53	2.55	6.20	36.88	55.20
Scattering					8	
Whole vote	454,435				449,656	

For Governor in 1908: Cox, Pro., received 11,760 votes; Brown, Soc., 28,583; Bottama, Soc. Lab., 393.

For Governor in 1906: Eaton, Pro., received 8,211 votes; Gaylord, Soc. Dem., 24,437: Rosass, Soc. L., 455.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 530 votes; Corrigan, Soc. L., 223.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab, received 314 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Peck, Dem., 175,263; La Follette, Rep., 226,995; Arnold, Soc., 24,116; Schofield, N. Rep., 11,920.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908

Districts.

I. Counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Green, La Fayette. H. A. Moehlenpah, Dem., 14,018; Henry A. Cooper, Rep., 26,728; J. H. Berkey, Pro, 1,576; W. A. Jacobs, Soc., 1,791.

II. Counties of Jefferson, Dane, Columbia, Green, Lake, Marquette, Adams, James E. Jones, Dem., 17,748; John M. Nelson, Rep., 20,926; W. A. Hall, Sr., Soc. Dem., 368.

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Grant, Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Juneau, Vernon, and Iowa. James W. Murphy, Dem., 16,004; Arthur W. Kopp, Rep., 21,409; Hardcastle, Pro., 918.

IV. County of Milwaukee (part). W. J. Kershaw, Dem., 14,370; William J. Cary, Rep., 15,509; E. T. Melnes, Soc., 9,788.

V. Counties of Milwaukee (part) and Waukesha. G. H. Daubner, Dem., 12,871; William H. Stafford, Rep., 16,394; Albert F. Welch, Soc., 11,279.

VI. Counties of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee. Charles H. Weisse, Dem., 23,317; George Spratt, Rep., 16,184; Edward Damrow, Soc., 866.

VII. Counties of Pepin, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Eau Claire, Clark, Monroe, and La Crosse. B. F. Keeler, Dem., 11,466; John J. Esch, Rep., 25,193; Wm. Gray, Soc., 372.

VIII. Counties of Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet, and Manitowoc. Lyman J. Nash, Dem., 14,984; John H. Davidson, Rep., 23,097; Martin Georgensen, Soc., 1,389; B. E. Van Keuren, Pro., 851.

IX. Counties of Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Outagamie, Wood, Oconto, and Marinette. Luther Lindauer, Dem., 15,249; Gustav Kuesterman, Rep., 18,562; J. E. Harris, Soc., 788.

X. Counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland, and Wood. W. M. Ruggles, Dem., 16,884; E. A. Morse, Rep., 25,952.

XI. Counties of Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Pierce, Polk, Sawyer, St. Croix, Washburn, and Gates. J. S. Konkel, Dem., 10,467; Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep., 30,104; E. B. Harris, Soc., 1,117.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J. O. Davidson; Lieutenant-Governor, John Strange; Secretary of State, James A. Frear; Treasurer, Andrew H. Dahl; Attorney-General, Frank L. Gilbert; Superintendent of Education, C. P. Cary; Commissioner of Insurance, Geo. E. Beedle—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John B. Winslow, Dem.; Associate Justices, Wm. H. Tienlin, Dem.; R. G. Siebecker, Dem.; J. E. Dodge, Dem., Roujet D. Marshall, Rep.; J. C. Kerwin, Rep.; John Barnes, Dem.; Clerk, Clarence Kellogg, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*Assembly.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	28	80	108
Democrats	4	17	21
Social Dem	1	3	4
Republican majority	23	60	83

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. President.	86,477	104,988	....	....	18,511 R
1876. President.	123,919	130,069	1,506	....	6,150 R
1880. President.	114,634	144,397	7,980	....	29,763 R
1884. President.	146,459	161,157	4,598	7,656	14,698 R
			U. Lab.		
1888. President.	155,232	176,553	8,552	14,277	21,321 R
			Pop.		
1892. President.	177,335	170,791	9,909	13,132	6,544 D
1894. Governor.	142,250	196,150	25,604	11,240	53,900 R
1896. President.	165,523	268,135	....	7,509	102,612 R
1898. Governor.	135,353	173,137	8,577	8,078	37,784 R
			S. L.		
1900. Governor.	160,764	264,420	6,590	9,707	103,656 R
1900. President.	159,285	265,866	524	10,124	106,581 R
1902. Governor.	145,818	193,417	15,970	9,647	47,599 R
1904. President.	124,107	280,164	28,220	9,770	156,057 R
1906. Governor.	103,311	183,558	24,437	8,211	80,247 R
				Soc.	
1908. Governor.	165,977	242,935	28,583	11,760	76,958 R
1908. President.	166,632	247,747	28,170	11,572	81,115 R

WYOMING.

Counties. (13.)	President, 1908.		Governor, 1906.		
	Bryan Dem.	Taft Rep.	Keister, Dem.	Brooks Rep.	O'N'll, Soc.
Albany	1,152	1,335	767	1,342	204
Big Horn	1 648	2,638	881	1,807	43
Carbon	1,430	1,651	731	1,579	4
Converse	715	1,030	417	1,023	89
Crook	799	1,068	363	747	17
Fremont	1,190	1,838	1,271	722	49
Johnson	604	781	500	666	21
Laramie	2,523	2,965	1,317	2,533	14
Natrona	461	835	399	664	74
Sheridan	1,539	2,158	548	1,010	125
Sweetwater	837	1,299	951	1,411	261
Uinta	1,731	2,525	1,075	2,259	464
Weston	478	723	263	633	5
Total	14,918	20,846	9,483	16,396	1,310
Plurality	...	5,928	..	6,913	..
Per cent	39.69	55.4	34.69	59.99	5.32
Scattering	....		146		
Whole vote	37,609		27,329		

For President in 1908, Chafin, Pro., received 66 votes; Debs, Soc., 1,715; Hisgen, Ind., 64.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1908.

White, Dem., 13,643; Frank W. Mondell, Rep., 21,531; Morgan, Soc., 2,486.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, B. B. Brooks; Secretary of State, Wm. R. Schnitger; Treasurer, Edward Gillitte; Auditor, Leroy Grant; Adjutant-General, P. A. Gatchell; Attorney-General, W. E. Mullen, Supt. of Education, A. D. Cook—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Chas. M. Potter; Associate Justices, Cyrus Beard, Richard H. Scott; Clerk, W. H. Kelly—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	21	45	66
Democrats	2	5	7
Republican majority	19	40	59

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1890. Governor	7,153	8,879	....	....	1,726 R
1892. President	....	8,454	7,722	530	732 R
1892. Governor	8,442	7,446	....	416	1,691 D-P
					Plu.
1896. President	10,655	10,072	....	136	583 D
1900. President	10,164	14,482	...	....	4,318 R
			Soc.		
1902. Governor	10,017	14,483	552	....	4,466 R
1904. President	8,904	20,467	1,077	....	11,563 R
1906. Governor	9,483	16,396	1,310	....	6,913 R
1908. President	14,918	20,846	1,715	....	5,928 R

HAWAII.

At the Territorial election held 1906 for Delegate to Congress, E. B. McClanahan, Dem., received 3,824 votes; J. K. Kalanianole, Rep., 5,698; C. K. Notley, H. R., 2,889.

Present Territorial Government: Governor, Walter F. Frear; Secretary of Territory, Ernest A. Mottemith; Treasurer, David L. Conkling; Delegate in Congress, Jonah Kalanianole; Attorney-General, C. R. Hemenway. Judiciary: Alfred S. Hartwell, Chief Justice; Associates, Sidney M. Ballou and A. A. Wilder; Clerk, Henry Smith; U. S. District Judge, Sanford B. Dole; U. S. District-Attorney, J. J. Dunne; E. R. Stackable, Collector of Customs.

In the Territorial Legislature the Republicans have 30 on joint ballot, Democrats 13, Home Rulers 2.

PORTO RICO.

Governor, G. R. Colton; Secretary, George C. Ward; Treasurer, W. J. Gromer; Auditor, A. P. Sawyer; Attorney-General, H. M. Hoyt; Commissioner of Education, E. G. Dexter; Commissioner of the Interior, I. H. Grahame; Resident Commissioner of Territory at Washington, Tulio Larrinaga.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Jose C. Hernandez; Justices, Emilio del Toro, Jose Figueros, James H. McLeary, Adolph G. Wolf; U. S. District Judge, B. S. Rodey; U. S. District-Attorney, Jose R. F. Savage.

The Insular Legislature consists of an upper and lower house. The lower house is the elective branch and has 35 members, five from each of seven districts. All belong to the Unionist party. The Legislature sits for sixty days each year, the sessions beginning on the second Monday in January.

LIST OF OFFICIALS AND SALARIES.

NOTICE.—The incoming City Officials recently elected not having announced their appointments at time this edition of the ALMANAC was printed the following list is subject to change. The new appointments will appear in a later issue.

Mayor.—William J. Gaynor ($15,000).

Secretary.—F. M. O'Brien, 6 City Hall ($6,000.)

Bureau of Licenses.—1 City Hall.

Borough Presidents.

Manhattan.—George McAneny, 10 City Hall ($7,500); Bernard Downing, *Secretary* ($4,000).

Bronx.—Cyrus C. Miller ($7,500), 3d Ave. and 177th St.; George Donnelly, *Secretary* ($4,000).

Brooklyn.—Alfred E. Steers ($7,500), 16 Boro' Hall; R. P. Haskell, *Secretary* ($4,000).

Queens.—Lawrence Gresser ($5,000), L. I. City; John M. Cragen, *Secretary* ($4,000).

Richmond.—George Cromwell ($5,000), New Brighton. Maybury F. Fleming, *Secretary* ($2,500).

Aldermen.

President—John Purroy Mitchel ($5,000). *Vice-Chairman*—T. P. Sullivan. *City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen*—P. J. Scully ($7,000). Joseph F. Prendergast, 1st *Deputy* ($5,000). *Chief Clerk*—John T. Oakley ($5,000). Aldermen receive $2,000 salary per year.

BOROUGHS AND DISTRICTS.

Manhattan.—1, William Drescher; 2, Michael Stapleton; 3, Timothy P. Sullivan; 4, James J. Smith; 5, Joseph M. Hannon; 6, Frank J. Dotzler; 7, Frank L. Dowling; 8, Max S. Levine; 9, William C. Towen; 10, Edwin W. Sohmer; 11, Louis Wendel, Jr.; 12, William P. Kenneally; 13, J. McCann; 14, J. Loos; 15, Niles R. Becker; 16, T. F. Baldwin; 17, J. Schloss; 18, J. J. Nugent; 19, W. D. Brush; 20, J. J. Reardon; 21, Bryant Willard; 22, M. J. Volkmann; 23, J. N. Boschen; 24, J. A. Bolles; 25, C. Delaney; 26, T. B. Johnson; 27 W. J. Desmond; 28, Courtlandt Nicoll; 29, John F. Walsh; 30, Ralph Folks; 31, Percy L. Davis; 32, L. A. Von Nostrand; 33, Sam'l Marx.

Bronx.—34, L. J. Fagan; 35, P. Sheridan; 36, J. J. Mulhearn; 37, John J. Hickey; 38, A. W. Herbst; 39, J. Hamilton; 40, W. H. Finley; 41, Waldo S. Godwin.

Brooklyn.—42, R. F. Downing; 43, M. Carberry 44, F. A. Cunningham; 45, J. S Gaynor; 46, J. R. Weston; 47, John Diemer; 48, W. J. Heffernan; 49, F. P. Kenney; 50, J. J. Meagher; 51, J. E. Campbell; 52, D. R. Coleman; 53, J. D. Gunther; 54, J. H. Finnigan; 55, T. J. McAleer; 56, T. F. Burton; 57, L. M. Potter; 58, O. Grant Esterbrook; 59, G. A. Morrison; 60, J. F. Hoertz; 61, F. P. Bent; 62, G. Markert; 63, E. Eichhorn; 64, H. F. Grimm; 65, A. S. Drescher.

Queens.—66, D. Ehlutholt; 67, E. Brady; 68, A. Dujat; 69, Frederick Snell; 70, W. A. Shipley.

Richmond.—71, W. Fink; 72, D. T. Cornell; 73, Charles P. Cole.

Coroners.—Criminal Courts Building.

Manhattan.—Israel L. Feinberg, James E. Winterbottom, Herman W. Holtzhauser, Herman Hellenstein. ($6,000 each).

Chief Clerk. J. E. Bausch ($3,000).

Bronx.—Jacob Shongut and Albert F Schwannecke ($6,000 each).

Brooklyn.—Alex. J. Rooney and Edward Glinnen ($6,000 each).

Queens.—Gustav J. Schaefer and A. S. Ambler, College Point, L. I. ($4,000 each).

Richmond.—W. H. Jackson, New Brighton, S. I. ($4,000).

Department of Finance.—Stewart Building.

Comptroller.—William A. Prendergast ($15,000).

Deputies.—N. T. Phillips, ————————($7,500)

Assistant Deputy.—Hubert L. Smith ($6,000).

Auditor of Accounts.————————($5,000).

Receiver of Taxes.—Manhattan, David E. Austen ($7,000). *Deputy.*—Bronx—J. B. Underhill ($2,500). Brooklyn—James B. Bouck ($4,000). Queens—George H. Creed ($2,500). Richmond—John De Morgan ($2,500).

Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.—Manhattan—Peter Aitken ($4,000).

City Paymaster.—John H. Timmerman, 83 Chambers Street ($6,000).

Collector of Assessments and Arrears.—Daniel Moynahan ($4,000). *Deputy.*—Brooklyn—John M. Gray.

Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics—Charles S. Hervey ($6,000).

CITY CHAMBERLAIN.—————————63 Stewart Building ($12,000).

Deputy.—Henry J. Walsh ($5,000).

Public Works and Other Departments.—*Commissioner Public Works.*—Manhattan—John Clonghen ($6,000); Jas. J. Hagan, *Assist.* ($5,000). Bronx—Thomas W. Whittle ($5,000). Brooklyn—Louis H. Pounds ($6,000). Queens—Jos. Sullivan ($4,000). Richmond—L. L. Tribus ($8,000).

Bureau of Highways.—Manhattan—G. F. Scannell, *Supt.* ($5,000); Geo. W. Tillson, *Chief Engineer* ($6,000). Bronx.—J. A. Briggs, *Chief Eng.* ($7,500).

Bureau of Sewers.—Manhattan—Frank J. Goodwin ($5,000); Horace Loomis, *Chief Engineer* ($6,000). Bronx—Thomas H. O'Neill, *Supt.* ($4,000). Brooklyn—Wm. J. Taylor, *Supt.* ($5,000).

Bureau Public Bldgs. and Offices.—Manhattan—John R. Voorhis, *Supt.* ($5,000). Bronx—Roger Bligh, *Supt.* ($4,000). Brooklyn—J. Lawrence, *Supt.* ($5,000).

Supt. Baths and Public Comfort.—Manhattan—Vacant ($2,550). Br'klyn—W. H. Hale ($2,550).

Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.—John H. O'Brien ($7,500). *Deputy.*—M. F. Loughman ($6,000). Bronx—C. C. Marrin. ($4,000). Br'klyn—W. C. Cozier ($5,500), Queens—C. C. Wissel ($3,000). Richmond—John E. Bowe ($2,500).

Commissioner of Bridges—J. W. Stevenson $7,500). *Deputy*—J. H. Little ($4,500). *Chief Engineer*—Kingsley L. Martin, ($10,000). *Sec'y*—E. E. Schiff ($4,000).

Commissioner of Street Cleaning.—W. H. Edwards ($7,500). *Deputy*—Manhattan—J. J. Hogan ($5,000). *Chief Clerk*—John J. O'Brien ($3,600).

Tenement-House Commissioner.—44 East 23d St.—E. J. Butler ($7,500). *Deputies.*—Manhattan—Wm. H. Abbott, Jr.; Brooklyn J. McKeown ($4 000 each). Bronx.—*Supt.*, William B. Calvert ($3,000).

Department of Police.

Central Office, Grand and Centre Streets.

Commissioner.—William F. Baker ($7,500).

Secretary—Thomas Carroll ($3,000).

Deputies.—(First) Fred'k H. Bugher ($6,000). (Second) Charles W. Kirby ($4,000). (Third) Josiah A. Stover ($4,000). (Fourth) Alfred W. Booraem ($4,000).

Inspectors.—Max F. Schmittberger, (chief) ($5,000), R. Walsh, G. F. Titus, J. McCafferty, J. E. Dillon, G. R. Holohan, J. J. O'Brien, W. G. Hogan, P. J. Harkins, G. W. McCluskey, J. F. Flood, Miles O'Reilly, Denis Sweeney, James E. Hussey, John Daly, John D. Herlihy, Thos. J. Kelly ($3,500 each).

Chief Clerk.—William H. Kipp ($5,000).

Department of Health.

S. W. cor. 55th St. and 6th Ave.

President and Commissioner.—Thos. Darlington ($7,500).

Secretary.—Eugene W. Scheffer ($5,000).

Sanitary Supt.—Walter Bensel ($7,000). *Assistants.*—Manhattan—Alonzo Blauvelt ($3,500). Bronx—Marcon M. McMillan ($3,500). Brooklyn T. C. Maxfield ($3,500). Queens—John H. Barry ($3,500). Richmond—John T. Sprague ($3,500).

Law Department.—Hall of Records.

Corporation Counsel.—F. K. Pendleton ($15,000).

Secretary.—Edmund Kirby ($3,500).

Assistants.—Theo. Connoly ($12,000); G. L. Sterling and C. D. Olendorf ($10,000 each).

Assistant.—Brooklyn—James D. Bell ($10,000).

Bureau of Street Openings.—John P. Dunn, 90 West Broadway ($7,500).

Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.—Geo. O. Reilly, 280 Broadway ($5,000).

Bureau for Recovery of Penalties.—Herman Stiefel, 119 Nassau Street ($6,000).

Tenement-House Bureau.—John P. O'Brien, 44 E. 32d St. ($6,500).

Department of Fire.—157 E. 67th St.
Commissioner.—Nicholas J. Hayes ($7,500).
Chief.—Edward F. Croker ($7,000).
Deputy.—Patrick A. Whitney ($5,000).
Brooklyn and Queens.—C. C. Wise ($5,000).
Deputy Chief.—Thomas Lally (Brooklyn and Queens) ($5,000).
Fire Marshals.—Peter Seery ($3,000) (Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond); William L. Beers ($3,000) (Brooklyn and Queens).
Secretary.—William A. Larney ($4,800).

Department of Parks.—Arsenal, Central Park.
President and Commissioner of Manhattan and Richmond.—Henry Smith ($5,000).
Commissioner of Brooklyn and Queens.—Michael J. Kennedy ($5,000).
Commissioner of Bronx.—Joseph I. Berry ($5,000).
Secretary Park Board.—Wm. J. Fransioli ($4,800).

Bureau of Buildings.—220 Fourth Avenue.
Superintendent.—Manhattan—Edward S. Murphy ($5,000). *Assistant.*—Joseph Gordon ($4,000). *Chief Inspector.*—Bernard J. Gorman ($4,000).
Bronx.—J. Harris Jones, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Brooklyn.* John Thatcher, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Queens.*—J. P. Powers *Supt.* ($3,000). *Richmond.*—John Seaton, *Supt.* ($2,500).

Department of Taxes and Assessments. Hall of Records.
President.—Lawson Purdy ($8,000); Commissioners, Frank Raymond, James H. Tully, Chas. A. Putzel, Hugh Hastings, Chas. J. McCormack, John J. Halleran ($7,000 each). *Secretary.*—C. R. Tyng ($4,000).

Department of Charities.—Foot E. 26th St.
Commissioner.—Robt. W. Hebberd ($7,500).
1st Deputy.—Richard C. Baker ($5,000).
Secretary.—J. McKee Borden ($3,500).
2d Deputy (327 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn).—Thomas W. Hynes ($5,000).

Commissioner of Jurors.—127 Stewart B'ld'g. Thomas Allison (County of New York) ($6,000).

Commissioners of Accounts.—115 Stewart B'ld'g. John Purroy Mitchel and Henry C. Buncke, ($5,000).

Municipal Civil Service Commissioners. 299 Broadway.
Frank L. Polk, *President* ($6,000); R. Ross Appleton, Arthur J. O'Keeffe, Commissioners ($5,000).
Secretary.—Frank A. Spencer ($5,000).

Public Administrator.—119 Nassau Street. W. M. Hoes ($10,000). F. W. Arnold, *Asst.* ($5,000).
Chief Clerk.—Robert D. Bronson ($2,800).

Department of Correction.—148 E. 20th St.
Commissioner.—John J. Barry ($7,500).
Deputy.—George W. Meyer ($4,000).
Secretary.—John B. Fitzgerald ($3,000).

Department Docks and Ferries.—Battery Pl.
Commissioner.—Allen N. Spooner ($7,500).
Deputy.—Denis A. Judge ($4,500).
Secretary.—Joseph W. Savage ($4,000).
Chief Engineer—Chas. W. Staniford ($10,000).
Supt. Docks.—Chas. A. Manley ($5,000).
Supt. Ferries.—John F. Ambrose ($5,000).

Department of Education. Park Av. & 59th St.
President.—E. L. Winthrop, Jr. *Vice-President.*—John Greene. *Secretary.*—A. E. Palmer ($5,500).
Supt. of School Buildings.—C. B. J. Snyder ($10,000).
Supt. of School Supplies.—Patrick Jones ($7,500).
City Supt. of Schools—Wm. H. Maxwell ($10,000).
Associate City Superintendents ($6,500 each).—John H. Haaren, Edward B. Shallow, Andrew W. Edson, Gustave Straubenmüller, Thomas S. O'Brien, Edward L. Stevens, John H. Walsh, C. E. Meleney.
Examiners ($6,000 each).—James C. Byrnes, Walter L. Hervey, J. A. O'Connell, George J. Smith.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment. 277 Broadway.
Members.—The Mayor, *Chairman;* the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Presidents of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond (no salary).
Secretary.—Joseph Haag ($7,500).

Bureau of Franchises.—H. P. Nichols, Engineer ($6,000).

Commissioner of Licenses.—277 Broadway. John N. Bogart ($5,000).

Board of Water Supply.—299 Broadway.
John A. Bensel, Chas. A. Shaw, Chas. N. Chadwick ($12,000 each).
Chief Engineer—J. Waldo Smith ($16,000).
Secretary.—Thomas Hassett ($6,000).

City Record.—2 City Hall and 21 Park Row.
Supervisor.—Patrick J. Tracy ($5,000).
Deputy Supervisor.—Henry McMillen ($2,500).

Aqueduct Commissioners.—280 Broadway.
Mayor and Comptroller *ex-officio.*
Commissioners.—John F. Cowan, John J. Ryan, Wm. H. Ten Eyck, John P. Windolph ($5,000 each).
Chief Engineer.—W. H. Sears ($10,000).
Secretary.—H. W. Walker ($4,000).

Board of Assessors.—320 Broadway.
Antonio Zucca, Paul Weimann, James H. Kennedy ($5,000 each).
Secretary.—William H. Jasper ($5,000).

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Clerk (Court House).—Wm. F. Schneider ($15,000). *Deputy.*—John F. Curry ($6,000). *Secretary.*—Joseph J. Glennen ($3,000).
Kings County Clerk (Hall of Records, Brooklyn).—Henry P. Malloy ($8,000). *Deputy.*——— ($5,000).
Sheriff New York County (299 Broadway).—John S. Shea ($12,000 and half of fees).
Under Sheriff.—John F. Gilchrist, ($5,000). *Deputies.*—J. J. Murray, F. G. Rinn, F. J. Burnes, T. J. O'Rourke, Joseph Cullen, John McCourt, Max Altman, Max J. Porges, M. J. Cruise, Charles Rader, J. J. O'Neil, F. J. Walgering ($2,500 each).
Warden of County Jail.—Chas. F. Regan ($3,000).
Sheriff Kings County (Court House, B'klyn).—Patrick H. Quinn ($15,000). *Under Sheriff.*—Charles F. Franklin ($6,000).
Deputy Sheriffs.—George A. Owens, John Jaquillard, John Bulck, Jr., Thomas J. Farrell, Chas. D. Kendall, William H. Ebner, Edward E. Black, Timothy J. Dady.
Warden.—Richard Wright ($3,000).
Sheriff Queens County (Long Island City).—J. M. Quinn ($10,000) *Under Sheriff.*—John M. Phillips.
Sheriff Richmond County (Richmond, S. I.).—John J. Collins ($6,000).
Register (Hall of Records).—Max. S. Grifenhagen ($12,000). *Deputy*————————($5,000).
Register Kings County (Hall of Records, Brooklyn).—Frederick Lundy ($8,000).
Commissioner of Records (Hall of Rec., B'klyn).—Lewis M. Swasey ($5,000). *Deputy.*—D. H. Ralston ($4,000).

STATE OFFICERS.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT. 1 Madison Avenue.
Special Deputy Commissioners.—Moses M. McKee, Manhattan and Bronx ($5,000); Wm. Watson (Brooklyn) ($3,750); George L. Nichol (Richmond) ($2,000); Edward Dowling (Queens) ($2,500).
STATE BUREAU OF ELECTIONS.—47 W. 42d St.
Superintendent.—William Leary ($5,000).
Chief Deputy.—John Boyle, Jr. ($4,500).
LABOR DEPARTMENT.—114 E. 28th St.
PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—17 State Street.
Commissioners.—A. F. Higgins, *President;* J. H. Winchester, V. H. Brown, Thomas P. Ball, W. I. Comes.
Secretary.—Daniel A. Nash.
PORT WARDENS.—1 Broadway.
Wardens.—John H. Gunner, *President;* Michael Hines, Henry Bradt, Robt. T. Courtney, James F. Pegnam, Charles S. Adler, Harry Jaquillard, Richard O'Brien and Jerome B. Johnson (fees).
Secretary.—A. W. Dodge.

Public Service Commission.—154 Nassau St. For the 1st District.
W. R. Willcox, *Chairman;* W. McCarroll, E. M. Bassett, M. R. Maltbie, John E. Eustis, *Commissioners* ($15,000). Travis H. Whitney, *Secretary* ($5,000).

SUPREME COURT.

PART 1, TRIAL TERM (the Criminal Term of the Court for the trial of indictments), held by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.

GENERAL SESSIONS (Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5).—In the Criminal Courts Building.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Thomas C. T. Crain	Judge of Sessions	Dec. 31, 1920
Edward Swann	" "	" 31, 1921
Joseph F. Mulqueen	" "	" 31, 1921
James T. Malone	" "	" 31, 1921
Thomas C. O'Sullivan	" "	" 31, 1919
Otto A. Rosalsky	" "	" 31, 1920
Warren W. Foster	" "	" 31, 1913

Clerk of Part 1, *Trial Term, Supreme Court, and of the Court of General Sessions* (office in the Criminal Courts Building)—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive annual salary of $15,000 each.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

(First Division.)

Criminal Courts Building, Centre Street.

Name. (Salary, $9,000.)	Term Expires.
Judge John B. Mayo	July 1, 1917
" William E. Wyatt	" 1, 1911
" Joseph M. Deuel	" 1, 1913
" Lorenz Zeller	" 1, 1915
" Franklin C. Hoyt	" 1, 1919
" W. H. Olmsted	May 1, 1912

Court is open daily, except Saturday and legal holidays, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Clerk's office open Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M. Wm. M. Fuller, *Clerk*. Salary, $5,000. F. H. Dressel Dep., $4,500.

Children's Court, 66 3d Ave.—Held by one of the Justices of Special Sessions in accordance with assignment of Justices. Court opens at 9.30 daily, except Sunday and legal holidays. E. K. Coulter, *Clerk*. Salary, $3,000. E. L. Clark, Dep., $2,750.

CITY MAGISTRATES.

Magistrate. (Salary, $7,000.)	Term Expires.
Frederick B. House	July 1, 1919
Leroy B. Crane	Dec. 31, 1912
Matthew P. Breen	" 31, 1912
Paul Krotel	July 1, 1919
Daniel E. Finn	" 1, 1915
Robert C. Cornell	May 1, 1913
Chas. N. Harris	" 1, 1917
Frederick B. Kernochan	" 1, 1917
Henry Steinert	July 1, 1915
Moses Herrman	Dec. 31, 1912
Joseph F. Moss	July 1, 1915
Peter T. Barlow	May 1, 1913
Arthur C. Butts	" 1, 1917
Henry W. Herbert	" 1, 1919
Keyran J. O'Connor	July 1, 1917
Joseph E. Corrigan	" 1, 1917

Secretary, Philip Bloch.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

First District—Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets; Second District—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market); Third District—69 Essex Street; Fourth District—151 East 57th Street; Fifth District—170 East 121st Street; Sixth District—East 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue; Seventh District—314 West 54th Street; Eighth District—Walker Avenue, Westchester; Ninth District (Night Court)—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market).

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. The salary of the District Attorney is $12,000 per annum; assistants to District Attorney, $7,500; deputy assistants' salaries vary.

Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.
Charles S. Whitman	Dist. At.	Carl Miner	Deputy.	Frederick B. McNish	Deputy
Frank Moss	Asst.	Robert S. Johnstone	"	Joseph H. A. Symonds.	"
Charles C. Nott, Jr.	"	Robert E. Manley	"	Alexander Keogh	"
Charles Albert Perkins	"	Robert J. Turnbull	"	Edward L. Tinker	"
Nathan A. Smyth	"	Mason Trowbridge	"	Charles A. Dana	"
James R. Ely	"	W. B. Howe	"	William D. Bosler	"
Isidor J. Kresel	"	G. W. Whiteside	"	Alexander Mayper	"
Robert C. Taylor	"	E. C. Kindleberger	"	Joseph Du Vivier	"
Francis P. Garvan	"	Daniel F. Murphy	"	Augustin Derby	"
John W. Hart	"	Theodore H. Ward	"	Wm. Dean Embrie	"
Harford T. Marshall	"	Madison G. Gonterman.	"	John F. O'Neil	"

Secretary, C. W. Crannell ($3,300). Bureau of Special Sessions Information, W. S. McGuire.

Courts of Law in Manhattan.

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, MADISON AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

Justice.	Term Expires.	Justice.	Term Expires.
George L. Ingraham, *Pres. Justice*	Dec. 31, 1919	Francis M. Scott	Dec. 31, 1911
Chester B. McLaughlin	" 31, 1923	Victor J. Dowling	" 31, 1918
Frank C. Laughlin	" 31, 1923	Nathan L. Miller	" 31, 1918
John Proctor Clarke	" 31, 1915		

Court opens at 2 P. M. Motion Days, 1st and 3d Fridays, when Court opens at 10.30 A. M. *Clerk*—Alfred Wagstaff. AN APPELLATE TERM to hear appeals from the City and the Municipal Courts will sit in the County Court-House.

SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE, SPECIAL, AND TRIAL TERMS.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.	Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Samuel Greenbaum	Justice	Dec. 31, 1915	Edward B. Whitney	Justice	Dec. 31, 1910
James A. Blanchard	"	" 31, 1915	Joseph E. Newburger	"	" 31, 1919
Nathan Bijur	"	" 31, 1923	Peter A. Hendrick	"	" 31, 1920
Edward J. Gavegan	"	" 31, 1923	John W. Goff	"	" 31, 1920
Vernon M. Davis	"	" 31, 1916	Samuel Seabury	"	" 31, 1920
Edward E. McCall	"	" 31, 1916	M. Warley Platzek	"	" 31, 1920
Edward B. Amend	"	" 31, 1918	John Ford	"	" 31, 1920
James A. O'Gorman	"	" 31, 1913	Charles W. Dayton	"	" 31, 1920
Henry Bischoff, Jr.	"	" 31, 1917	John J. Brady	"	" 31, 1920
James Fitzgerald	"	" 31, 1912	Mitchell L. Erlanger	"	" 31, 1920
Leonard A. Giegerich	"	" 31, 1920	Charles L. Guy	"	" 31, 1920
David Leventritt	"	" 31, 1912	James W. Gerard	"	" 31, 1921
Alfred R. Page	"	" 31, 1923	Irving Lehman	"	" 31, 1922
Philip H. Dugro	"	" 31, 1914			

Clerk—County Clerk William F. Schneider, *ex-officio*. Salary of Supreme Court Justices, $17,500.

COURTS OF LAW IN MANHATTAN—*Continued.*

CITY COURT.

CITY HALL.

The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $12,000.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Edw'd F. O'Dwyer	Chief Judge	Dec. 31, 1917
Edward B. La Fetra	Judge	" 31, 1920
Joseph I. Green	"	" 31, 1915
Richard T. Lynch	"	" 31, 1920
F. B. Delehanty	"	" 31, 1910
Thos F. Donnelly	"	" 31, 1917
Alexander Finelite	"	" 31, 1917
John V. McAvoy	"	" 31, 1917
Peter Schmuck	"	" 31, 1917
Richard Smith	"	" 31, 1917

Clerk.—Thos. F. Smith; salary, $6,000.
Deputy.—Edward H. Piepenbring; salary, $3,000.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.

COURT HOUSE.

Judges—Norman S. Dike, Rep., and Lewis L. Fawcett, Rep., $12,500.

SURROGATES' COURT.

HALL OF RECORDS.

The Surrogates are elected for a term of fourteen years at an annual salary of $15,000.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Abner C. Thomas	Surrogate	Jan. 1, 1914
John P. Cohalan	"	" 1, 1922

Clerk.—Daniel J. Dowdney; salary, $10,000.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF NEW YORK STATE, 65 LIBERTY ST.

This court was established by act of the Legislature, for the hearing and prompt settlement of controversies among merchants, shipmasters, and others within the Port of New York.

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKYLN.

HALL RECORDS.

Surrogate—Herbert T. Ketcham, Dem., $10,000.
Chief Clerk—Edward J. Bergen.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, KINGS CO.

COURT HOUSE.

District Attorney—John F. Clarke, Dem., $10,000

MUNICIPAL COURTS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The Justices are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $8,000. The Clerks are appointed by the Justices for six years, and receive annual salaries of $3,000.

Courts.	Location.	Justices.	Clerks.
1st District	54-56 Lafayette St.	Wauhope Lynn William F. Moore John Hoyer	Thomas O'Connell. Francis Mangin, Deputy.
2d District	264 Madison St.	Benjamin Hoffman Leon Sanders Thomas P. Dinnean Leonard A. Snitkin	James J. Devlin. Michael H. Looney, Deputy.
3d District	314 W. 54th St.	Thomas E. Murray Thomas F. Noonan	Michael Skelly. Henry Merzbach, Deputy.
4th District	151 E. 57th St.	Michael F. Blake William J. Boyhan	Abram Bernard. James Foley, Deputy.
5th District	96th St. and Broadway	Alfred P. W. Seaman William Young Frederick Spiegelberg	James V. Gilloon. John H. Servis, Deputy.
6th District	83d St. and 3d Ave.	Jacob Marks Solomon Oppenheimer	Edward A. McQuade. Charles J. Dunn, Deputy.
7th District	70 Manhattan St.	Phillip J. Sinnott David L. Weil John R. Davies	H. B. Wilson. Robert Andrews, Deputy.
8th District	Sylvan Place and 121st St.	Leopold Prince John J. Dwyer	William J. Kennedy. Patrick J. Ryan, Deputy.
9th District	59th St. and Madison Ave.	Edgar J. Lauer Fred De Witt Wells Frank D. Sturgis William C. Wilson	William J. Chamberlain. Charles Healey, Deputy.
BRONX.			
1st District	Town Hall, Westchester	Peter A. Sheils	Stephen Collins.
2d District	E. 162d St. and Wash'n Ave.	John M. Tierney	Thomas A. Maher.

United States Courts in Manhattan.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Post-Office Building. *Judges.*—E. Henry Lacombe, Alfred C. Coxe, Henry G. Ward and Walter C. Noyes, Circuit Judges. *Clerk*—William Parkin; salary, $3,500. *Term.*—Second Monday in October.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Post-Office Building.

The Judges of the Federal Courts are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the United States Senate, for life.

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and Judge of the Circuit Court.—Horace H. Lurton; salary, $12,500.

Circuit Judges.—Henry G. Ward, E. Henry Lacombe, Walter C. Noyes and Alfred C. Coxe; salaries, $7,000 each.

Clerk.—John A. Shields; salary, $3,500.

General Terms.—First Monday in April and third Monday in October.

Equity Term.—Last Monday in February.

Terms of Criminal Court.—Second Wednesdays in January, March, May, October, December, and third in June.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Post-Office Building.

Judge of the District Court.—George B. Adams, Chas. M. Hough, Geo. C. Holt, L. Hand; salary, $6,000.

Clerk.—Thomas Alexander.

Stated Term.—First Tuesday in every month. Also first Wednesday of Feb., April, June, Oct. and Dec., for trial of equity suits and actions at law.

Special Term.—Every Tuesday for return of process.

United States District Attorney.—Henry A. Wise; salary, $10,000.

Assistant District Attorneys.—J. O. Nichols, Goldthwaite H. Dorr, William L. Wemple, Addison S. Pratt, Emory R. Buckner, James R. Knapp, Abel J. Smith, John W. Crim, Daniel D. Walton, Jr., Walcott H. Pitkin, Herbert B. Gurber, Harold S. Deming, Robert P. Stephenson, Jr.; salaries range from $2,000 to $5,000.

Marshal.—William Henkel; salary, $5,000.

Chief Deputy.—John Stiebling; salary, $2,750.

Commissioners.—John A. Shields, Samuel R. Betts, Thomas Alexander, Henry P. Butler, Samuel M. Hitchcock, Ed. L. Owen, James Ridgway, Henry W. Goodrich, Herbert Green, Daniel B. Deyo, Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Avery F. Cushman, Wm. P. Prentice, James L. Williams, D. W. Esmond, Edward J. Collins, Edward T. McEnany.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In the following pages information of daily interest to citizens and visitors about the City of New York is given, the subjects, for convenience of reference, being arranged alphabetically. This information is of the date of January 1, 1910, but it must be borne in mind that changes in an active community like that of New York are continuously going on, and that accuracy in details can only be guaranteed for the date of issue of the ALMANAC.

Amusement Places in Manhattan and Bronx.

THEATRES, ETC.	Location.	Proprietors, Lessees or Managers.	Seat. Capacity*
Academy of Music	E. 14th St. and Irving Place	Gilmore & Tompkins	2,510
Aerial (New Amsterdam Roof)	42d St., west of Broadway	Klaw & Erlanger	....
Alhambra	7th Ave. and 126th St	Percy G. Williams	1,600
American	8th Ave. and 42d St	William Morris Co	2,166
American Roof Garden (Roof of American)	42d St. and 8th Ave	William Morris Co	....
Astor	Broadway and 45th St	Wagenhals & Kemper	1,200
Belasco	42d St. and Broadway	David Belasco	950
Berkeley Lyceum	44th St., near 5th Ave	Walter C. Jordan	458
Bijou	Broadway and 31st St	H. B. Sire	969
Broadway	Broadway and 41st St	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.) & Lew Fields	1,700
Bronx	3d Ave. and 149th St	Percy Williams	1,500
Carnegie Lyceum	7th Ave. and 57th St	Board of Trustees	639
Carnegie Hall	W. 57th St., near 7th Ave	Board of Trustees	2,800
Casino	Broadway and 39th St	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	1,100
Circle	Broadway and 61st St	William Ganer	1,600
Colonial	Broadway and 62d St	Percy G. Williams	1,700
Comedy	W. 41st St., near 6th Ave	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	650
Criterion	Broadway and 44th St	Charles Frohman	912
Daly's	Broadway and 30th St	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	1,150
Dewey	14th St., near 3d Ave	Sullivan & Kraus	1,600
Eden Musee	W. 23d St., near 6th Ave	Eden Musee Co	500
Empire	Broadway and 40th St	Charles Frohman	1,100
Fourteenth Street	W. 14th St., near 6th Ave	J. W. Rosenquest	1,500
Gaiety	Broadway and 46th St	Cohan & Harris and Klaw & Erlanger	802
Garden	Madison Ave. and 27th St	H. W. Savage	1,110
Garrick	35th St., near 6th Ave	Charles Frohman	850
Gotham	125th St., near 3d Ave	Sullivan & Kraus	1,600
Grand	Grand St., near Bowery	Al. H. Woods	1,888
Grand Opera House	W. 23d St. and 8th Ave	John H. Springer	2,910
Hackett's	42d St., near Broadway	H. B. Harris, Prop., Jas. K. Hackett, Lessee.	1,000
Hammerstein Roof Garden (Roof of Victoria)	42d St. and 7th Ave	William Hammerstein	....
Harlem Opera House	W. 125th St., near 7th Ave	Keith & Proctor	1,500
Herald Square	Broadway and 35th St	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.) & Lew Fields	1,300
Hippodrome	6th Ave. and 44th St	The Messers. Shubert	5,600
Hudson	44th St., near 6th Ave	H. B. Harris	995
Hurtig & Seamon's	W. 125th St. and 7th Ave	Hurtig & Seamon	1,284
Irving Place	E. 15th St. and Irving Pl.	A. Luchow	1,096
Kalich	45 Bowery	Leopold Spachner	2,000
Keith & Proctor's Un. Sq.	E. 14th St., near Broadway	Keith & Proctor	1,000
Keith & Proctor's	E. 58th St., near 3d Ave	Keith & Proctor	2,200
Keith & Proctor's	W. 23d St., near 6th Ave	Keith & Proctor	1,551
Keith & Proctor's 5th Ave	Broadway and 28th St	Keith & Proctor	1,600
Keith & Proctor's 125th St	125th St. and Lexington Ave	Keith & Proctor	1,800
Knickerbocker	Broadway and 38th St	Al. Hayman & Co	1,352
Liberty	231 W. 42d St	Klaw & Erlanger	1,200
Lincoln Square	Broadway and 66th St	Charles E. Blaney	1,500
London	235 Bowery	Jas. H. Curtin	1,800
Lyceum	45th St., Broadway and 6th Ave	Daniel Frohman	937
Lyric	7th Ave. and 42d St	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc)	2,000
Madison Square Garden	Madison Ave., 26th and 27th Sts	Madison Square Garden Co	12,137
Madison Square Garden Concert Hall	26th St. and Madison Ave	Madison Square Garden Co	1,183
Majestic	Broadway and 59th St	The Wilbur-Shubert Co	1,704
Manhattan Opera House	34th St., near 9th Ave	Oscar Hammerstein	3,800
Maxine Elliott	39th St. near Broadway	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	750
Metropolis	142d St. and 3d Ave	Hurtig & Seamon	1,600
Metropolitan Opera House	Broadway, 39th and 40th Sts	Metropolitan Opera House Co	3,336
Miner's Bowery	Bowery, near Delancey St	W. H. Isham	1,800
Miner's 8th Avenue	8th Ave., near 25th St	Miner Estate	1,100
Murray Hill	Lexington Ave. and 42d St	Columbia Amusement Co	2,400
New	Central Park West and 62d St	New Theatre Co., W. K. Vanderbilt, Pres	2,318
New Amsterdam	42d St., west of Broadway	Klaw & Erlanger	1,675
New Star	Lexington Ave. and 107th St	Wm. T. Keogh	3,000
New York	Broadway and 45th St	Klaw & Erlanger	1,700
Olympic	E. 14th St., near 3d Ave	David Kraus Amusement Co	1,000
Plaza	Madison Ave. and 59th St	William Morris	1,106
Savoy	34th St. and Broadway	Frank McKee	841
Stuyvesant	44th St., near 7th Ave	David Belasco	1,050
Thalia	Bowery, near Canal St	Sullivan & Woods	1,600
Third Avenue	3d Ave., near 31st St	Frank A. Keeney	2,098
Victoria	42d St. and 7th Ave	Oscar Hammerstein	1,000
Wallack's	Broadway and 30th St	Mrs. Theo. Moss	1,200
Weber	Broadway and 30th St	Joseph Weber	1,000
West End	125th St. and 8th Ave	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	2,000
Yorkville	86th St. and Lexington Ave	Hurtig & Seamon	1,450

THEATRES PROJECTED OR IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AND PROPRIETORS.

Davenport Theatre, W. 63d St., near Central Park West, Butler Davenport; Gotham Theatre, Broadway and W. 47th St., Columbia Amusement Co.; unnamed, 7th Ave. and 46th St., Charles B. Dillingham; Nazimova Theatre, W. 39th St., near Broadway, Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.); Tate Theatre, W. 43d St. and Broadway, Tate, Middleton & Martin Beck; unnamed, E. 14th St. and Irving Place, Timothy D. Sullivan.

AMUSEMENT PLACES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

* Seating capacity is given from information of the best possible authority, but as some theatres are able to add extra seats during impo tant engagements the figures, in a few cases, are likely to vary slightly. There is also, usually, standing room for a limited number of people. Theatre-goers should consult daily papers as to time performances begin.

The cost each season of operating all the theatres in Greater New York, exclusive of the two grand opera houses, by careful estimates is computed to be about $17,368,000.

MUSEUMS.—Metropolitan Museum of Art. 5th Ave. and 82d St. (Central Park); open free to the public every week day (except Mon. and Fri., when admission is 25 cents) from 10 A. M. to half hour before sunset, and on Sundays from 1 P. M. to half hour before sunset, also Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Museum of Natural History, 8th Ave. and 77th St., open week days from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sunday from 1 to 5 P. M., also on holidays and Tues. and Sat. evenings; admission free. Aquarium, Castle Garden, Battery Park. Zoological Gardens, Central Park, entrance 5th Ave. and 64th St., and at Bronx Park, 182d St. and Southern Boulevard; admission free, except on Mon. and Thurs., when 25c. is charged. Botanical Gardens (Bronx Park) open daily 10 A. M. to 4.30 P. M., free.

The hour for beginning theatrical performances in New York varies, being dictated by the length of the plays. Curtains rise between 8 and 8.30 P. M.; doors at all theatres open at 7.30 P. M. Saturday matinees are given at all theatres; mid-week matinees are given on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, the days varying at different theatres and attractions. A few popular-price theatres and all vaudeville houses give daily matinees. Such afternoon performances begin at 2 P. M.

The standard price for the best seats in New York theatres of the first class is $2, the scale grading down to fifty cents, according to location. In cases of the appearance of great celebrities, an additional charge is sometimes, but not often, made.

The standard price for the best seats at the so-called popular-price theatres is $1, the scale grading down to twenty-five cents, according to location. At these theatres matinee seats are usually sold at reduced rates.

The standard price for the best seats at the Metropolitan and Manhattan Opera Houses is $5, the scale grading down to $1, according to location. At these houses seats and boxes are sold by annual subscription also. At the Metropolitan Opera House some of the boxes are leased or owned outright; such boxes are valued as high as $100,000.

In the number, beauty and convenience of its theatres New York now leads all other cities of the world. Architecturally and in art treasures, however, some of the municipal and State endowed theatres of Continental Europe still excel. The New York Hippodrome, seating 5,600 people, is the largest and finest place of amusement of its kind in the world.

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York has decided that a theatre ticket is a personal contract which may be cancelled at the will of the management of the theatre. But the holder of a ticket which entitles him to a seat at a given time and place of amusement, upon being refused admission, must be refunded the full price of such ticket at the box office.

The New Theatre, at Central Park West, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, is the first serious attempt to found a privately endowed theatre in this country. It was organized in 1906 with a capital stock of about $1,000,000. It was opened on November 8, 1909, with a performance of Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra." It is altruistic in purpose, its profits being devoted to a permanent endowment fund, out of which pensions will eventually be given to the members of its stock company in case of age or disability. The structure itself, built of Indiana limestone and marble, and handsomely appointed, is the finest of its kind on the American continent. Carrere and Hastings are the architects. The theatre's officers are William K. Vanderbilt, President; Clarence H. Mackay and William B. Osgood Field, Vice-Presidents; Otto H. Kahn, Treasurer; Henry Rogers Winthrop, Secretary. The directorate in immediate control is composed of Winthrop Ames, Director; Lee Shubert, Manager; John Corbin, Literary Manager. The executive staff consists of Louis Calvert, producer of classic dramas; George Foster Platt, producer of modern dramas; Wilfrid North and Frederick Stanhope, assistant producers; Elliott Schenck, musical director; Edward Hamilton Bell, art director; Claude L. Hagen, technical director; Edward E. Lyons, acting manager; Jed F. Shaw, treasurer, and Van Ness Harwood, general representative. The personnel of its first stock company embraces Julia Marlowe, Edward H. Sothern, Rose Coghlan, Mrs. Sol Smith, Albert Bruning, Louis Calvert, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Rowland Buckstone, Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, Edith Cartwright, Jessie Busley, Olive Wyndham, Beverly Sitgreaves, Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh, Ben Johnson, William McVay, Wilfrid North, Henry Stanford, A. E. Anson, Charles Balsar, Leah Bateman-Hunter, Thais Lawton, Olive Terry, Elsie H. Kearns, Vida Sutton, Pedro de Cordoba, Harry Melick, Jacob Wendell, Jr., and Master John Tausey. No long runs of plays, however successful, will be attempted. Standard prices of theatres of the first class will prevail, although annual subscriptions for seats are taken and the thirty founders own boxes by virtue of their $25,000 contribution each to the original fund. Performances of opera comique are given twice weekly, such performances being under the control of the directorate of the Metropolitan Opera House, with singers of the Metropolitan Opera Company in the casts and choruses.

A Shakespearian Table.

PROFESSOR ROLFE, the Shakespearian scholar, has counted the lines which the principal characters in Shakespeare's plays have to speak. His rule was to consider parts of lines, beginnings and endings of speeches as full lines. This is the result:

	Lines to Speak.		Lines to Speak.		Lines to Speak.
Hamlet	1,569	Macbeth	705	Mistress Page	361
Richard III	1,161	Cleopatra	670	Viola	353
Iago	1,117	Prospero	665	Julia ("Two Gentlemen")	323
Othello	888	Romeo	618	Volumnia	315
Coriolanus	886	Petruchio	685	Beatrice	309
Timon	863	Touchstone	516	Lady Macbeth	261
Antony (Cleopatra's)	829	Imogen	641	Katherine (in "The Shrew")	220
Lear	770	Helen ("All's Well")	479	Miranda ("Tempest")	142
Richard II	755	Isabella	426	Perdita	123
Brutus	727	Desdemona	389	Cordelia	115

Henry V. as king and prince (in "Henry IV." and "Henry V.") has 1,937 lines to speak, and Falstaff, in both parts of "Henry IV." and "Henry V." and in the "Merry Wives," has 1,805.

The Stage in New York City During 1909.

A RECORD OF NEW PLAYS AND REVIVALS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1908, TO DECEMBER 1, 1909.

THERE are in New York City about seventy-four theatres devoted to drama, opera, spectacles, concerts, vaudeville, and other forms of stage entertainment (see WORLD ALMANAC, 1910). Six more are projected or in course of construction. The total number of events, changes of bill, special performances, trials of plays, etc., in all these theatres during the regular season, which, roughly estimated, extends over forty weeks, approximates 1,200. Of the above mentioned number of theatres, thirty-four are producing houses, devoted to productions and runs of their own plays, or to those of producing managers who are not theatre managers, and also to revivals of standard plays. The following summary of dramatic events includes all the productions and revivals in these producing houses, but excludes the Irving Place (German) Theatre and the two grand opera houses. At the Irving Place about forty productions and revivals are made during each season of thirty weeks.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN PRODUCING THEATRES.

Number of New Plays	74
Number of New Musical Comedies	29
Number of Revived Plays	34
Number of Revived Musical Comedies	8
Shakespearean Revivals	11
Total events	156

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PLAYS.

Serious, Sentimental and Problem	23
Melodramas	19
Romantic Comedies	4
Light Comedies	16
Tragedies	2
Farces	10
Total	74

SOURCES OF NEW PLAYS.

Original Plays	59
Adapted from Foreign Plays	9
Dramatized from Novels	6
Total	74

NATIONALITY OF AUTHORS.

By Native Authors	56
By Foreign Authors	18
Total	74

NEW MUSICAL COMEDIES.

By Native Composers	26
By Foreign Composers	3
Total	29

STARS OF VARYING MAGNITUDES.

Native Stars	52
Foreign Stars	9
Total	61

GENERAL SUMMARY OF SEASON.

Total weeks of New Plays	665½
Total weeks of Revived Plays	80½
Total weeks of New Musical Comedies	297½
Total weeks of Revived Musical Comedies	54
Total weeks of Playgoing	1,097½

Number of Producing Theatres, 31.

Season is reckoned from the general opening of the theatres in the Autumn of 1908 until their closing in the late Spring of 1909, or, in the cases of runs that continued into the Summer, until July 1.

Owing to the great number of theatres in New York (Manhattan) and the experimental character of some of the productions a considerable percentage of which prove either to be failures or are of only insignificant interest, no attempt has been made in the following lists to include every play presented between November 30, 1908, and December 1, 1909. Care has been observed, however, to enumerate the new dramas and musical comedies, the revivals of classic plays and the reappearance of successful plays of other seasons which, in their successes or failures, were conspicuous during the year in the theatrical affairs of New York.

Of the runs of important dramas and musical comedies, produced between August 1 and December 1, 1908, that extended into 1909, "The Man From Home," a comedy with William Hodge, lasted 63 weeks at the Astor; "The Gentleman From Mississippi," a satirical comedy with Thomas Wise and Douglas Fairbanks, 53 weeks at the Bijou and Aerial; "Sporting Days," "The Battle In The Skies" and "Birdland" spectacles, 41 weeks at the Hippodrome; "The Travelling Salesman," a light comedy, 35 weeks at the Liberty and Gaiety; "Love Watches," a farce, with Billie Burke, 22 weeks at the Lyceum; "The Blue Mouse," a farce, with Mabel Barrison, 22 weeks at the Lyric; "Miss Innocence," a musical comedy, with Anna Held, 22 weeks at the New York; "The Devil," a satirical comedy, with George Arliss, 21 weeks at the Belasco; "The Patriot," a farce, with William Collier, 20 weeks at the Garick; "Samson" a melodrama, with William Gillette, 19 weeks at the Criterion; "The Fighting Hope," a drama, with Blanche Bates, 29 weeks at the Stuyvesant and Belasco; "Jack Straw," a farce, with John Drew, 14 weeks at the Empire; "Lady Frederick," a comedy, with Ethel Barrymore, 12 weeks at the Hudson; "Via Wireless," a melodrama, 11 weeks at the Liberty; "The Prima Donna," a comic opera, with Fritzi Scheff, 9 weeks at the Knickerbocker; "Salvation Nell," a melodrama, with Mrs. Fiske, 7½ weeks at the Hackett, and "The Man Who Stood Still," a comedy, with Louis Mann, 7 weeks at the Circle.

Dec. 3—Garden: Henry E. Dixey in "Mary Jane's Pa," a comedy, 14 weeks.

Dec. 3—Majestic: DeWolf Hopper in "The Pied Piper," a musical comedy, 7 weeks.

Dec. 7—Circle: "The Queen of The Moulin Rouge," a burlesque, 22 weeks.

Dec. 15—Laying of cornerstone of the New Theatre.

Dec. 18—Liberty: Mary Ryan in "Ticey," a comedy, 1 performance.

Dec. 21—Broadway: "Peggy Machree," an Irish romantic comedy, with music, 5 weeks.

Dec. 21—Savoy: Wilton Lackaye in "The Battle," a sociological drama, 18 weeks.

Dec. 23—Empire: Maude Adams in "What Every Woman Knows," a comedy, 28 weeks.

Dec. 23—Casino: Eddie Foy in "Mr. Hamlet of Broadway," a musical comedy, 6½ weeks.

Dec. 30—Maxine Elliott's: Dedication, with Maxine Elliott in "The Chaperon," a comedy, 7½ weeks.

Jan. 4—Weber's: Digby Bell in "An International Marriage," a comedy, 2 weeks.

Jan. 11—Academy: David Warfield in a revival of "The Music Master," a drama, 7 weeks.

Jan. 15—Daly's: William Faversham in "The Barber of New Orleans," a romantic comedy, 5½ weeks.

Jan. 18—Hackett, "The Vampire," a melodrama, 3 weeks.

Jan. 18—Majestic. Revival of "The Three Twins," a musical comedy, 9 weeks.

Jan. 19—Stuyvesant: Frances Starr in "The Easiest Way," a drama, 41 weeks.

Jan. 23—Liberty: Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Kassa," an emotional drama, 8 weeks.

Jan. 25—Lyceum: Eleanor Robson in "The Dawn of a To-Morrow," a serious comedy, 22 weeks.

Jan. 25—Broadway: John Barrymore in "A Stubborn Cinderella," a musical comedy, 11 weeks.

Jan. 25—New Amsterdam: George P. Huntley in "Kitty Grey," an English musical comedy, 6 weeks.

Feb. 1—Hudson: "The Third Degree," a drama, 23 weeks.

Feb. 1—Weber's: "The Girl From Rector's," a farce, 21 weeks.

Feb. 1—Knickerbocker: Elsie Janis in "The Fair Co-Ed," a musical comedy, 18 weeks.

Feb. 1—Yorkville: Mildred Holland in "A Royal Divorce," 1 week.

Feb. 5—Garden: Benjamin Chapin in "Lincoln At the White House," an historical drama, 2 weeks.

Feb. 8—Wallack's: Fannie Ward in "The New Lady Bantock," a comedy, 5 weeks.

Feb. 11—Casino: James T. Powers in "Havana," a musical comedy, 30½ weeks.

Feb. 15—Daly's: Julia Marlowe in "The Goddess of Reason," a poetic, romantic drama, 6 weeks.

Feb. 18—Liberty: Mrs. Leslie Carter in a revival of "Zaza," an emotional drama, 2 performances.

Feb. 22—Maxine Elliott's: Carlotta Nillson in "This Woman and This Man," a problem drama, 3 weeks.

Feb. 22—Hackett: Grace George in "A Woman's Way," a light comedy, 13 weeks.

Mar. 1—Garden: "Meyer and Son," a racial drama, 1 week.

Mar. 1—Herald Square: Katherine Kidder in "A Woman of Impulse," a melodrama, 2 weeks.

Mar. 1—Criterion: Marie Doro in "The Richest Girl," a farce, 3 weeks.

THE STAGE IN NEW YORK CITY DURING 1909—*Continued.*

Mar. 8—New Amsterdam: Robert Mantell in "King John," Shakespeare's tragedy, initial to an engagement of 5 weeks in Shakespearean repertoire.
Mar. 8—Academy: Revival of "Brewster's Millions," a farce, 5 weeks.
Mar. 11—Hudson: Special cast in first performance of Henry James's comedy, "Disengaged," 1 performance.
Mar. 15—Maxine Elliott's: Charles Cherry in "The Bachelor," a farce, 7 weeks.
Mar. 15—Wallack's: "Votes For Women," a drama, 2 weeks.
Mar. 17—Herald Square. Bertha Galland in "The Return of Eve," a fantastical comedy, 2½ weeks.
Mar. 22—Criterion: "An Englishman's Home," a melodrama, 5 weeks.
Mar. 22—Majestic: "The Newlyweds," a musical comedy based on Sunday World cartoons, 6 weeks.
Mar. 24—Liberty: Robert Hilliard in "A Fool There Was," a melodrama based on Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Vampire," 12 weeks.
Mar. 27—Wallack's: Henrietta Crosman in "Sham," a farce, 11 weeks.
Mar. 29—Daly's: Edward H. Sothern in a revival of "Richelieu," Bulwer-Lytton's poetic drama, 3 weeks.
Mar. 29—Garden. "The Conflict," a drama, 2 weeks.
April 10—Herald Square: "The Beauty Spot," a musical comedy, 16 weeks.
April 12—Garrick: Doris Keane in "The Happy Marriage," a comedy, 3 weeks.
April 12—Belasco: "Going Some," a farce, 12 weeks.
April 12—Weber's: "The Climax," a comedy, 33 weeks.
April 12—Gaiety: J. E. Dodson in "The House Next Door," a racial comedy, 13 weeks.
April 12—Academy: Robert Mantell begins seven weeks' engagement in repertoire of Shakespearean plays.
April 19—Daly's. "The Gay Life," a comedy, 1 week.
April 26—Savoy. Olga Nethersole in "The Writing On the Wall," an emotional melodrama, 6 weeks.
April 27—Hackett. Lawrence Irving in "The Incubus," a comedy, 2 performances.
April 27—Knickerbocker: "The Candy Shop," a musical comedy, 6 weeks.
May 3—Lyric "The Great John Ganton," a melodrama, 5 weeks.
May 3—Majestic: "The Red Moon," a musical comedy, 6 weeks.
May 10—Garrick: William Collier in a revival of "The Man From Mexico," a farce, 5 weeks.
May 17—Academy: Robert Mantell in a revival of "The Marble Heart," a melodrama, 1 week.
May 22—Broadway: Blanche Ring in "The Midnight Sons," a musical comedy, 27* weeks.
May 24—Wallack's: "The Game of Love," a comedy, 2 weeks.
May 31—Academy: Julia Marlowe and Edward H. Sothern begin a four weeks' season in Shakespearean repertoire.
June 7—Empire: Sir Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore in "The Mollusc," a comedy, 2 weeks.
June 15—Lyric "The Motor Girl," a musical comedy, 14 weeks.
July 29—Knickerbocker: "The Gay Hussars," a musical comedy, 5½ weeks.
Aug. 2—Daly's: Sidney Drew in "Billy," a farce, 8 weeks.
Aug. 2—Hackett: "The Only Law," a melodrama, 3 weeks.
Aug. 9—Maxine Elliott's: "The Ringmaster," an economic melodrama, 3 weeks.
Aug. 9—Liberty: "The Florist Shop," a farce, 4 weeks.
Aug. 16—Herald Square: "The Broken Idol," a musical comedy, 5 weeks.
Aug. 16—New York: Cohan and Harris's Minstrels, 1 week.
Aug. 23—Wallack's: "The Dollar Mark," a melodrama, 6 weeks.
Aug. 23—Garrick: Hattie Williams in "Detective Sparks," a farce, 8 weeks.
Aug. 24—Belasco: Frank Worthing in "Is Matrimony a Failure?" a farce, 14½* weeks.
Aug. 26—Lyceum: "Arsene Lupin," a detective drama, 14* weeks.
Aug. 30—Criterion: Bruce McRae in "The Flag Lieutenant," a comedy, 3 weeks.
Aug. 30—Circle: McIntyre and Heath in "In Hayti," a musical comedy, 7 weeks.
Aug. 31—New York: "The Sins of Society," A Drury Lane melodrama, 3 weeks.
Aug. 31—Hackett. Elsie Ferguson in "Such A Little Queen," a romantic comedy, 13* weeks.
Sept. 1—New Amsterdam: Charles J. Ross in "The Love Cure," a Viennese operetta, 7½* weeks.
Sept. 4—Majestic: Guy Bates Post in "The Bridge," a drama, 5 weeks.
Sept. 4—Hippodrome: Production of new burlesques, "A Trip to Japan," "Through the Earth," and "Ballet of the Jewels," 12½* weeks.
Sept. 4—Gaiety: John Barrymore in "The Fortune Hunter," a comedy, 12½* weeks.
Sept. 6—Hudson. Grace Filkins in "An American Widow," a comedy, 4 weeks.
Sept. 6—Comedy: Dedication, with Walker Whiteside in "The Melting Pot," a racial drama, 12½* weeks.
Sept. 6—Knickerbocker: Donald Brian, Adrienne Avgarde and Valli Valli in "The Dollar Princess," a musical comedy, 12½ weeks.
Sept. 7—Maxine Elliott's: Charles Richman in "The Revellers," a comedy, 2 weeks.
Sept. 13—Liberty: Lillian Russell in "The Widow's Might," a comedy, 5 weeks.
Sept. 13—Lyric: Ida Brooks Hunt in "The Chocolate Soldier," a comic operetta, 6* weeks.
Sept. 20—Savoy: Margaret Anglin in "The Awakening of Helena Richie," an emotional melodrama, 10½* weeks.
Sept. 20—Criteron: Robert Edeson in "The Noble Spaniard," a farce, 5 weeks.
Sept. 20—Herald Square: "The Rose of Algeria," a comic opera, 5 weeks.
Sept. 21—Empire: John Drew in "Inconstant George," a light comedy, 10½* weeks.
Sept. 22—Bijou: "The Intruder," a comedy, 1 week.
Sept. 27—Casino: Sam Bernard in "The Girl and the Wizard," a musical comedy, 9½* weeks.
Sept. 27—Daly's. Viola Allen in "The White Sister," a melodrama, 9½* weeks.
Oct. 4—Maxine Elliott's: Forbes Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," a modern morality play, 8½* weeks.
Oct. 4—Majestic: "A Citizen's Home," a comedy, 1 week.
Oct. 4—Hudson: Hedwig Reicher in "On the Eve," a melodrama, 3 weeks.
Oct. 4—Bijou: "The Master Key," a comedy, 1 week.
Oct, 6—Wallack's: "The Fourth Estate," a melodrama, 8* weeks.
Oct. 11—New York: Raymond Hitchcock in "The Man Who Owns Broadway," a musical comedy, 7½* weeks.
Oct. 12—Bijou: Digby Bell in "The Debtors," a comedy, 1 week.
Oct. 18—Garrick: "The Harvest Moon," a drama, 6½* weeks.
Oct. 18—Majestic: Henry N. Carey in "Two Women and That Man," a melodrama, 4* weeks.
Oct. 19—Liberty: Mabel Taliaferro in "Springtime," a romantic comedy, 6½* weeks.
Oct. 25—Criterion: "Israel," a drama of racial prejudice, 5½* weeks.
Oct. 26—Lyric: William Faversham in "Herod," a tragedy, 5* weeks.
Oct. 26—Hudson: Kyrle Bellew in "The Builder of Bridges," a comedy, 5* weeks.
Nov. 1—Bijou: "Idols," a play based on W. J. Locke's novel by the same title, 2* weeks.
Nov. 1—Bronx: Dedication of new vaudeville theatre.
Nov. 1—New Amsterdam: Adeline Genee in "The Silver Star," a musical comedy, 4* weeks.
Nov. 6—New Theatre: Opening ceremonies.
Nov 8—New Theatre: Inauguration, with resident stock company in "Antony and Cleopatra."
Nov. 8—Daly's: Frank Daniels in "The Belle of Brittany," a musical comedy, 3* weeks.
Nov. 10—Astor: "Seven Days," a comedy by Mary Robert Rinehart and Avery Hopwood, 3* weeks.
Nov. 11—New: resident stock company in "The Cottage In the Air," a comedy by Edward Knoblauch
Nov. 16—Hudson: Ruth St. Denis in East Indian dances (matinees) 3* weeks.
Nov. 17—New: resident stock company in "Strife," by John Galsworthy.
Nov. 22—Hackett: George Arliss in "Septimus," by W. J. Locke ,1* week.
Nov. 22—Herald Square: Lew Fields in "Old Dutch," a musical comedy, 1* week.
Nov. 22—Bijou: "His Name On The Door," a comedy by Frank Lord, 1* week.

* Still running.

ARTHUR, CHESTER A., Madison Square.
BARTHOLDI STATUE, see "Liberty," below.
BEETHOVEN, bronze bust, on a granite pedestal, 15 ft. high, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1884.
BOLIVAR, equestrian statue of Simon Bolivar, the South American soldier and statesman, West 81st St. entrance to Central Park.
BURNS, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1880.
CERVANTES, bust of Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," in Central Park.
COLUMBUS, marble statue, in Central Park; unveiled 1892.
COMMERCE, bronze figure, Central Park, near the 8th Ave. and 59th St. entrance; unveiled 1865.
CONKLING, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, cor. Madison Ave. and 23d St.
COOPER, PETER, statue in park opposite Cooper Union.
COX, bronze statue of the statesman S. S. Cox, erected by the letter-carriers, Astor Place.
DE PEYSTER, ABRAHAM, statue in Bowling Green Park.
DODGE, bronze statue of William E. Dodge, at Broadway, 6th Ave., and 36th St.; unveiled 1885.
ERICSSON, statue of the inventor, on the Battery.
FARRAGUT, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, near 5th Ave. and 26th St.
FRANKLIN, bronze statue, Printing House Square; unveiled 1872.
GARIBALDI, bronze statue, Washington Square; unveiled 1888.
GRANT, ULYSSES S., tomb, Riverside Drive and 123d St.; 160 feet high; dedicated April 27, 1897.
GREELEY, bronze statue, at the front entrance of the *Tribune* Office; unveiled 1890.
GREELEY, Greeley Square, 33d St. and Broadway.
HALE, bronze statue of Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the Revolution; City Hall Park, near Broadway and Mail St.; erected by the Sons of the Revolution in 1893.
HALLECK, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.
HAMILTON, granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, Central Park, on the East Drive, above the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
HANCOCK, in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 124th St.
HEINE, poet, Lorelei Fountain, Mott Ave. and 161st St.
HOLLEY, bronze bust of Alexander Holley, Washington Square; unveiled 1890.
HUDSON, HENRY, 100 foot shaft, Spuyten Duyvil.
HUMBOLDT, bronze bust, Central Park, near the 5th Ave. and 59th St. entrance.
HUNT, RICHARD M., Memorial, 5th Ave., opposite Lenox Library.
INDIAN HUNTER, bronze figure, Central Park, near lower entrance to the Mall.
IRVING, bronze bust, Bryant Park, on W. 40th St.; unveiled 1866.
LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, Union Square, lower end of Park; unveiled 1876.
LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD, on Liberty Island, in the Harbor, copper statue, on granite and concrete pedestal; statue, 151 feet high; pedestal, 155 feet high; total height above low-water mark, 305 feet 11 inches; unveiled 1886.
LINCOLN, bronze statue, Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.
MARTYRS' MONUMENT, Trinity Churchyard, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who died in the British prison ships in the Revolutionary War.
MAZZINI, bronze bust, Central Park, on the West Drive.
MOORE, bronze bust of Thomas Moore, the poet. Central Park, near the Pond and 5th Ave. entrance; unveiled 1880.
MORSE, bronze statue of the inventor of the telegraph, Central Park, near 5th Ave. and 72d St. entrance; unveiled 1871.
OBELISK, Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt, and erected 1881; it is of granite, 70 feet long, and weighs 200 tons.
SCHILLER, bronze bust, Central Park, in the Ramble; unveiled 1859.
SCOTT, bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SEVENTH REGIMENT, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment, to commemorate its dead in the civil war, Central Park, on the West Drive; unveiled 1874.
SEWARD, bronze statue, southwest corner of Madison Square Park; unveiled 1876.
SHAKESPEARE, bronze statue, Central Park, at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SHERMAN, GENERAL, equestrian statue, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
SIGEL, FRANZ, bronze monument, 106th St. and Riverside Drive; unveiled in October, 1907.
SIMS, bronze statue of Dr. Marion Sims, Bryant Park, north side.
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, Riverside Drive.
STUYVESANT, marble effigy of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.
THE PILGRIM, bronze statue, Central Park, near E. 72d St. entrance.
THORWALDSEN, bronze statue, 59th St., facing 6th Ave.
VERDI, statue, Sherman Square.
VERRAZANO, statue, Battery Park.
WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, W. 114th St., junction Morningside and Manhattan Aves.
WASHINGTON, bronze equestrian statue, Union Square, southeast side.
WASHINGTON, bronze statue, at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.
WASHINGTON MARBLE ARCH, Washington Square, at the foot of 5th Ave.
WATER GATE, foot W. 110th St., where Henry Hudson landed.
WEBSTER, bronze statue, Central Park, on the West Drive, near 72d St.
WORTH, granite shaft, in honor of Major-General Worth, U. S. A., at Broadway, 5th Ave., and 25th St.; unveiled 1857.

Railroad Passenger Stations in Manhattan.

Baltimore & Ohio, ft. W. 23d and Liberty Sts.
Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; New Jersey Southern Division (in Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Lehigh Valley, foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses and West 23d Streets.
Long Island, foot of East 34th St.
Atlantic Avenue Branch, junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avennes, Brooklyn.
Manhattan Beach Division, foot of East 34th St.
New Jersey & New York, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
New York & Long Branch, foot Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses and West 23d Streets. In Summer, foot W. 42d and Cedar Sts., also.
New York Central & Hudson River, 42d St. and 4th Ave.; Harlem, 125th St.; Mott Haven, 133th St.; 10th Ave. and 30th St.; Manhattan, 125th St., 152d St.; Harlem Division, 4th Ave. and 42d, 86th, 110th, 125th, 138th and 183d Streets.
New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.
New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses and West 23d Streets. Also foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, via Annex.
Northern of New Jersey, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses and West 23d Streets. Also foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, via Annex.
Philadelphia & Reading, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets.
Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street.
West Shore, foot of Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.

Banks in Manhattan and Bronx.

THE Clearing-House is at 77 Cedar Street, Manhattan Borough. Wm. Sherer is manager, Wm. J. Gilpin, assistant manager. Fifty banks are associated for the purpose of exchanging the checks and bills they hold against each other. Other banks, not members of the association, clear through members. The representatives of the members appear at the Clearing-House at 10 o'clock A. M. every business day, with the checks and bills to be exchanged. The resulting balances are ascertained in about an hour, and before half-past one o'clock those indebted pay their balances, and after that hour the other banks receive the amounts due them. The Clearing-House has been in operation since 1853.

Following are extracts from the Manager's annual report for year ending September 30, 1909: The Clearing-House transactions for the year have been as follows: Exchanges, $99,257,662,411; balances, $4,194,484,028; total transactions, $103,452,156,439. The average daily transactions: Exchanges, $326,505,468; balances, $13,797,644; total, $340,303,113. Total transactions since organization of Clearing-House (56 years): Exchanges, $2,029,505,795,760, balances, $93,889,243,199; total, $2,123,395,038,959.

Banks are open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon. Commercial paper, except sight or demand bills, falling due on Saturday is payable on the following business day.

NATIONAL BANKS.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
Aetna	Greenwich&Warren	$300,000	$309,000	C. E. Finlay	E. V. Connolly.
American Exchange	128 Broadway	5,000,000	5,050,000	Dumont Clarke	Edward Burns.
Audubon	B'way & 143d St	200,000	50,000	David S. Mills	William Reimers
Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau St	25,000,000	15,594,511	V. P. Snyder	Neilson Olcott.
Bank of New York	48 Wall St	2,000,000	3,428,500	Herbert L. Griggs	Charles Olney.
Battery Park	2 Broadway	200,000	147,000	E. A. de Lima	E. B. Day.
Bronx	149th & Bergen Ave	200,000	214,000	Geo. N. Rembardt	Harry Kolbe.
Butchers & Drovers'	683 Broadway	300,000	148,000	D. H. Rowland	William H. Chase.
Chase	83 Cedar St	5,000,000	6,685,119	A. B. Hepburn	S. H. Miller.
Chatham	192 Broadway	450,000	1,000,000	George M. Hard	W. H. Strawn.
Chemical	270 Broadway	3,000,000	6,059,124	William H. Porter	Francis Halpin.
Citizens' Central	320 Broadway	2,550,000	1,358,602	Edwin S. Schenck	A. K. Chapman.
City	55 Wall St	25,000,000	29,046,931	F. A. Vanderlip	Arthur Kavanagh.
Coal and Iron	Liberty & West Sts.	1,000,000	312,000	John T. Sproull	Addison H. Day.
Copper	See "Mechanics	and	Metals."		
East River	680 Broadway	250,000	103,713	Vincent Loeser	Zenas E. Newell.
European-Am'ican	187 Greenwich St	100,000	40,500	Erwin R. Graves	Lewis A. Parker.
Fifth National	3d Ave. & 23d St	250,000	470,000	Stephen Kelly	Andrew Thompson
First National	2 Wall St	10,000,000	19,307,090	Francis L. Hine	C. D. Backus.
Fourth National	14 Nassau St	*3,000,000	3,316,196	J. Edwd. Simmons	C. H. Patterson.
Gallatin	36 Wall St	1,000,000	2,468,428	Sam. Woolverton	G. E. Lewis.
Garfield	5th Ave., cor. W. 23d	1,000,000	1,138,919	R. W. Poor	W. L. Douglass.
Hanover	Nassau St., cor. Pine	3,000,000	11,250,000	Jas. T. Woodward	E. E. Whittaker.
Imp't'rs & Traders'	247 Broadway	1,500,000	7,415,856	Edward Townsend	H. H. Powell.
Irving Nat'l Exc'ge	92 W. Broadway	2,000,000	1,483,000	Lewis E. Pierson	Benj. F. Werner.
Liberty	139 Broadway	1,000,000	2,615,193	F. B. Schenck	Chas. W. Riecks.
Lincoln	32 E. 42d St	1,000,000	1,377,600	Thomas L. James	C. E. Warren.
Market and Fulton	81 Fulton St	1,000,000	1,707,000	Alex. Gilbert	T. J. Stevens.
Mechanics' & Metals	33 Wall St	6,000,000	6,000,000	G. W. McGarrah	.....
Mercantile	195 Broadway	3,000,000	2,564,516	Willis G. Nash	Emil Klein.
Merchants'	42 Wall St	2,000,000	1,642,000	R. M. Gallaway	Joseph Byrne.
Merchants' Exch	257 Broadway	600,000	554,480	P. C. Lounsbury	E. V. Gambier.
National Park	214 Broadway	3,000,000	9,750,246	Richard Delafield	Maurice H. Ewer.
National Reserve	165 Broadway	1,200,000	608,000	William O. Allison	George W. Adams
New York County	8th Av., cor. 14th St.	500,000	1,632,627	Francis L. Leland	James C. Brower.
Phenix	Nassau & Liberty St.	1,000,000	650,000	F. E. Marshall	Bert L. Haskins.
Seaboard	18 Broadway	1,000,000	1,840,000	Samuel G. Bayne	C. C. Thompson.
Second National	5th Ave., cor. 28th	1,000,000	1,845,000	Wm. A. Simonson	Joseph S. Case.
Sherman	34th St. & Astor C'rt	200,000	60,900	E. C. Smith	Chas. G. Colyer.
Union Exchange	160 Fifth Ave.	1,000,000	945,900	Henry S. Herrman	David Nevins.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of America	44 Wall St	$1,500,000	$5,674,129	William H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
Bank of Metropolis	31 Union Square	1,000,000	2,000,000	C. H. Hackett	Edwin S. Laffey.
Bowery	Bowery, cor. Grand	250,000	811,720	John S. Foster	Charles Essig.
Bronx Bor'gh Bank	440 E. Tremont Ave.	150,000	69,492	C. A. Becker	Jay Lehrbach.
Bryant Park	6th Ave. and 42d St.	200,000	115,900	W. W. Warner	E. F. Giese.
Century§	Fifth Ave. & 20th St.	200,000	154,300	H. L. Crawford	C. S. Mitchell.
Chelsea Exchange	34th St. and 8th Av.	200,000	173,199	Irving M. Shaw	A. E. Stilger.
Colonial†	441 Columbus Ave.	400,000	300,000	Alexander Walker	Geo. S. Carr.
Columbia††	5th Ave., cor. 42d	300,000	452,800	Joseph Fox	W. S. Griffith.
Corn Exchange‡	13 William St	3,000,000	5,000,000	William A. Nash	Fred'k T. Martin.
Cosmopolitan	803 Prospect Ave	100,000	9,400	C. A. Becker	C. Baunach.
Fidelity	Mad. Ave., c. 75th	200,000	164,323	Edward H. Peaslee	E. W. Dutton.
5th Av. Bank of N. Y.	530 Fifth Ave.	100,000	2,155,372	A. S. Frissell	B. H. Fancher.

† Branches at 1960, 2217 and 2701 Broadway, Columbus Ave., 92d St., and cor. 105th St.; W. 116th St., cor. 7th Ave. ‡ Branches, Dey, cor. Church Sts., 530, 1178, 2902 B'way, 23 Astor Pl., Columbus Ave. and 72d St., 5th Ave., cor. 19th St.; 42d St., cor. 8th Ave.; 7 E. 42d St., Ave. D, cor. 10th St.; cor Grand and Norfolk Sts., 34 Union Sq. E.; 101 W. 125th St., Amsterdam Ave. and 143d St., 522 Willis Ave. Brooklyn—Court and Montague Sts., 949 Broadway, 19 Flatbush Ave., Franklin St. and Greenpoint Ave. Queens—Borden Ave. and Front St.; 75 Fulton Ave., 116 Main St., Flushing; Jackson Ave. and Fifth St.; also New Brighton, S. I. †† Branch 407 Broadway. § Branch 104th St. and Broadway. * Capital may be increased to $5,000,000.

STATE BANKS—MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	President.	Cashier.
Fourteenth Street ..	1 E. 14th St.(h).....	$1,000,000	$325,000	R. Ross Appleton..	Louis V. Ennis.
German-American .	23 Broad St.....	750,000	600.000	Casimir Tag.....	J. F. Frederichs.
German Exchange..	330 Bowery..... ...	200,000	886,000	Chas. L. Adrian....	E. F. Swanberg.
Germania.....	190 Bowery..... .	200,000	1,003,500	Edward C. Schaefer	Loftin Love.
Greenwich.....	402 Hudson St.††....	500,000	779,745	Wm. C. Duncan....	Frank Hammond.
Hungarian-Am'c'n	32 Broadway‡.....	200,000	120,000	E. S. A. de Lima...	A. Howard Watson
International.....	60 Wall St.....	500,000	112,989	T. H. Hubbard.....	J. H. Rogers.
Jefferson.....	5th Ave. &15th St.(k)	500,000	706,163	Herman Broesel....	Wm. H. Devlin.
Manhattan Compa'y	40 Wall St	2,050,000	4,000,000	Stephen Baker.....	D. H. Pierson.
Metropolitan.....	4th Ave. & 23d St.(c)	2,000,000	1,395,248	Henry Ollesheimer.	Augustus C. Corby.
Mount Morris	85 E. 125th St.....	250,000	284,037	L. M. Schwan.....	L. H. Hill.
Mutual	B'way, c. 33d St.....	200,000	326,000	Charles A. Sackett.	Hugh N. Kirkland
Nassau.....	9 Beekman St.....	500,000	465,793	Edward Earl.....	W. B. Noble, Ass't.
New Netherland....	41 W. 34th St.....	200,000	225,000	J. Adams Brown..	Curtis J. Beard.
N. Y. Produce Exch.	Produce Exch. §.....	1,000,000	738,731	Forrest H. Parker..	John R. Wood.
Night and Day.....	5th Ave. & 44th St ..	200,000	214,234	S. S. Campbell.....	John A. Noble.
Nineteenth Ward...	3d Ave. & 57th St.(e).	300,000	428,657	W. M. Van Norden	John N. Van Pelt
Northern	215 W. 125th St. (j)..	700,000	303,449	F. L. Grant.....	Wm. L. Brower.
Pacific.....	470 Broadway	500,000	898,883	H. B. Brundrett....	Sam. C. Merwin.
People's	395 Canal St	200,000	475,374	Scott Foster.....	William Milne.
Plaza	5th Ave., c. W. 58th..	100,000	410,000	W. McM. Mills	E. M. Clarke.
Public.....	81 Delancey..... ...	100,000	117,500	Joseph S. Marcus...	Joseph J. Bach.
Royal.....	93-95 Nassau St.....	100,000	41,193	Philip Sugerman ...	F. C. Straat.
State	378 Grand St.‡‡.....	1,000,000	825,442	Oscar L. Richard...	A. I. Voorhis.
Twelfth Ward**.....	125th, c. Lex'n Ave..	200,000	115,000	Frank B. French...	Jas. V. Iverson.
Twenty-third Ward	135th St. & 3d Ave.§§.	200,000	95,000	Charles W. Bogart.	Geo. E. Edwards.
Washington H'ghts.	Amstm. Ave. & 155th	100,000	243,000	John Whalen.....	William Clark.
Wells, Fargo & Co's	51 Broadway.....	100,000	46,407	Dudley Evans,.....	William V. Nevins
West Side	485-487 Eighth Ave..	200,000	834,208	C. F. Tietjen	Walter Westervelt
Yorkville.....	85th St., c. 3d Ave....	100,000	431,820	August Zinsser, Jr..	W. L. Frankenbach

Including Undivided Profits.

§ Also Madison Ave., near 60th St., cor. Columbus Ave. and 93d St., cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., cor. 116th St. and 3d Ave., cor. 103d St. and 1st Ave., and B'way and 86th St., Manhattan St. and Amsterdam Ave., 14th St. and 2d Ave. †† Also at 260 W. B'way, 874, 1531 B'way, 135 William St., 596 Sixth Ave. ‡‡ Also 5th Ave. and W. 115th St. Pitkin and Stone Aves., also Graham Ave. and Varet St., Brooklyn. §§ Also 960 Boston Road, and 2803 Third Ave.. ** Also 173 East 116th St., and 1925 Third Ave.; (c) also 100 William St., 271 and 565 Broadway; (e) also 242 E. 86th St., 180 E. 72d St., 152 E. 34th St. (h) also 356 W. 14th St. and 22 Avenue A. (j) Also 692 Broadway, 8th Ave. and 57th St., 254 Eighth Ave., 2301 Seventh Ave., 1707 Amsterdam Ave., 3d Ave. and 163d St., 505 E. Tremont Ave., 412 E. 138th St., 3813 White Plains Ave. (k) 103 Canal St.

Banks for Savings in Manhattan and Bronx.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate Int.‡	Surplus.	Unless otherwise stated, banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.
American	115 W. 42d St....	Clarence Goadby.....	7,566	$2,423,779	4	$67,523	10 A. M. to 4 P. M. (c)
Bank for Savings...	4th Av., c. 22d St.	Walter Trimble.....	161,327	95,861,197	4	6,935,500	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Bowery	128 Bowery.....	Henry A. Schenck....	156,102	107,546,035	4	8,140.735	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Broadway.....	5 Park Place.....	H. F. Hutchinson.....	13,250	10,300,844	4	586,749	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Bronx.	429 Tremont Ave..	Wm. B. Aitken.....	2,900	400,000	4	12,000	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Mon., 9 to 9 P.M.
Citizens'.....	58 Bowery.....	Henry Hasler.....	28,424	14,627,690	4	1,526,096	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Dollar.....	3d Av. & 148th St.	John Haffen.....	32,400	6,700,000	4	185,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; (d)
Dry Dock.....	341 Bowery.....	Andrew Mills.....	68,743	36,034,747	4	2,636,716	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
East River..... .	280 Broadway....	D. S. Ramsay.....	24,330	23,378.000	4	2,967,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Emigrant Industrial	51 Chambers St...	Thomas M. Mulry	121,431	96,433.261	4	7,976,884	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Empire City.....	231 W. 125th St...	Isaac A. Hopper.....	15,455	2,354.000	4	117,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; (a)
Excelsior.....	23d St., c. 6th Av.	William J. Roome....	20,453	8,300,584	4	445,865	10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Mon., 10. A M. to 7 P.M. (f) Sat. 10-1 P.M.
Franklin.....	8th Ave., c. 42d St.	William G. Conklin..	61,763	18,897,847	4	1,070,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
German.....	4th Ave., c. 14th St	Casimir Tag.....	135,599	71,575,898	4	5,985,959	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. also.
Greenwich.	248 Sixth Ave....	James Quinlan.....	92,193	61.676,766	4	4,636,495	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Harlem	125th St. & Lex. Av	William E. Trotter...	51,317	18,331,511	4	1,137,354	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
Irving.....	115 Chambers St..	Wm. H. B. Totten....	27,212	19,485,772	4	812,222	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Italian.....	64 Spring St.....	Joseph N. Francolini.	10,701	2,168,336	4	43,665	10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Mon. and Sat., 5 to 8 P. M. also.
Maiden Lane.....	170 Broadway....	Louis Windmuller....	3,215	618,855	4	5,110	9.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Manhattan	644 Broadway....	Joseph Bird.....	21,286	11.665,027	4	741,853	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Metropolitan.....	1 Third Ave... ..	J. B. Currey.....	14,974	9,743,653	4	646,587	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
New York.....	8th Ave., c. 14th St.	Wm. Felsinger.....	40,684	26,473,491	4	2,471,884	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
North River	31 W. 34th St.....	Samuel D. Styles.....	18,209	8,757,399	4	352,838	10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Mon. to 7 P.M.
North Side.....	3196 Third Ave ..	John J. Barry.....	1,820	372,000	4	10,000	9 A.M. to 4 P.M., Mon. 9 P.M. (a)
Seamen's.....	74 Wall St.....	Daniel Barnes.....	97,288	67,120,716	4	6,230,300	10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; Mon. 10 to 9 P. M.
Union Dime.....	40th St. & 6th Ave	Chas. E. Sprague.....	92,000	29,000,000	4	2,000,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mon. 10 to 7 P. M.
Union Square.....	20 Union Sq. E...	F. M. Hurlbut.....	14,644	9,494,889	4	911,487	10 A.M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. 10 to 7 P. M.
United States	606 Madison Ave.	Chas. N. Taintor.....	10,459	3,235,996	4	129,165	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Sat., 6 to 12 noon, and 7 to 9 P.M (b)
Universal.....	149 Broadway ...	Wilbur F. Brown.....	....	....	4	....	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Washington	59th St. and Columbus Circle.	Joseph G. Robin.....	6,716	1,221,237	4	18,268	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. and Sat., 6 to 8 P. M. also (g)
West Side.....	Sixth Av., c. 9th St.	Stephen G. Cook.....	9,547	2,470,000	4	83,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sat. and Mon. 6 to 8 P. M. (h)

‡ Subject to change. (a) Open Monday nights also. (b) Not open Saturday evenings in July, August, September. (c) Open Monday evenings except July and August. (d) Open Mon days from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. (f) Except June, July, August and September. (g) Not open Saturday eve. in July and August. (h) Not open Saturday eve., June, July and August.

Banks in Brooklyn and Queens.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Long Island	Jamaica §§	$500,000	$290,000	S. R. Smith	W. D. Llewellyn.
Borough‡	20 Court St.	200,000	162,785	Broc R. Shears	A. K. Moore.
Broadway*	12 Graham Ave.	200,000	531,307	H. Batterman	George F. Moger.
Brooklyn	585 Fulton St.†	300,000	146,000	D. O. Underhill	F W. Flottwell.
Coney Island	Coney Island	100,000	50,000	Fred B. Henderson.	H. M. Jefferson.
Corn Exchange	See Banks in Manhattan and Bronx on preceding pages.				
First National	Kent Ave. & B'way.	300,000	559,998	Joseph Huber	William S. Irish.
Hillside	Richmond Hill	100,000	30,400	Joel Fowler	Fred'k Boschen.
Home	5th Ave. & 54th St.	100,000	50,112	Wm. E. Kay	J. W. Waller.
Homestead	Pen. & Liberty Avs.	200,000	58,340	E. L. Rockefeller	G. S. Mott.
Manufact'ers' Nat.	84 Broadway	252,000	787,576	A. D. Seymour	J. C. Nightingale.
Mechanics' §	Court & Montague	1,000,000	927,720	Geo. W. Chauncey	Chas. G. Balmanno
Montauk	Fifth Av. & Union St.	100,000	67,327	Henry M. Randall.	Thos. M. Halsey.
Nassau National	26 Court St.	750,000	900,000	Thomas T. Barr	Daniel V. Hegeman
National City	350 Fulton St.	300,000	600,000	Charles T. Young	Henry M. Wells.
North Side	33, 710 Grand St.‡‡	200,000	139,655	Paul E. Bonner	Henry Billman.
People's National	Broadway & Quincy	200,000	115,000	Geo. W. Spence	J. B. Korndorfer.
Prospect Park	Flatbush & Ch. Avs.	100,000	55,000	W. D. Buckner	Chas. Straub.
State Bank	See Banks in Manhattan and Bronx on preceding pages.				
Terminal	81 Sands Street	100,000	16,000	Willard P. Reid	George F. Frost.
Union	44 Court St.	1,000,000	750,000	Edward M. Grout	James T. Ashley.
Woodhaven	Woodhaven	25,000	25,160	Wm. F. Wyckoff	H. M. De Ronde.

§ Branches at 5th Ave. and 9th St., Schermerhorn St., near Flatbush Ave., Atlantic and Georgia Aves., 4th Ave. and Atlantic, and 1365 Broadway. §§ Also Jamaica, Flushing, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Beach, Richmond Hill, Elmhurst, College Point, L. I. City, Sea Side. ‡‡ Also Broadway, cor. Lorimer St. †Also at Fulton and Clinton Sts. ‡Also 5102 3d Ave. *Also Myrtle Ave. and Bleecker St.

Banks for Savings in Brooklyn and Queens.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate of Int.*	Surplus.	Business Hours. [Unless otherwise stated banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.]
Brevoort	Nostrand Ave. & Macon St.	Howard M. Smith	11,311	$2,679,329	4	$112,386	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also Monday, 7 to 9 P. M.
Brooklyn	Clinton & Pierrepont Sts.	Bryan H. Smith	7,000	45,000,000	4	4,690,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Bushwick	Grand St., cor. Graham Ave.	Jere. E. Brown	....	4,095,738	4	212,789	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 4 to 7 P. M. also.
City	4th & Flatbush Aves.	R. Rushmore	7,441	2,156,462	4	107,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
College Point.	5th St. & 2d Av., College Point.	Fred. W. Grell	2,833	1,148,978	4	90,311	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; except Mondays; Sat. 12 noon Wed. & Sat., 6 to 8 P. M.
Dime	De Kalb Ave. & Fulton St.	J. L. Marcellus	75,247	34,551,806	4	2,512,521	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Dime of Williamsburg.	So. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer.	W. P. Sturgis	13,000	7,428,739	4	507,018	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
E. Brooklyn	643 Myrtle Ave.	L. W. Beasley	14,993	6,299,427	4	446,334	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (b)
East. District	Broadway and Gates Ave.	Lewis E. Meeker	15,227	3,649,980	4	130,730	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. & Sat., 6 to 8 P. M. also.
E. New York	Atlantic and Penna. Aves.	Fred. Middendorf	7,419	2,465,096	4	192,428	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
German	Broadway and Boerum St.	J. H. Schumann.	33,029	12,915,837	4	768,093	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 8 P. M. also.
Germania	375 Fulton St.	Adolph Goepel	15,789	8,412,373	4	530,694	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Greater N. Y.	498 Fifth Ave.	C. J. Obermayer	11,379	2,100,141	4	44,769	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (a)
Greenpoint	Manhattan Av. cor. Cayler St.	E. A. Walker	15,049	6,172,173	4	625,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday 5 to 8 P. M. also.
Hamburg	250 Bleecker St.	James Moffett	2,515	470,000	4	5,300	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Home	804 Manhattan Ave.	George H. Gerard	2,000	225,000	4	6,000	9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Jamaica	Jamaica	Wm. A. Warnock.	9,000	4,000,000	4	300,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Kings County	Broadway and Bedford Ave.	Hubert G. Taylor.	14,926	11,535,217	4	785,796	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday 4 to 7 P. M. also.
L. I. City	21 Jackson Ave.	W. J. Burnett	15,800	4,348,483	4	440,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (b)
Prudential	975 Broadway	J. Vallkomer, Sr.	....	227,000	4	2,200	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sat. & Mon. 7 to 9 P. M.
Queens Co.	Flushing	L. M. Franklin	6,238	2,226,478	4	116,394	10 A. M to 3 P. M.‡
S. Brooklyn.	Atlantic Ave. and Clinton St.	Wm. J. Coombs	33,508	19,096,398	4	2,501,645	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday 6 to 8 P. M. also.
Sumner	776 Broadway.	Nathan S. Jonas.	1,175	336,000	4	12,000	9 A. M to 3 P. M. (a)
Williamsb'rg	B'way & Driggs	Ezra B. Tuttle	99,582	52,808,000	4	7,000,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (c)

* Subject to change. ‡ Thursday, 7 to 8 P. M. (a) Mon. 7 to 9 P. M. (b) Mon. 5 to 8 P. M. (c) Mon. to 7 P. M.

Trust Companies in New York City.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undiv. Profits.	President.	Secretary.
Astor	Fifth Ave. & 36th St.	$1,250,000	$804,183	E. C. Converse	G. W. Pancoast.
Bankers'	7 Wall St.	3,000,000	6,000,000	E. C. Converse	F. N. B. Close.
Broadway	756 Broadway	700,000	424,931	Frederic G. Lee	J. W. H. Bergen.
Carnegie	115 Broadway	1,500,000	1,037,570	C. C. Dickinson	R. B. Moorehead.
Central	54 Wall St.	3,000,000	15,608,385	J. N. Wallace	Milton Ferguson.
Columbia	135 Broadway	1,000,000	1,550,000	Willard V. King.	L. W. Wiggin.
Commercial	Broadway & 41st St.	500,000	274,591	R. R. Moore	J. G. Hemerick.
Commonwealth	27 Pine St.	250,000	421,000	P. R. Bomeisler	L. A. Rapelyea.
Empire	42 Broadway‡‡	1,000,000	1,124,968	L. W. Baldwin	H. M. Gough
Equitable	15 Nassau St.	3,000,000	11,056,815	A. W. Krech	Lyman Rhoades.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	22 William St., 475 Fifth Ave.	1,000,000	6,472,826	E. S. Marston	A. V. Heely.
Fidelity.	Chamb'sSt.&W.B'way	750,000	900,000	S. S. Conover	A. H. Mars.
Fifth Avenue	514 Fifth Ave.	1,000,000	1,898,093	Levi P. Morton	James M. Pratt.
Franklin	140 Broadway	(See Brooklyn table below.)			
Fulton	30 Nassau St.	500,000	853,964	H. C. Swords	H. W. Reighley.
Guaranty.	28 Nassau St.	2,000,000	8,291,197	A. J. Hemphill, V.P.	E. C. Hebbard.
Guardian	170 Broadway	500,000	513,467	R. C. Lewis, V.P.	L. C. Haynes.
Hudson	1411 Broadway	500,000	690,869	E. R. Chapman	R. A. Purdy.
Knickerbocker.	358 Fifth Ave.(*b*)	1,200,000	1,562,452	Charles H. Keep.	Harris A. Dunn.
Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.	160 Broadway	4,000,000	6,195,270	E. W. Coggeshall.	W. N. Vail.
Lincoln	413 Broadway, (*a*)	1,000,000	518,000	Alex. S. Webb, Jr.	Joseph Z. Bray.
Manhattan	Wall & Nassau St.	1,000,000	2,465,615	J. I. Waterbury	Charles H. Smith
Mercantile	120 Broadway	2,000,000	7,362,000	W. C. Poillon, V.P.	Guy Richards.
Metropolitan.	49 Wall St.	2,000,000	8,016,161	Brayton Ives	G. N. Hartmann.
Morton	38 Nassau St.	2,000,000	7,800,258	Levi P. Morton	H. M. Francis.
*Mutual Alliance	66 Beaver St.	700,000	417,320	James H. Parker.	F. V. Baldwin.
N. Y. Life Insurance Trust Co.	52 Wall St.	1,000,000	4,446,500	Henry Parish	G. M. Corning.
New York	26 Broad St.	3,000,000	10,700,748	O. T. Bannard	H. W. Morse.
Realty Trust	60 Liberty St.	250,000	.....	Wm. C. Demorest	E. O. Champ.
Savoy	520 Broadway	500,000	55,000	E. Gerli	Arthur Bauer.
Standard	25 Broad St.	1,000,000	1,500,000	Wm. C. Lane	W. C. Cox.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	176 Broadway	4,375,000	9,362,070	C. H. Kelsey	J. W. Cleveland.
Trust Company of America	37 Wall St.§	2,000,000	6,446,250	O. Thorne	Frank L. Hilton.
Union	80 Broadway ††	1,000,000	8,126,625	J. W. Castles	J. V. B. Thayer.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	55 Cedar St.§§	2,000,000	4,559,616	J. W. Platten, V.P.	Frank J. Parsons.
United States	45 Wall St.	2,000,000	13,510,605	E. W. Sheldon	H. E. Ahern.
†Van Norden	Fifth Ave. & 60th St.	1,000,000	1,073,570	W. M. Van Norden	W. W. Robinson.
Washington	253 Broadway	500,000	1,800,000	D. M. Morrison.	M. S. Lott.
Windsor	577 Fifth Ave.**	1,000,000	561,838	J. A. Young	A. G. Norrie.

* Also at 266 Grand Street and Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. † Branch at 122 Bowery. ‡ Also 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn. § Branch 222 Broadway. †† Also Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. **65 Cedar Street. ‡‡ Also 242 East Houston Street, 487 Fifth Avenue. §§ Also 125th Street and Eighth Avenue. Broadway and 73d Street. (*a*) Also 1128 and 2077 Broadway. (*b*) 60 Broadway, also 100 W. 125th Street and 2810 Third Ave. (T) Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANIES.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undiv. Profits.	President.	Secretary.
‡Brooklyn	177 Montague St.	$1,000,000	$2,204,036	Theo. F. Miller	S. W. Husted.
Citizens'	B'way & Sumner Ave.	500,000	175,000	N. S. Jonas	J. H. Conroy.
Flatbush (*a*)	Linden, cor. Flatbush Ave.	300,000	264,014	J. Z. Lott	E. D. Fisher.
Franklin	164 Montague St.††	1,500,000	1,567,773	Arthur K. Wood.	C. W. Ludlum.
Hamilton	191 Montague St.	500,000	950,000	W. E. Edmister	Geo. Hadden.
Home	198 Montague St.	750,000	313,246	F. E. Gunnison	W. K. Swartz.
Kings County	342 Fulton St.	500,000	1,923,702	J. D. Fairchild	Thos. Blake.
L. I. Loan & Trust Co.	44 Court St.	1,000,000	2,183,000	Edw. Merritt	F. T. Aldridge.
** Nassau	B'way & Bedford Ave.	600,000	480,371	A. T. Sullivan	H. F. Burns.
† Peoples'	181 Montague St.	1,000,000	1,600,000	C. A. Boody	C. L. Schenck.
§ Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	175 Remsen St.	(See table above.			
Williamsburg	Bridge Plaza	700,000	127,909	Jacob C. Klinck	Chas. E. Covert

(*a*) Branch 54th Street and New Utrecht Avenue. (*b*) Branch 394 Fulton Street and Broadway and Stockton Street. † Branches at Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street and Clinton and Myrtle Avenues. ‡ Branches at 1205 Fulton Street; Manhattan Branch, 90 Broadway. ** Branch, 356 Fulton Street. § Branches at 350 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I., and 67 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. †† Also 140 Broadway, Manhattan.

Association of the Bar of New York.

(Bar Association Building, No. 42 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City).

President—Edmund Wetmore. *Vice-Pres.*—Thomas Thacher. *Rec. Secretary*—S. B. Brownell.
Vice-Pres.—John M. Bowers. " James Byrne. *Cor. Secretary*—Henry B. Closson.
" Chas. F. Brown. " Edward M. Shepard. *Treasurer*—S. Sidney Smith.

At the time of the last report of the Executive Committee there were 2,037 members of the Association. It was instituted in 1869, and its presidents have been as follows: 1870 to 1879, William M. Evarts; 1880 and 1881, Stephen P. Nash; 1882 and 1883, Francis N. Bangs; 1884 and 1885, James C. Carter; 1886 and 1887, William Allen Butler; 1888 and 1889, Joseph H. Choate; 1890 and 1891, Frederic R. Coudert; 1892 to 1894, Wheeler H. Peckham; 1895 and 1896, Joseph Larocque; 1897 to 1899, James C. Carter; 1900 and 1901, John E. Parsons, 1902 and 1903, Wm. G. Choate; 1904 and 1905, Elihu Root; 1906 and 1907, John L. Cadwalader; 1908 and 1909, Edmund Wetmore. The admission fee is $100, and the annual dues from resident members, $50, and from members having offices in New York City and residing elsewhere, $25; members neither residing nor having offices in New York City shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues.

The Lawyers' Club.—120 Broadway, New York City. *President*—Wm. Allen Butler, Jr. *Secretary and Treasurer*—George T. Wilson. Total membership, 1,900. Membership is not restricted to lawyers. There are no entrance fees, but the annual dues of resident members are $100, and of non-resident members, $50. Clergymen whether resident or non-resident, $25. Resident membership limited to 1,350.

Federal Officers in New York City.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Bowling Green.
Collector.—William Loeb, Jr. ($12,000).
Solicitor to Collector—Harrison Osborne ($5,000).
Chief Clerk of Customs and Special Deputy Collector.—Henry C. Stuart ($6,000). Dell A. Baker ($3,500).
Deputy Collectors.—John J. C. Barrett, Jesse C. Grant, James H. Johnson, George F. Corts, John C. Williams, Charles A. King, H. L. Swords, and Elbert J. Allendorf ($3,000 each).
Cashier.—J. M. Wood ($5,000), Bowling Green.
Acting Disbursing Agt.—Geo. W. Brinck ($3,000).
Auditor.—Josiah S. Knapp ($4,500).
Naval Officer.—Frederick J. H. Kracke ($8,000).
Special Deputy Naval Officers.—H. W. Gourley ($4,000); Thomas J. Skuse ($4,000).
Surveyor.—————— ($8,000).
Special Deputy Surveyor.—Geo. J. Smyth ($4,000).
Deputy Surveyors.—William Lutz, Mathew M. Coneys ($2,500 each).
Clerk and Act. Deputy Surveyors—John J. Raczkiewicz, Richard Parr ($3,500 each).
Appraiser.—G. W. Wanmaker ($8,000), Christopher and Greenwich Streets.
Assistant Appraisers.—Chas. W. Bunn, Frank N. Petrie, Harry B. Stowell, Chas. R. Skinner, C. W. MacDonough, S. Krulewitch, A. L. Kline, John D. McEwen, Amos M. Knapp ($3,000 each).
Deputy Appraisers.—C. K. Lexow, Michael Nathan, Henry M. Clapp ($3,500 each).
BOARD OF U. S. GENERAL APPRAISERS.—641 Washington Street.
Marion De Vries, President, H. M. Somerville, E. G. Hay, T. S. Sharretts, R. H. Chamberlain, W. B. Howell, I. F. Fischer, C. P. McClelland, Byron S. Waite ($9,000 each).
SUB-TREASURY. Wall, corner Nassau Street.
Assistant Treasurer.—George S. Terry ($8,000).
Acting Assistant Treasurer and Cashier.—George W. Marlor ($4,200).
Deputy Assistant Treasurer.—E. W. Hale ($3,600).
POST-OFFICE.—B'way and Park Row. See Index.
NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS—Custom House.
Examiners.—C. A. Hanna, C. S. Starck (fees).
U. S. ASSAY OFFICE.—30 Wall Street.
Superintendent.—Kingsbery Foster ($4,500).
Assayer.—Herbert G. Torrey ($3,000).
Melter and Refiner.—Henry B. Kelsey ($3,000).

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.
(Compensation of Collectors not to exceed $4,500 a year for each district).

Second District.—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards, Chas. W. Anderson, *Collector*, Custom House.

Third District.—7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards, Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands, Ferd. Eidman, *Collector*, 3d Avenue and 16th Street.

Fourteenth District, 7th Division.—From Harlem River north to city line, Borough of Bronx, J. Schifferdecker, *Deputy Collector*, 534 Willis Avenue, Bronx.

Brooklyn Borough.—First District.—Embracing all of Long Island and Richmond Borough (Staten Island), Edward B. Jordan, *Collector*, Post-Office Building, Brooklyn Borough.

PENSION AGENCY.—65 Bleecker Street.
Pension Agent.—Michael Kerwin.
COM'R OF IMMIGRATION.—Ellis Island.
Commissioner.—William Williams ($6,500).
Assistant Commissioner.—Byron H. Uhl ($4,500).
U.S. SHIPPING COMMISSIONER.—Barge Office.
Commissioner.—Philip Elting ($5,000).
Deputy.—Theodore S. Price ($1,860).
LAW COURTS.—See Index.
WEATHER BUREAU.—100 Broadway.
Local Forecaster.—James H. Scarr ($2,000).
STEAM VESSELS' INSPECT'S.—Custom House.
Supervising Inspector.—Ira Harris ($3,000).
Local Inspectors.—Henry M. Seeley and J. L. Crone ($2,500 each).
U.S. LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.—379 Washington Street.

Customs Collectors at Port of New York.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE COLLECTORS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Collector.	Appointed.
John Lamb	March 22, 1784
John Lamb	March 29, 1791
Joshua Sands	April 26, 1797
David Gelston	July 9, 1801
Jonathan Thompson	Nov. 29, 1820
Samuel Swartwout	March 29, 1830
Jesse Hoyt	March 29, 1838
John J. Morgan	March 1, 1841
Edward Curtis	March 18, 1841
C. P. Van Ness	June 29, 1844
Cornelius W. Lawrence	July 1, 1845
Hugh Maxwell	May 16, 1849
D. S. Dickenson	March 30, 1853
Greene C. Bronson	April 8, 1853
Herman J. Redfield	Oct. 23, 1853
Augustus Schell	March 25, 1857
Hiram Barney	March 23, 1861
Simeon Draper	Sept. 7, 1864
Preston King	Aug. 12, 1865
Henry A. Smyth	May 10, 1866
Moses H. Grinnell	March 29, 1869
Thomas Murphy	July 13, 1870
Chester A. Arthur	Nov. 20, 1871
Edwin A. Merritt	July 21, 1878
William H. Robertson	May 18, 1881
Edward L. Hedden	July 1, 1885
Daniel Magone	Aug. 10, 1886
Joel B. Erhardt (Bond)	May 4, 1889
J. S. Fassett (Bond)	Aug. 11, 1890
Francis Hendricks (Bond)	Sept. 22, 1891
James T. Kilbreth (Bond)	Aug. 3, 1893
George R. Bidwell (Bond)	July 12, 1897
Nevada N. Stranahan (Bond)	April 2, 1902
Nevada N. Stranahan (Bond)	April 1, 1906
Edward S. Fowler	Nov. —, 1907
William Loeb, Jr	March 5, 1909

Libraries in Manhattan and Bronx.

Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.—Open 9.30 A. M. to 2 P. M.
American Geographical Society, 15 W. 81st St.
American Institute, 19 W. 44th St.—Open 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; $5 per annum.
American Law, 60 Wall St.—Open 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park W., cor. W. 77th St.
American Numismatic and Archæological Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
Astor.—See "N. Y. Public Library."
Bar Association, 42 W. 44th St.
Booklovers, 5 E. 23d St.—Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Charity Organization, 105 E. 22d St.
City Court, 32 Chambers St.
City, 10 City Hall, free.—Open 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Columbia University, W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cooper Union, 7th St. & 4th Ave.—8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
De Witt, 286 Rivington St.—Open daily, except Sunday, from 3 to 6.30 P. M.
Genealogical and Biographical, 226 W. 58th St.—Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
Hispanic Society, Audubon Park & W. 156th St.
Historical Society, 170 Central Park W.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on Holidays.
Institute of Musical Art, 53 Fifth Ave.
Law Library of Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.—Open 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Summer, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Lenox.—See "N.Y. Public Library."
Loan Libraries for Ships. 76 Wall St.
Masonic, 42 W. 23d St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.
Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.
Mechanical Engineers', 29 W. 39th St.—Open daily except Sunday, 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Mechanics & Tradesmen, 20 W. 44th St.
Mercantile, 13 Astor Place, 120 Broadway.—Open 8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Rates: Clerks, $4 per annum; others, $5.
Mott Memorial Free Medical, 64 Madison Ave.—Open 10 A.M. to 5 P. M.
New Fiction, 3 E. 28th St.; 2792 Broadway; 50 Church St.
N. Y. Law Institute, 118 Post Office Building.
New York Public Library.—See Index.
New York Society, 109 University Place.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
New York University, Washington Sq., E.
Peruvian, 25 Broad St.
Riverdale, Riverdale.—Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday; 8 to 10 P. M.
Seamen's, 1 State St., free.—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P.M.
Sociological Reference, 105 E. 22d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5 P.M.
Tabard Inn, 5 E. 23d St.
West Side Settlement, 460 W. 44th St.
Xavier Free Circulating for the Blind, 217 W. 15th St.
Young Men's Christian Ass'n, 142 2d Ave., 5 W. 125th St., 361 Madison Ave., 531 W. 155th St. near Broadway, 317 W. 56th St., 153 E. 86th St., 222 Bowery, 215 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 10 P.M.
Young Men's Hebrew Ass'n, Lex. Ave. and 92d St.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n, 7 E. 15th St.—Open 9 A.M. to 9.15 P.M., Sundays excepted.

Safe Deposit Companies in Manhattan.

Astor, 389 Fifth Avenue.
Atlantic, 49 Wall Street.
Bankers, 4 Wall Street.
Broadway, 565 Broadway.
Carnegie, 115 Broadway.
Colonial, 220 Broadway.
Commercial, 1451 Broadway.
Empire City, 160 Fifth Avenue.
Federal, 253 Broadway.
Fidelty, 1 Hudson St.
Fifth Avenue, 250 Fifth Avenue.
Garfield, 190 Fifth Avenue.
Hanover, 7 Nassau Street.
Knickerbocker, 358 Fifth Avenue.
Lincoln, 32 East 42d Street, 45 East 41st Street.
Madison, 208 Fifth Avenue, 1128 Broadway, 413 Broadway.
Manhattan Warehouse, 42d Street and Lexington Avenue, Seventh Avenue and 52d Street.
Maiden Lane, 170 Broadway.
Mercantile, 120 Broadway.
Merchants', West Broadway and Beach Street.
Metropolitan, 3 East 14th Street.
Mount Morris, Park Avenue, corner 125th Street.
New Amsterdam, 1411 Broadway.
New York County, 79 Eighth Avenue.
Night and Day, 527 5th Avenue.
North America, 45 Exchange Pl.
Produce Exchange, 2 Broadway.
Safe Deposit Co., of New York, 149 Broadway.
Standard, 25 Broad Street.
Stock Exchange, 10 Broad Street.
Thirty-fourth Street, 41 West 34th Street.
United States, Broadway and West 73d Street.
Van Norden, 786 Fifth Avenue.
Wall Street, 48 Wall Street.
Windsor, 577 Fifth Ave.

Safe Deposit Companies in Brooklyn and Queens.

Brooklyn City, Montague and Clinton Streets.
Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, 333 Schermerhorn Street.
Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, 28 Fulton Street.
Franklin, 166 Montague Street.
Long Island, 196 Montague Street.
Long Island Storage and Safe Deposit, Nostrand and Gates Aves.
Manufacturers', 84 Broadway.
Pioneer, 41 Flatbush Avenue.

Public Buildings in Manhattan.

Army Building, Whitehall and Pearl Streets.
City Hall, City Hall Park.
County Court-House, Chambers St., near B'way.
Criminal Courts Building, Centre & Franklin Sts.
Custom-House, Bowling Green.
Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre Sts.
Ludlow Street Jail, near Grand Street.
Post-Office, Broadway and Park Row.
State Arsenal, 7th Avenue and 35th Street.
Sub-Treasury, Wall and Nassau Streets.
Tombs, Centre and Franklin Streets.

Churches in Manhattan and Bronx.

WITH NAMES OF PASTORS.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Ministers' Conference meets every Monday at 11 A. M., at East 31st St., cor. Madison Ave.

Alexander Ave., cor. E. 141st St. F. W. Blakeslee.
Amity, W. 54th St., bet. 8th and 9th Aves. Leighton Williams.
Ascension, 160th St., bet. Morris and 4th Aves.
Baptist Temple, 11 W. 116th St. D. W. Wisher.
Calvary, W. 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. R. S. MacArthur; Branch at 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Central, W. 42d St., near 8th Ave. F. M. Goodchild.
Central Park, E. 83d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves. S. J. Ford.
Creston Ave., E. 189th St., cor. Creston Ave. B. F. Blackwell.
Day Star, 512 W. 157th St.
Eagle Ave., Eagle Ave., near 162d St. L. Rabe.
Ebenezer, 162 E. 112th St. N. A. Mackey.
Ebenezer (Primitive), 173 8th Ave.
Emanuel, 47 Suffolk St. Samuel Alman.
Emmanuel, White Plains Rd., Williamsbridge. R. J. Davies.
Fifth Ave., 6 W. 46th St. Chas. F. Aked. Armitage Chapel, 10th Av., cor. W. 50th St. H. W. Hillier.
First, W. 79th St., cor. Broadway. I. M. Haldeman.
First Chinese, 195 Worth St. W. A. Howden.
First German, 336 E. 14th St. William Swyter.
First German, 220 E. 118th St. Frederick Niebuhr.
First Italian, cor. Oliver and Henry Sts. G. Petrelli.
First Swedish, E. 55th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves. Emil Froberg.
Galilee, 2475 3d Ave. P. H. Lee.
Grace, 1015 E. 156th St. A. T. Brooks.
Harlem, 215 E. 123d St. Adam Chambers.
Hope, cor. 104th St. and Broadway. R. Hartley.
Immanuel (German), 411 E. 75th St. J. H. Pastoret.
Madison Ave., cor. Madison Ave. and E. 31st St. Charles A. Eaton.
Mariner's Temple, 12 Oliver St. Wm. M. Hubbell.
Memorial, Washington Sq. S., cor. Thompson St. Edward Judson.
Mercy Seat, 45 W. 134th St.
Mount Gilead, 39 E. 122d St. L. B. Twisby.
Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 126th St. J. H. Randall.
Mount Olivet, 161 W. 53d St. M. W. Gilbert.
Mount Pleasant, E. 180th St. near Vyse Ave. John H. Wallace.
North, 234 W. 11th St. E. T. Sanford.
Pilgrim, Boston Road, near Vyse Ave. C. Pittman.
Second Ave., 166 2d Ave. R. V. Pierce.
Second German, 407 W. 43d St. E. Umbach.
Sharon, 173 E. 99th St. E. Dromgoole.
Shiloh, 44 Manhattan. E. W. Wainwright.
Sixteenth St., 257 W. 16th St. W. J. Noble.
St. John's, 351 W. 37th St. Richard R. Wilson.
St. Paul, 352 W. 35th St. H. A. Booker.
Tabernacle, E. 161st St., cor. Elton Ave. Thos. M. Curry.
Third German, 1127 Fulton Ave. R. Hoefflin.
Timothy, 108 W. 30th St.
Tremont, Tremont Ave., cor. Ryer. K. C. MacArthur.
Trinity, E. 224th St., near Barnes Ave. J. W. Brooks.
Union, 204 W. 63d St. G. H. Sims.
Washington Heights, 145th St. and Convent Ave. R. P. Johnson.
West Park, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 92d St.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Armenian Evangelical, 207 E. 30th St. M. G. Papazian.
Bedford Park, Bainbridge Ave., cor. E. 201st St. A. T. Tamblyn.
Bethany, 10th Ave., near 35th St. W. F. Ottarson.
Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St. C. E. Jefferson.
Camp Memorial, 141 Chrystie St. William James.
Christ, E. 175th St. H. M. Brown.
Claremont Park, 167th St., cor. Teller Ave., J. C. Whiting.
Forest Ave., E. 166th St. and Forest Ave. A. Reoch.
Longwood Ave., Leggett Ave., cor. Beck. J. W. Roberts.
Manhattan, W. 76th St. and Broadway. H. A. Stimson.
North New York, E. 143d St., near Willis Ave. W. H. Kephart.
Pilgrim, Madison Ave., cor. 121st St. Fred'k Lynch
Smyrna (Welsh), 206 E. 11th St.
Swedish Evang. Bethesda, 138 E. 50th St. K. F. Ohlson.
Swedish Evang. Immanuel, 308 W. 139th St. L. T. Lindholm.
Trinity, Washington Ave., corner E. 176th St. William Milton Hess.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

First, 323 W. 56th St. William L. Fisher.
Lenox Ave., 126th St., near Lenox Ave.
Second, E. 169th St., nr. Franklin Ave. S. T. Willis.

EVANGELICAL.

Dingeldein Memorial (German), 429 E. 77th St. O. Panten.
First Church of the Evangelical Association, 214 W. 35th St. H. Heine.
German Evangelical Zion, 171 W. 140th St. C. Enders.
Second Church of the Evangelical Association, 424 W. 55th St. Carl Buehler.
St. Paul's, 159 E. 112th St. H. Rexroth.
Unionport, Ellis Ave. P. Beuthin.
Zion's, 171 W. 140th St. C. Enders.

FRIENDS.

East 15th St., cor. Rutherfurd Pl.
Twentieth St., 144 E. 20th St.

GREEK CATHOLIC.

Holy Virgin Mary, 347 E. 14th St. J. Korchinsky.
Our Lady of Grace (Ital.), 14 Stanton St. C. Pinnola.
St. George, 332 E. 20th St. N. Pidhorecki.
St. Peter's Chapel (Syrian), Church St., cor. Barclay. A. Bachewate.

JEWISH.

Adereth El, 135 E. 29th St.
Agudath Jeshorim, 115 E. 86th St. D. Davidson.
Ahawath Chesed, 652 Lexington Ave. I. S. Moses.
Ansche Chesed, 7th Ave. and 114th St., Gustav N. Hausmann.
Ansche Sfard, 52 Cannon St.
Atereth Israel, 323 E. 82d St. M. Krauskopf.
Ateris Zewi, E. 121st St., near 1st Ave. F. Light.
Beth-El, 5th Ave., cor. E. 76th St. S. Schulman.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 64 Norfolk St. S. Jaffe.
Beth Hamedrash Shaarei Torah, 80 Forsyth St.
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Ave. Aaron Eiseman.
Beth Tefila, E. 107th St. and Lexington Ave. S. Distillator.
B'nai Israel, 225 E. 79th St. M. Previn.
B'nai Jeshurun, 65th St. and Madison Ave. B. A. Tintner.
First Galizo Duckler Mogen Abraham, 87 Attorney St.
First Hungarian Cong. Oheb Zedek, 172 Norfolk St. P. Klein.
First Roumanian Am. Congregation, 91 Rivington St.
Kahal Adath Jeshurun, 14 Eldridge St. J. Fried.
Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 E. 85th St. M. S. Margolies.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

JEWISH—Continued.

Kol Israel Ansche Poland, 22 Forsyth St. I. Isaakson.
Machzika Torah Anshar Sineer, 34 Montgomery St.
Nachlath Zevi, 59 E. 109th St. H. Kamenetzky.
Rodoph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Ave. R. Grossman.
Shaare Berocho, E. 57th St., near 1st Ave. G. Hirsch.
Shaarai Tephilla, W. 82d St., near Amsterdam Ave. F. de Sola Mendes.
Shaari Zedek, 38 Henry St.
Shearith B'nai Israel, 22 E. 113th St.
Shearith Israel, 100 Central Park West, cor. 70th St. H. P. Mendes
Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St. J. Silverman.
Temple Israel, Lenox Ave., cor. 120th St. M. H. Harris.
Tiffereth Israel, 126 Allen St. Joseph Lotz.
Zichron Ephraim, 67th St., near Lexington Ave. B. Drachman.

LUTHERAN.

Advent, Broadway and 93d St. W. U. Horn.
Ascension, 311 E. Kingsbridge Road. F. V. Christ.
Atonement, Edgecombe Ave. and 140th St. F. H. Knubel.
Bethany, 14 Teasdale Pl. W. Freas, Jr.
Bethlehem, 239 E. 62d St. A. G. Steup.
Christ, 406 E. 19th St. G. U. Wenner.
Christ, 552 W. 50th St. Herman Von Hollen.
Concordia, 4 Oak Ter., cor. Brook Av. H. Pottberg.
Emanuel, Brown Place, cor. E. 137th St. A. A. King.
Emigrant House Chapel, 4 State St. G. Doering.
Epiphany, 72 E. 128th St. F. B. Clausen.
Grace, 123 W. 71st St. J. A. Weyl.
Grace, Valentine Ave., near 199th St. A. Koerber.
Gustavus Adolphus, 151 E. 22d St. M. Stolpe.
Harlem Swedish, 392 E. 136th St. C. E. Hoffsten.
Heilands, 2430 Walton Ave. Herman Von Hollen.
Holy Trinity, Central Park West and W. 65th St. Chas. J. Smith.
Holy Trinity, 1038 Prospect Ave. John Schiller.
Immanuel, 215 E. 83d St. C. J. Renz.
Immanuel, 88th St., cor. Lexington Ave. W. F. Schoenfeld.
Messiah, 144th St. and Brook Ave. J. Johnson.
Our Saviour, 179th St. and Audubon Ave. W. H. Feldmann.
Our Saviour (Norwegian), 237 E. 123d St. K. Kvamme.
Redeemer, 424 W. 44th St. F. C. G. Schumm.
St. James's, Madison Ave., cor. E. 73d St. J. B. Remensnyder.
St. John's, 81 Christopher St. John J. Young.
St. John's, 217 E. 119th St. H. C. Steup.
St. John's, Fulton Ave. and 170th St. H. Beiderbecke.
St. Luke's, Adams St. and Van Nest. Ave. W. Eickmann.
St. Luke's, 233 W. 42d St. W. F. Koepchen.
St. Mark's, 323 6th St. G. C. F. Haas.
St. Matthew's, Broome St., cor. Elizabeth. Otto Sieker.
St. Matthew's, E. 156th St., near Courtlandt Ave. W. T. Junge.
St. Paul's, East 178th St., cor. Lafontaine Ave. Karl Kretzmann.
St. Paul's, 313 W. 22d St. Leo Koenig.
St. Paul's, 149 W. 123d St. F. H. Bosch.
St. Paul's, 794 E. 156th St. G. H. Cappert.
St. Peter's, E. 219th St., near White Plains Rd. O. Rappolt.
St. Peter's, Lexington Ave. and 54th St. A. B. Moldenke.
St. Peter's, Alexander Ave. and 141st St. H. A. Steininger.
St. Stephen's, Union Ave., near 165th St. Paul Roesener.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

St. Thomas (English), E. 175th St., cor. Topping Ave. F. J. Baum.
Trinity, 9th St. and Ave. B. Otto Graesser.
Trinity, 164 W. 100th St., near Amsterdam Ave. E. Brennecke.
Washington Heights, W. 153d St., near Broadway. E. A. Tappert.
Zion, 339 E. 84th St. H. Hebler.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Denominational Headquarters, 150 5th Ave.

Battery Swedish, 341 W. 24th St., near 9th Ave. Carl J. Andreen.
Bedford St., 28 Morton St. Robert H. Kelley.
Beekman Hill, 319 E. 50th St. J. J. Blythe.
Bethel Swedish, 1163 Fox St., Bronx. H. Larson.
Blinn Memorial (German), 102d St. and Lexington Ave. Carl Reuss.
Bronx, Prospect Ave. and Macy Place.
Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave. C. L. Goodell.
Centenary, 1074 Washington Ave. and E. 166th St. Charles A. Holla.
Chelsea, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 178th St. A. E. Barnett.
Church of the People, 63 Park St. F. J. Belcher.
Church of the Saviour, E. 111th St., cor. Lexington Ave. J. S. Stone.
Cornell Memorial, E. 76th St., near 2d Ave. James H. Lockwood, Jr.
Duane, 294 Hudson St. R. H. Travis.
East Side Parish, 9 2d Ave. J. R. Henry.
Eighteenth St., 307 W. 18th St. Geo. E. Barber.
Eleventh St. Chapel, 545 E. 11th St. E. L. Fox.
Epworth, 367 E. 158th St. C. W. Winder.
First German, 48 St. Mark's Place. John Lange.
Five Points Mission, 63 Park St. F. J. Belcher.
Fordham, Marion Ave., cor. Fordham Road. W. B. Tower.
Forty-fourth St., 461 W. 44th St. W. Ackroyd.
German, Elton Avenue, cor. E. 158th St. John Mueller.
German (Second), 346 W. 40th St. J. G. Lutz.
Grace, White Plains Road. John H. Palmer.
Grace, 131 W. 104th St. C. H. Cookman.
Hadley Rescue Hall, 293 Bowery. John Callahan.
Hedding, 337 E. 17th St. A. S. Hagarty.
Italian, 409 E. 114th St. Filoteo A. Taglialatela.
Jane St., 13 Jane St. Fields Hermance.
John St., 44 John St. J. W. Johnston.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 60th St. W. MacMullen.
Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave. J. W. Hill.
Morris Heights, 1790 Sedgwick Ave. C. H. Adams.
Mott Ave., Mott Ave., cor. E. 150th St. C. W. McPherson.
Mount Hope, Tremont Ave., cor. E. 177th St. Arlo A. Brown.
Norwegian, 1078 Kelly St. B. E. Carlsen.
Olin, White Plains Ave., W'sbridge. Geo. Adams.
Park Ave., Park Ave., cor. 86th St. Arthur Thompson.
Perry St., 132 Perry St. Jonas Inman.
Prospect Ave., Prospect Ave., cor. Macy Pl. W. M. Carr.
Rose Hill, 221 E. 27th St. F. A. Shackleton.
St. Andrew's, 126 W. 76th St. G. C. Peck.
St. James's, Madison Ave. and 126th St. A. MacRossie.
St. John's (German), Richardson Ave., Wakefield. John Mueller.
St. Mark's, W. 53d St. and 8th Ave. W. H. Brooks.
St. Paul's, 86th St. and West End Ave. G. P. Eckman.
St. Paul's (German), 308 E. 55th St. F. W. Boese.
St. Stephen's, Marble Hill Ave., cor. W. 228th St. E. A. Lowther.
Second St., 276 2d St. W. C. Wilson.
Seventh St., 24 7th St. John R. Henry.
Sixty-first St., 229 E. 61st St. Benjamin F. Saxon.
Swedish, Lexington Avenue, cor. E. 52d St. H. W. Eklund.
Thirty-fifth St., 460 W. 35th St. T. S. Bond.
Thirty-seventh St., 225 E. 37th St. E. C. Hoag.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Tremont, Washington Ave., cor. E. 178th St. Thomas R. Wallace.
Tremont (German), Bathgate Ave., near E. 176th St. F. H. Rey.
Trinity, 323 E. 118th St. Dwight A. Jordan.
Trinity, City Island Ave. Wm. T. Pray.
Twenty-fourth St., 359 W. 24th St. F. H. Carpenter.
Union, W. 48th St., near Broadway. J. Lewis Hartsock.
Washington Heights, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 153d St. J. E. Price.
Washington Sq., 137 W. 4th St. T. H. Baragwanath.
Westchester, West Farms Road. J. J. Snavely.
West Farms, 1004 E. Tremont Ave. Alfred Hodgetts.
Willis Ave., cor. E. 141st St. F. A. Scofield.
Woodlawn, E. 237th St., near Katonah Ave. Lindsay B. Longacre.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel, 239 W. 25th St. R. C. Ransom.
Bethsaida, 112 W. 133d St. S. E. Reynolds.
Little Zion, 236 E. 117th St. M. A. Bradley.
Metropolitan Union American, 230 E. 85th St. J. Fernandez.
Zion, 127 W. 89th St. J. H. McMullen.

MORAVIAN.

Beth-Tphillah, 63 W. 34th St. Chas. Martin.
First (English), 154 Lexington Ave. M. W. Leibert.
Second, Wilkins Ave. and Jennings St. C. Hermstaedt.
Third, 224 W. 63d St. V. Flinn.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 156 *5th Avenue.*
(Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, Stated Clerk.)

Adams Memorial, 207 E. 30th St. J. F. Forbes.
Alexander Chapel, 7 King St. Hugh Pritchard.
Bedford Park, Bedford Park Boulevard, cor. Bainbridge Ave. A. Black.
Bethany, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave. F. E. Marsten.
Bohemian, 1217 Washington Ave. V. P. Backora.
Brick, 5th Ave., cor. 37th St. W. R. Richards.
Central, W. 57th St., bet. Broadway and 7th Ave. W. Merle-Smith.
Christ, 336 W. 36th St. J. M. Farr.
Church of the Puritans, 15 W. 130th St. C. J. Young.
Covenant, 310 E. 42d St. G. S. Webster.
East Harlem, 116th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves. C. A. Evans.
Emmanuel Chapel, 735 6th St. J. C. Palmer.
Faith, 359 W. 48th St. R. R. White.
Fifth Ave., 5th Ave., cor. 55th St. Memorial Chapel, E. 62d St., near 1st Ave.
First, 54 5th Ave. Howard Duffield.
First, 225th St., Williamsbridge. Harry S. Dunning.
First Magyar, 233 E. 116th St. A. J. Ezerniczky.
First Union, 147 E. 86th St.
Fourth, West End Ave. & 91st St. E. W. Work.
Fourth Ave., 4th Ave. and 22d St. W. D. Buchanan.
Fourteenth St., 14th St., cor. 2d Ave. Geo. E. Merriam.
French Evangelical, 126 W. 16th St. H. L. Grandlienard.
Good Shepherd, 152 W. 66th St. D. E. Lorenz.
Harlem, 17 Mt. Morris Park, West. J. L. Caughey.
Holy Trinity, 619 Morris Ave. G. J. D'Anchisi.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 73d St. H. S. Coffin.
Madison Square, 24th St. and Madison Ave. C. H. Parkhurst.
Morningside, Morningside Ave. and W. 122d St. Allen W. McCurdy.
Morrisania, 1203 Washington Ave. M. F. Johnston.
Mount Tabor, 57 W. 134th St. H. G. Miller.
Mount Washington, Broadway, cor. Dyckman St. G. S. Payson.
New York, 7th Ave. and 128th St. D. J. McMillan.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

North, 525 W. 155th St. John R. Mackay.
Northminster, W. 115th St., near St. Nicholas Ave. W. P. Shriver.
Park, 86th St. & Amsterdam Ave. A. P. Atterbury.
Phelps Mission, 314 E. 35th St. E. C. Shaver.
Riverdale, Riverdale. I. S. Dodd.
Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St.
St. James's, 357 W. 51st St. C. L. Butler.
St. Nicholas Ave., 141st St. & St. Nicholas Ave. T. W. Smith.
Scotch, 96th St. and Central Park W. D. G. Wylie.
Sea and Land, 61 Henry St. Russell S. Gregory.
Seventh, cor. Broome and Ridge Sts. J. T. Wilds.
Spring St., Spring St., near Varick St. H. R. Bates.
Thirteenth St., 145 W. 13th St. J. H. Hoadley.
Throggs Neck, Ft. Schuyler Road. R. B. Mattice.
Tremont, Washington Ave., near E. 174th St. J. H. Hartmann.
United, E. 187th St., cor. Lorillard Pl. John A. Shaw.
University Heights, University Heights. Percy B. Wightman.
University Pl., University Pl., cor. 10th St. G. Alexander; Bethlehem Chapel, 196 Bleecker St. J. W. Miller; Emmanuel Chapel, 735 6th St. J. C. Palmer.
Welsh, 225 E. 13th St. Joseph Roberts.
West, 42d St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves. A. H. Evans.
West End, 105th St. and Amsterdam Ave. A. E. Keigwin.
West Farms, 980 E. 180th St. M. V. Bartlett.
West Twenty-third Street, 210-212 W. 23d St. H. G. Mendenhall.
Woodstock, E. 165th St. and Prospect Ave. James Cromie.
Zion (German), 593 E. 165th St. A. F. Hahn.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Diocesan House, 416 *Lafayette Street.*

Rt. Rev. David H. Greer. 7 Gramercy Pk., Bishop; George F. Nelson, Archdeacon, h. 416 Lafayette St.
All Angels', 81st St., cor. West End Ave. S. D. Townsend.
All Saints', 286 Henry St. W. N. Dunnell.
All Souls', 86 St. Nicholas Ave. G. S. Pratt.
Anglo-Am. Free Church of St. George, 222 W. 11th St
Ascension, 36 5th Ave., cor. 10th St. Percy S. Grant.
Ascension Memorial, 245 W. 43d St. J. F. Steen.
Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Ave. H. M. Barbour.
Calvary, 273 4th Ave. J. L. Parks.
Cathedral of St. John the Divine, W. 113th St., between Amsterdam Ave. & Morningside Ave.
Chapel of Christ the Consoler, foot E. 26th St. (Bellevue Hospital).
Chapel of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 2 W. 106th St A. D. Pell.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island. I. W. Beard.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd (General Theological Seminary). Chelsea Square.
Chapel of the Messiah, 206 E. 95th St. F. H. Church.
Christ, Broadway and W. 71st St. G. A. Strong.
Christ, Riverdale. G. A. Carstensen.
Church of the Advocate, Washington Ave., near E. 180th St. G. N. Deyo.
Church of the Resurrection, E. 74th St., near Park Ave. A. D. Pell.
Corpus Christi, 221 W. 69th St. L. C. Rich.
Du St. Esprit, E. 27th St., near 4th Ave. A. V. Wittmeyer.
Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave. W. T. Crocker.
God's Providence Mission, 330 Broome St.
Grace, 800 Broadway. Geo. H. Bottome, Vicar.
Grace, Main St., City Island. Arthur Forbes.
Grace, West Farms, Vyse Ave., near Tremont Ave. A. J. Derbyshire.
Grace Chapel, 414 E. 14th St. Geo. H. Bottome.
Grace Emanuel, 212 E. 116th St. Wm. K. McGown
Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave. Herbert Shipman.
Holy Apostles, 300 9th Ave. A. Grannis.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Holy Comforter, 343 W. Houston St. W. A. A. Gardner.
Holy Communion, 324 6th Ave. Henry Mottet.
Holy Cross, 43 Ave. C. M. W. Britton.
Holy Faith, 694 E. 166th St., C. S. Gregg.
Holy Nativity, Bainbridge Ave., cor. Woodlawn Road. H. M. Hopkins.
Holyrood, Washington Ave. Stuart Crockett.
Holy Spirit, 1335 Bristow St. R. H. Wevill,
Holy Trinity (St. James' Parish), 316 E. 88th St. J. V. Chalmers.
Holy Trinity, W. 122d St. and Lenox Ave. H. P. Nichols.
Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave., cor. 35th St. W. M. Grosvenor; Chapel, 242 E. 31st St.
Intercession, 158th St. and Broadway. M. H. Gates.
"Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St. G. C. Houghton.
Mediator, Kingsbridge Ave. John Campbell.
Our Saviour, foot Market St., East River. A. R. Mansfield.
Redeemer, 130th St., near 7th Ave. W. W. Davis.
St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Ave. W. W. Bellinger.
St. Alban's, Summit Ave., near E. 164th St. H. R. Fell.
St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave. G. R. Van De Water.
St. Ann's, St. Ann's Ave., near E. 140th St. C. C. Harriman.
St. Ann's (Deaf Mutes), W. 148th St., near Amsterdam Ave. John Chamberlain.
St. Augustine's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 107 E. Houston St. A. C. Kimber.
St. Barnabas's Chapel, 306 Mulberry St. John H. Watson.
St. Bartholomew's, 348 Madison Ave. Leighton Parks. Chapel, 209 E. 42d St.; Swedish Chapel, 121 E. 127th St.
St. Christopher's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 213 Fulton St. C. R. Stetson.
St. Chrysostom's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 201 W. 39th St. T. H. Sill.
St. Clement's, 108 W. 3d St. E. H. Van Winkle.
St. Cornelius's, 423 W. 46th St. I. C. Sturges.
St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island. E. B. Smith.
St. Cyprian's Chapel, 171 W. 63d St. John W. Johnson.
St. David's, 382 E. 160th St. E. G. Clifton.
St. Edmund's, 177th St., near Morris Ave. J. C. Smiley.
St. Edward the Martyr, 109th St., near 5th Ave. P. C. Pyle.
St. George's, E. 219th St., Williamsbridge. Arthur Ketchum.
St. George's, 7 Rutherfurd Pl. Hugh Birckhead.
St. Ignatius's, West End Ave. and W. 87th St. Arthur Ritchie.
St. James's, 71st St., cor. Madison Ave. Frederick Courtney.
St. James's, Fordham, Jerome Ave., cor. E. 190th St. D. L. Pelton.
St. John the Divine Cathedral, W. 113th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.
St. John the Evangelist, 222 W. 11th St. A. B. Howard.
St. Luke's, Convent Ave., cor. W. 141st St. George A. Oldham.
St. Luke's (Trinity Parish), Hudson St., opp. Grove St. Edward H. Schlueter.
St. Margaret's, E. 156th St., cor. Leggett Ave. C. A. Hamilton.
St. Mark's, 2d Ave. and 10th St. L. W. Batten.
St. Mary's, Alexander Ave., cor. 142d St. B. H. Lee.
St Mary's, Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Ave. H. R. Hulse.
St. Mary the Virgin, W. 46th St. and 6th Ave.
St. Matthew's, W. 84th St., near Central Park West. A. H. Judge.
St. Michael's, Amsterdam Ave., near W. 99th St. J. P. Peters.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Paul's, Washington Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl. H. F. Taylor.
St. Paul's (Trinity Parish), Broadway and Vesey St. W. M. Geer.
St. Peter's, 342 W. 20th St. O. S. Roche.
St. Peter's, Westchester Ave. F. M. Clendenin.
St. Philip's, 161 W. 25th St. H. C. Bishop.
St. Priscilla Chapel, 130 Stanton St.
St. Stephen's, 124 W. 69th St. N. A. Seagle.
St. Stephen's, E. 238th St., cor. Vireo Ave. P. McIntire.
St. Thomas's, 5th Ave., cor. 53d St. E. M. Stires.
St. Thomas's Chapel, 230 E. 60th St. R. R. Claiborne.
San Salvatore (Italian), 359 Broome St. E. Knapp.
Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner"), 5 E. 29th St. G. C. Houghton.
Trinity, Broadway and Rector St. Wm. T. Manning.
Trinity, E. 164th St., near Boston Road. A. S. Hull.
Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th St. Philip M. Rhinelander.
Zion and St. Timothy, 332 W. 57th St. Henry Lubeck.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Denominational Headquarters, Reformed Church Building, 25 E. 22d St.

Anderson Memorial, cor. E. 183d St. and Cambreling Ave. Archibald F. Parker.
Bloomingdale, West End Ave. and 106th St. W. C. Stinson.
Church of the Comforter, 279 E. 162d St. Floyd Decker.
Fordham Manor, Kingsbridge Road, cor. Claflin Terrace. J. M. Hodson.
Fort Washington, W. 181st St., nr. Ft. Washington Ave.
Fourth German, 412 W. 45th St. J. H. Oerter.
German Evangelical Mission, 141 E. Houston St. J. W. Geyer.
German Reformed, 353 E. 68th St. Julius Jaeger.
Grace, 845 7th Ave. J. R. Duryee.
Hamilton Grange, W. 149th St. and Convent Ave. J. M. Van der Meulen.
Harbor Mission, Ellis Island. Paul Land.
Lenox Ave., 267 Lenox Ave. E. Tilton, Jr.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 57th St. Wm. Carter.
Manhattan, 71 Ave. B. Jacob Schlegel.
Melrose, Elton Ave., cor. E. 156th St. G. H. Miller.
Mott Haven, 3d Ave., cor. 146th St. O. M. Voorhees.
New York Collegiate:
Church Chapel, 113 Fulton St. E. G. W. Meury.
Marble, 5th Ave. and 29th St. D. J. Burrell.
Middle, 2d Ave. and 7th St. J. G. Fagg.
Reformed, Harlem, 191 E. 121st St. Benj. E. Dickhaut.
St. Nicholas, 5th Ave., cor. 48th St.
Thirty-fourth St., 307 W. 34th St. R. W. Courtney.
Vermilye Chapel, 416 W. 54th St. W. B. Ackert.
West End, 77th St. and West End Ave. H. E. Cobb.
South, Madison Ave., cor. 38th St. T. R. Bridges.
Manor Chapel, 348 W. 26th St. James Palmer.
Sunshine Chapel, 550 W. 40th St. H. W. Murphy.
Union, Ogden Ave., near 169th St. Simon Blocker.
West Farms, Fairmount Pl., near Prospect Ave. W. R. Hart.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE U. S.

Bethany, 235 E. 109th St. E. W. C. Brueckner.
Harbor Mission, Ellis Island.
Martha Memorial, 419 W. 52d St. Paul H. Schnatz.
St. Paul's, 612 E. 141st St. Jacob Schmitt.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

First, Madison Ave., cor. 55th St. W. T. Sabine.
St. Paul's, 236th St. and Vireo Ave. W. R. Collins.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Fourth, 304 W. 122d St.
Second, 227 W. 39th St. R. M. Somerville.
Third, 238 W. 23d St. F. M. Foster.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Most Rev. J. M. Farley, Archbishop, 452 Madison Ave.
All Saints', Madison Av., cor. 129th St. J. W. Power.
Annunciation, B. V. M., Convent Ave., cor. 131st St. W. L. Penny.
Ascension, 107th St., near B'way. E. M. Sweeny.
Assumption, 427 W. 49th St Henry Nienwenhuis.
Blessed Sacrament, W. 71st St., near Broadway. M. A. Taylor.
Chapel of the Sacred Heart. Hart's Island.
Corpus Christi, 531 W. 121st St. John H. Dooley.
Epiphany, 373 2d Ave. D. J. McMahon.
Guardian Angel, 513 W. 23d St.
Holy Cross, 335 W. 42d St. Chas. McCready.
Holy Family, Castle Hill Ave., cor. Watson Ave. A. N. Stehle.
Holy Innocents, 126 W. 37th St. M. C. O'Farrell.
Holy Name Mission, 157½ Bowery. L. J. Evers.
Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Ave. and 96th St. J. J. Kean.
Holy Rosary, 442 E. 119th St. William J. Guinan.
Holy Spirit, Burnside Ave., cor. Aqueduct Ave. J. D. Roach.
Holy Trinity, 229 W. 82d St. M. J. Considine.
Immaculate Conception, 505 E. 14th St. W. G. Murphy.
Immaculate Conception (German), 385 E. 150th St. C. G. Ritter.
Immaculate Conception, Williamsbridge. C. Cassenetti.
Incarnation, 179th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. P. J. Mahony.
Mary, Help of Christians, 431 E. 12th St. J. Ferrazza.
Mary, Star of the Sea, Governor's Island. M. J. Henry.
Most Holy Redeemer, 165 3d St. F. Spiedel.
Most Precious Blood, 115 Baxter St. R. Simoni.
Nativity, 48 2d Ave. B. J. Reilly.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 E. 90th St. J. N. Connolly.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 229 W. 14th St. Adrian Buisson.
Our Lady of Loretto, 303 Elizabeth St. W. H. Walsh.
Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Ave. and W. 142d St. Joseph McMahon.
Our Lady of Mercy, E. 190th St., cor. Webster Ave. P. N. Breslin.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 453 E. 115th St. A. Mueller.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 321 E. 61st St. J. G. Kissner.
Our Lady of Pompeii, 214 Bleecker St. A. Demo.
Our Lady of Solace, Van Nest. D. J. Curley.
Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt St. A. Blonigen.
Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State St. M. J. Henry.
Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, 341 E. 28th St. P. P. O'Dwyer.
Our Lady Queen of Angels, 228 E. 113th St. J. Hausmann.
Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Ave. B. F. Galligan.
Resurrection, 141st St., nr. 8th Ave. T. F. Murphy.
Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Ave., nr. W. 169th St. J. J. Lennon.
Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 W. 51st St. Joseph F. Mooney.
St. Adalbert's, 424 E. 156th St. Jos. Zaniewicz.
St. Agnes's, 143 E. 43d St. H. A. Brann.
St. Alphonsus's, 312 W. Broadway. Peter Grein.
St. Aloysius's, 215 W. 132d St. John McKenna.
St. Ambrose's, 515 W. 54th St. Jas. F. Driscoll.
St. Andrew's, Duane St., cor. City Hall Pl. Luke Evers.
St. Angela's, Morris Ave. and 163d St. T. W. Wallace.
St. Ann's, 112 E. 12th St. Thos. F. Myhan.
St. Anselm's, 677 Tinton Ave. B. Kevenhoerster.
St. Anthony's, 826 E. 166th St. O. F. Strack.
St. Anthony of Padua, 153 Sullivan St. L. Foppiano.
St. Augustine's, E 167th St., cor. Fulton Ave. T. F. Gregg.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Benedict the Moor, 3 W. 53d St. T. M. O'Keefe.
St. Bernard's, 332 W. 14th St. G. A. Healy.
St. Boniface's, 882 2d Ave. J. S. Braun.
St. Brendau's, Hull Ave., Bronx. D. O'Donovan.
St. Brigid's, 125 Ave. B. P. F. Minogue.
St. Catharine of Genoa, W. 153d St., near Amsterdam Ave. P. E. McCorry.
St. Catherine of Sienna, 420 E. 69th St. G. I. Coulan.
St. Cecilia's, E. 106th St., near Lexington Ave. M. J. Phelan.
St. Charles Borromeo, W. 141st St., near 7th Ave. Francis H. Wall.
St. Columba's, 339 W. 25th St. Thomas A. Thornton.
St. Elizabeth's, W. 187th St., cor. Broadway. T. F. Lynch.
St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 345 E. 4th St. W. Biskorovany.
St. Frances of Rome, Richardson Ave., Wakefield. F. P. Moore.
St. Francis de Sales, 139 E. 96th St. J. L. Hoey.
St. Francis of Assisi, 139 W. 31st St. John B. Stark.
St. Francis Xavier, 36 W. 16th St. T. J. McClusky.
St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th St. W. L. Livingston.
St. Gregory the Great, 88th St., near Amsterdam Ave. Jas. Fitzsimmons
St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Ave., cor. E. 84th St. David A. Hearn.
St. James', 32 James St. J. B. Curry.
St. Jean Baptiste's, 159 E. 76th St. A. Letellier.
St. Jerome's, Alexander Ave., cor. 138th St. G. T. Donlin.
St. Joachim's, 24 Roosevelt St. V. Jannuzzi.
St. John Baptist's, 209 W. 30th St. C. Claude.
St. John Chrysostom's, 167th St., near Hoe Ave. B. F. Brady.
St. John Evangelist's, 355 E. 55th St. J. J. Flood.
St. John Nepomuk's, 289 E. 4th St. Anton Berhely.
St. John's, 2911 Kingsbridge Ave. D. H. O'Dwyer.
St. John the Martyr, 254 E. 72d St. J. T. Prout.
St. Joseph's, 59 6th Ave. John Edwards.
St. Joseph's, 1943 Bathgate Ave. Peter Farrell.
St. Joseph's (German), 408 E. 87th St. A. Lammel.
St. Joseph's, 125th St., cor. Columbus Ave. G. H. Huntman.
St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St.
St. Lucy's, 340 E. 104th St. E. W. Cronin.
St. Luke's, E. 138th St., near Cypress Ave. J. J. Boyle.
St. Malachy's, 243 W. 49th St. J. F. Delaney.
St. Margaret's, Riverdale. M. J. Murray.
St. Mark, Evangelist, 65 W. 138th St. William J. Stewart.
St. Martin of Tours, E. 182d St., cor. Grote. E. J. O'Gorman.
St. Mary Magdalen's, 527 E. 17th St. E. T. Heinlein.
St. Mary's, 438 Grand St. J. M. Byrnes.
St. Mary's, White Plains Road. Jno. J. Carr.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, City Island. C. F. Crowley.
St. Matthew's, W. 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave. P. F. Maughan.
St. Michael's, W. 34th St. and 9th Ave. J. A. Gleason.
St. Monica's, 409 E. 79th St. J. D. Lennon.
St. Nicholas', 125 2d St. John A. Nagelsisen.
St. Patrick's, Mott St., cor. Prince St. J. F. Kearney.
St. Patrick's Cathedral, cor. 5th Ave. and 50th St. M. J. Lavelle.
St. Paul's, 121 E. 117th St. John McQuirk.
St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St. J. J. Hughes.
St. Peter's, 22 Barclay St. James H. McGean.
SS. Peter and Paul, 159th St. and St. Ann's Ave. W. H. Murphy.
St. Philip Neri's, Grand Boulevard and Concourse., opp. E. 202d St. D. F. X. Burke.
St. Raphael's, W. 41st St., bet. 10th and 11th Aves. M. A. Cunnion.
St. Raymond's, West Farms Road, Westchester. E. McKenna.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Rita of Cascia, 442 College Ave. Chas. Ferina.
St. Roch's, 734 E. 150th St. J. Milo.
St. Rose's, Cannon St., near Broome. P. McNamee.
St. Rose of Lima, W. 165th St., near Amsterdam Ave. E. T. McGinley.
St. Stanislaus's, 107 7th St. J. H. Strzelecki.
St. Stephen's, 149 E. 28th St. T. F. Cusack.
St. Teresa's, Rutgers, cor. Henry St. J. T. McEntyre.
St. Thomas the Apostle, W. 118th St., near St. Nicholas Ave. John B McGrath.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, 1011 Tremont Ave. D. F. Coyle.
St. Valentine's, E. 221st St., Williamsbridge. A. Jankowski.
St. Veronica's, Christopher St., near Greenwich. J. F. Flannelly.
St. Vincent de Paul, 127 W. 23d St T. Wucher.
St. Vincent Ferrer, 871 Lexington Ave. J. R. Meagher.
Transfiguration, 25 Mott St. E. Coppo.

UNITARIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 104 E. 20th St.

All Souls', 4th Av. and 20th St. Thomas R. Slicer.
Lenox Ave., Lenox Ave., cor. 121st St. M. St. C. Wright.
Messiah, E. 34th St., cor. Park Ave. John H. Holmes, Robert Collyer, Pastor Emeritus.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Charles St., 41 Charles St. James A. Reed.
East 187th Street, E. 187th St. John A. Shaw.
First, 16 W. 108th St. T. W. Anderson.
Second Ave., 123 W. 12th St. R. W. Kidd.
Washington Heights, 172d St. and Audubon Ave. J. L. Hervey.
West 44th St., 434 W. 44th St. H. H. Wallace.

UNIVERSALIST.

Fourth (Divine Paternity), Central Park West and 76th St. F. O. Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Armenian Evangelical, 107 E. 30th St.
Beacon Light Rescue Mission, 2372 3d Ave.
Bethany Gospel Mission, W. 142d St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
Broome St. Tabernacle, 295 Broome St.
Catharine Mission, 24 Catharine Slip.
Catholic Apostolic—Central, 417 W. 57th St.; Harlem (German), 202 W. 114th St.
Chinatown Midnight Mission, 17 Doyers St.
Christian Israelites' Sanctuary, 108 1st St.
Christ's Mission, 331 W. 57th St.
Church of the Healing Christ, 1 Madison Ave.
Church of Christ (Scientist)—First, Central Park West, cor. W. 96th St.; Second, Central Park West, cor. W. 68th St.; Third, 43 E. 125th St.; Fourth, W. 82d St., near Broadway; Fifth, 228 W. 45th St.; Sixth, 14 Lexington Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Church of the Strangers, W. 57th St. and 8th Ave.
Cosmopolitan, Duryea Hall, W. 72d St., cor. Broadway.
Cremorne Mission, 108 W. 31st St.
De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.
Doyers St. Mission, 17 Doyers St.
Eighth Ave. Mission, 330 8th Ave.
Faith Mission, 241 West 60th St.
Free Methodist Mission, 349 E. 10th St.
Gospel Chapel, 305 W. 30th St.
Gospel Tabernacle, 692 8th Ave.
Hungarian Reformed, 121 7th St.
Japanese Mission, 330 E. 57th St.
Mariners', 46 Catharine St.; West Side Branch, 46 Charlton St.
McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.
Metropolitan Independent, 19 W. 44th St.
Mission of the Living Waters, 25 Delancey St.
New Apostolic, 207 E. 120th St.
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), 114 E. 35th St.
New Thought, 209 W. 42d St.
Olivet Memorial, 63 2d St.
146th St. Gospel Temperance Mission, 146th St., near 3d Ave.
People's Tabernacle, 52 E. 102d St.
Russian St. Nicholas Church, 17 E. 97th St.
Salvation Army, 122 W. 14th St.; 117 W. 37th St.; 2061 Lexington Ave.; 86 Charles St.; 206 E. 88th St.; 533 W. 48th St.; 60 Cooper Sq. W.; 362 Alexander Ave.; 208 E. 124th St.; 2473 3d Ave.; 218 E. 40th St.; 48 W. 10th St.; 967 Washington Ave.; 206 E. 88th St.; 101 W. 99th St.; 6 Catharine Slip. Slums: 94 Cherry St.; 90 Greenwich St.; 492 10th Ave.; 324 E. 25th St.
Scandinavian Mission, 252 E. 48th St.
Seamen's Christian Association, 399 West St.
Seventh-Day Adventists; (1) 170 W. 140th St., L. Klebahn; E. H. M. Sell; (2) Berean Chapel, 1303 Boston Rd., J. J. Kennedy; (3) Bronx German, E. 156th St., nr. Union Ave., A. Boettcher; (4) W. 133d St., nr. 5th Ave., J. B. Mallory; (5) 18 W. 133d St., Samuel Gordon; (6) N. Y. Bohemian-Slavish, 543 E. 11th St., S. Halusic.
Strachan, Margaret, Chapel, 105 W. 27th St.
St. Ambrose Catholic Episcopal, 236 E. 111th St.
St. Paul's (Evang. Reformed), 608 E. 141st St.
St. Trinity (Greek Orthodox), 153 E. 72d St.
Volunteers of America, 34 W. 28th St.; 205 5th Ave.; 1837 Carter Ave.
West-Side Noonday Prayer, 281 Greenwich St.
West-Side Tabernacle, W. 109th St., cor. Manhattan Ave.
Woman's Union Prayer Meeting, Harlem, 101 W. 123d St.
Young People's City Mission, 219 E. 59th St.

Churches in Brooklyn.

WITH NAMES OF PASTORS.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Temple (First in Pierrepont St.), 3d Ave., cor. Schermerhorn St.
Bedford Heights, Bergen St., cor. Rogers Ave. F. H. Jacobs.
Berean, Bergen St., near Rochester Ave. L. J. Brown.
Bethany, Clermont and Atlantic Aves. H. Powell.
Bethel, 3d Ave. and Warren St.
Borough Park 48th St. and 13th Ave. W. W. Ludwig.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Weirfield St. T. J. Whitaker.
Calvary, 14th St., near 4th Ave. H. A. Tupper, Jr.
Central, Delphi St., near Myrtle Ave. J. A. Hansen.
Central, Marcy Ave., cor. S. 5th St. J. A. Huntley.
Concord (colored), Duffield St., near Myrtle Ave.
East End, Van Sicklen Ave., near Glenmore Ave. M. J. Dickinson.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave., cor. St. James' Pl. J. Humpstone.
Euclid Ave., Euclid Ave., cor. Hill St. J. V. Osterhout.
First Canarsie, Remsen Ave., Canarsie. W. P. W. Haff.
First, in East New York, Hendrix St., n. Fulton St. J. A. Jones.
First, E. D., Lee Ave., cor. Keap St. Geo. N. Spencer.
First German, E. D., Montrose, near Union Ave. J. C. Grimmell.
First German, Prospect Ave., near 6th Ave. E. Wiesle.
First Swedish, Dean St., near 6th Ave. O. J. Engstrand.
Grace, 47th St., near 3d Ave. Thos. V. Parker.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Lewis Ave. Curtis L. Laws.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

BAPTIST—Continued.

Greenwood, 7th Ave. and 6th St. Joel B. Slocum.
Hanson Place, Hanson Pl., cor. S. Portland Ave.
Holy Trinity (colored), 595 Classon Ave. S. W. Timms.
Lefferts Park, 69th St. and 14th Ave. Herbert Barton.
Lenox Road, Nostrand Ave., cor. Lenox Road. D. A. MacMurray.
McDonough St., Patchen Ave., cor. McDonough T. Snow.
Marcy Ave., Marcy Ave., cor. Putnam Ave. W. C. P. Rhodes.
Memorial, 8th Ave. and 16th St. A. S. Barner.
Prospect Park, Greenwood Ave., cor. E. 7th St. George Stuart.
Redeemer, cor. Cortelyou Road and E. 18th St. A. W. H. Hodder.
Second German, Evergreen Ave., cor. Woodbine. G. J. Keipfee.
Sheepshead Bay, E. 15th St., Sheepshead Bay. R. A. Royester.
Sixth Avenue, 6th Ave. and Lincoln Pl. G. O. Griffith.
Strong Pl., Strong Pl., cor. Degraw St. A. H. C. Morse.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Decatur St. R. S. Hull.
Swedish Ebenezer, Herkimer Ave. and Schenectady Ave. N. E. Johnson.
Tabernacle, Clinton St., cor. 3d Pl. Erwin Dennett.
Trinity, Greene Ave., cor. Patchen. H. Pethic.
Union, Noble, near Manhattan Ave. Wm. E. Monteney.
Washington Ave., Washington Ave., cor. Gates Ave. R. MacDonald.
Williamsburg Jewish Mission, 626 B'way. L. Cohen.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

First Church of Christ, 404 Lafayette Ave. F. H. Leonard.
Third Church of Christ, 199 Lincoln Pl.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Beecher Memorial, Herkimer St., near Rockaway Ave. Charles J. Allen.
Bethesda, Ralph Ave., cor. Chauncey St. G. W. Humphreys.
Borough Park, 41st St., near 13th Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Cornelia St. J. L. Clark.
Central, Hancock St., near Franklin Ave. S. P. Cadman.
Clinton Ave., Clinton Ave., cor. Lafayette Ave., N. Boynton; Atlantic Ave. Chapel, Atlantic and Grand Aves., W. S. Woodworth; Willoughby Ave. Chapel, Willoughby Ave., cor. Grand Ave., S. W. King.
Evangel, Bedford Ave. and Hawthorne. S. H. Cox.
Flatbush, Dorchester Road, cor. E. 18th St. L. T. Reed.
Iglesia (Hispano-American), 756 Quincy St.
Immanuel, Decatur St., near Ralph Ave.
Italian Evan., Henry and Degraw Sts. Emanuel Tealdo.
Lewis Ave., Lewis Ave., cor. Madison St. R. J. Kent.
Nazarene, 1584 Fulton St. H. B. Gantt.
Ocean Avenue, Ocean Ave. and Ave. I.
Park, 8th Ave., cor. 2d St. R. W. McLaughlin.
Parkville, 18th Ave., near Ocean Boulevard. H. L. Pyle.
Pilgrim (Swedish), 413 Atlantic Ave. C. G. Ellstrom.
Pilgrim Chapel, Henry St., cor. Degraw St. Chas. M. Calderwood.
Pilgrims, Henry St., cor. Remsen. Marion L. Burton.
Plymouth, Orange St., near Hicks. N. D. Hillis.
Puritan, Lafayette Av., cor. Marcy. J. N. Pierce.
Rockaway Ave., Rockaway Ave. near Blake St.

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

South, President St., cor. Court St. A. J. Lyman.
St. Paul's Chapel, New York Ave. and Sterling Pl. H. L. Everett.
Tompkins Ave., Tompkins Ave., cor. McDonough St. N. McG. Waters. Park Ave. Branch, Park Ave., cor. Marcy.
United, Lee Ave., cor. Hooper St. U. G. Warren.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

First, Sterling Pl. and 7th Ave. M. M. Amunson.
Second, Humboldt St., near Nassau Ave. J. Keevil.
Third, Dorchester Road and E. 15th St. Walter S. Rounds.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

Emanuel, 400 Melrose St. Chas. Philipbar.
Evangelical Salems, 1200 Jefferson Ave. J. Reuber.
Harrison Ave., 125 Harrison Ave. Robt. J. Lau.
St. John's, 504 Grove St. F. H. Kratz.
St. Paul's, 570½ Leonard St. Geo. A. Linder.
Zion's, Liberty Av., near Wyona St. G. F. Schmid.
Zion Evang., Cypress Ave. and Himrod St. Adolph Schmidt.

JEWISH.

Ahawath Scholom Beth Aron, 98 Scholes St. K. Solomon, Cantor.
Ahawath Chesed, cor. Lorimer and Stagg Sts. M. W. Newmark.
Anshe Ernes, 136 Stanhope St.
Asifas Israel, 25 Varet St. L. Shainfeld.
Beth El, 110 Noble St., Greenpoint. Marcus Rosenstein.
Beth Elohim, 8th Ave. and Garfield Pl. Alex. Lyons.
Beth Israel, Harrison St., near Court St. A. Rosenberg.
Beth Jacob, S. 3d St., near Marcy Ave. S. Rabinowitz.
Bikur Cholim, Wyona, near Fulton St. Israel Sanerstin.
B'nai Sholaum, 327-9 9th St. Cantor J. Schuman.
B'nai Jacob, 167 Prospect Ave. D. Ross.
Chebrah Bnei Sholome, 148 Varet St. S. Newman.
Emanuel Temple, 14th Ave. and 49th St. (now building). I. L. Bril.
Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Avs. Martin Meyer.
Mikro Kodesh Anshe Klodovo, 184 McKibbin St. S. L. Westman.
Ohav Sholom, 135 Thatford St. S. I. Finkelstein.
Ohav Sholom, 19 Varet St.
Shaari Zedek, Quincy St., near Reid Ave. D. H. Wittenberg.
Sons of Israel, Bay 22d St., near Benson Ave. F. Tworger.
Temple Beth Elohim, Keap St., near Division Ave. S. R. Cohen.

LUTHERAN.

Ascension, 55th St. and New Utrecht Ave. F. W. Schaefer.
Bethlehem (German), Marion St., near Reid Ave. E. W. Kandelhart.
Bethlehem, 3d Ave. and Pacific St. F. Jacobson.
Bethlehem (Norwegian), Russell St., near Nassau Ave. C. M. Tolefsen.
Calvary, Rochester Ave., near Herkimer St. E. E. Hoshour.
Christ, 1084 Lafayette Ave. H. S. Knabenschuh.
Emanuel, 7th St., near 6th Ave. Emil Roth.
Emanuel, S. 9th St., near Driggs Ave. John Holthusen.
Finnish Seaman's Mission, 529 Clinton St. T. Hohenthal.
Finnish, 44th St., near 7th Ave. A. A. Rautalahti.
First Scand.-Nor., 184 Kent St. Carl Doving.
German Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St. J. W. Loch.
Good Shepherd, 3d and Bay Ridge Aves. C. D. Trexler.
Grace, Bushwick Ave. and Weirfield St. C. F. Inteman.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

LUTHERAN—Continued.

Holy Trinity, Cumberland St., near Lafayette Ave. E. E. Fisher.
Immanuel (Swedish), Leonard St., near Driggs Ave. P. J. O. Cornell.
Incarnation, 5323 Fourth Ave. Tycho Castberg.
Norwegian Seaman's, 111 Pioneer St. R. Andersen.
Our Saviour (English), 37 Covert St. J. H. C. Fritz.
Our Saviour (Norwegian), Henry St., near 4th Pl. C. S. Everson.
Redeemer, Bedford Ave., cor. Hewes St. S. G. Weiskotten.
Reformation, Barbey St., near Arlington Ave. H. P. Miller.
Resurrection, 236 President St.
Salem's Danish Evangelical, 128 Prospect Ave. T. Beck.
Salem's Swedish, 46th St., near 3d Ave. G. Nelsenius.
St. Ansgar's (Danish), 47th St. and 3d Ave. K. Samsoe.
St. Jacobi, 46th St., nr. 4th Ave. H. C. A. Meyer.
St. Johannes's, New Jersey Ave., near Liberty St. G. F. Blaesi.
St. Johannes's, 193 Manjer St. A. J. Beyer.
St. John's, 84th St. and 16th Ave. L. Happ.
St. John's, Prospect Ave., near 5th Ave. H. C. Wasmund.
St. John's, E. D., Milton St., near Manhattan Ave. F. W. Oswald.
St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near De Kalb Ave. C. B. Schuchard.
St. Mark's, Bushwick Ave., opp. Jefferson St. J. T. Frey.
St. Matthew's, E. 92d St., near Flatlands Ave. V. Geist.
St. Matthew's (German), N. 5th St., near Driggs Ave. G. Sommer.
St. Matthew's, 6th Ave., cor. 2d St. G. B. Young.
St. Paul's, Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Palmetto St. J. P. Riedel.
St. Paul's, Henry St., near 3d Pl. J. Huppenbauer.
St. Paul's, Ashford St., near Glenmore Ave. J. F. Flath.
St. Paul's, Coney Island, Brighton Chapel. J. F. W. Kitzmeyer.
St. Paul's, E. D., S. 5th St., cor. Rodney St. H. W. Hoffmann.
St. Paul's (Swedish), 392 McDonough St. V. Ljung.
St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near De Kalb Ave. J. J. Heischmann.
St. Peter's, 94 Hale Ave. A. Brunn.
St. Stephen's, Newkirk Ave., cor. E. 28th St. L. D. Gable.
Tabor (Swedish), Ashford St., near Glenmore Ave.
Trinity, 249 Degraw St. P. Lindemann; Mission, 51st St. and 3d Ave.
Trinity (Norwegian), 27th St., near 5th Ave. P. R. Syrdal.
Wartburg Chapel, Georgia Ave. and Fulton St. R. Herbst.
Zion, Henry St., near Clark St. E. C. J. Kraeling.
Zion, Bedford, near Snyder Ave. P. F. Jubelt.
Zion (Swedish), 59th St. and 11th Ave. J. C. Westlund; Mission, 438 53d St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Andrew's, Richmond St., near Etna Ave. F. G. Howell.
Bay Ridge, 4th and Ovington Aves. Geo. Adams.
Bethel Ship, 297 Carroll St. A. M. Trelstad.
Borough Park, 50th St. and 14th Ave. Howard V. Ross.
Buffalo Ave., Buffalo Ave., cor. Bergen St. H. S. Still.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St. F. W. Hannan.
Cropsey Ave., Cropsey Ave., near Bay 35th. Ralph Keeler.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

De Kalb Ave., De Kalb Ave., near Franklin Ave. Dr. W. W. W. Wilson.
Eighteenth St., 18th St., near 5th Ave. L. K. Moore.
Elim (Swedish), 47th St., near 3d Ave. E. N. Hedeen.
Embury, Decatur St., cor. Lewis Ave. W. H. McMaster.
Epworth, Bushwick Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave. T. L. Price.
Fennimore St., Fennimore St., cor. Rogers Ave. G. W. Osmun.
First, 955 Manhattan Ave. C. H. Grubb.
First Pl., 1st Pl., cor. Henry St. Gordon L. Thompson.
Flatlands, E. 40th St., near Flatlands Ave. Edw. J. Beck.
Fleet St., Fleet St., cor. Lafayette Ave. E. G. Richardson.
Fourth Ave., 4th Ave., cor. 47th St. E. A. Burns.
Goodsell, Sheridan Ave., cor. McKinley Ave. J. Lee Bilby.
Grace, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl. F. F. Shannon.
Gravesend, Neck Road and Van Sicklen St. R. E. Putney.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Central. Henry Schoedel.
Hanson Pl., Hanson Pl., cor. St. Felix St. T. S. Henderson.
Herkimer St., Russell Pl. and Herkimer St. R. S. Povey
Janes, Reid Av., cor. Monroe St. Robert Bagnell.
Knickerbocker Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Ralph. F. P. Fisher.
New York Ave., New York Ave., cor. Dean St. F. J. McConnell.
North Fifth St., N. 5th St., near Bedford Ave. L. Richardson.
Nostrand Ave., Nostrand Ave., cor. Quincy St. Chas. W. McCormick.
Prospect Ave., Greenwood and Prospect Aves. W. S. Jackson.
Ridley Memorial, Lawrence Ave., near Ocean Parkway. Gustav Laass.
Salems, E. 38th St. and Ave. D. F. Hagner.
Sands St., Henry St., cor. Clark. F. B. Upham.
Sheepshead Bay, Voorhees Ave., cor. Ocean Ave. H. D. Weston.
Simpson, Clermont Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave. W. J. Thompson.
Sixth Av., 8th St., near 6th Av. W. A. Layton.
South Second St., S. 2d St., near Driggs Ave. I. S. Marsland.
South Third St., South 3d St., near Hewes St. William Hamilton.
St. James's, 84th St., near 20th Av. W. C. Giffin.
St. John's, Bedford Ave., cor. Wilson St. C. H. Priddy.
St. John's, Sumner Pl., near Flushing Ave. J. Shuler.
St. Mark's, Ocean Ave. and Beverly Rd. J. H. Willey.
St. Paul's, Marcy Ave., cor. Penn St. F. H. Rey.
St. Paul's, Richards St., near Sullivan St. J. H. Fairchild.
Summerfield, Washington Ave., cor. Greene Ave. J. E. Holmes.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Van Buren St. G. S. Eldridge.
Swedish Bethany, Troy Ave., cor. Herkimer St. F. E. Broman.
Swedish Immanuel, 422 Dean St. A. J. Lofgren.
Tabernacle, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St. L. H. Caswell.
Union, Leonard, cor. Conselyea. W. P. Estes.
Vanderveer Park, E. 31st St. and Glenwood Rd. W. S. Winans.
Warren St., Warren, near Smith St. A. W. Byrt.
Wesley, Glenmore Av., cor. Atkins. Rowland Hill.
Williams Ave., Williams Ave., near Atlantic Ave. W. W. Gillies.
York St., York St., near Gold St. E. Cunningham.

ON LIBRARY

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

METHODIST FREE.

Brooklyn, 16th St., near 4th Ave. E. M. Sandys.

METHODIST PRIMITIVE.

First, Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave. R. Cookson.
Orchard, Oakland St., near Nassau Ave. W. T. Blackeby.
Welcome. Classon Ave., near Lafayette Ave. J. J. Lockett.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Grace, E. 92d St. and Church Lane. H. S. Hull.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Bethel, Schenectady Ave., cor. Dean St. Wm. H. Lacey.
Bridge St., 315 Bridge St. Albert R. Cooper.
First Zion, W. 3d St., Coney Island. N. E. Collins.
People's Zion Mission, Atlantic Ave. J. C. Jones.
St. John's, Howard Ave., near Herkimer. H. B. Gant.
St. John's, 559 Waverly Ave. Chas. E. McKay.
Zion, Bridge St., near Myrtle Ave.

PENTECOSTAL.

Bedford, Ainslie St., near Graham Ave. John Caldwell.
John Wesley, Saratoga Ave. and Sumpter Ave. Wm. H. Hoople.
Nazarine, Utica Ave., bet. Dean and Bergen Sts. J. A. Ward.
St. Luke's, 18 Erasmus St. A. A. Amos.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ainslie St., near Manhattan Ave. L. W. Barney.
Arlington Ave., cor. Elton St.
Bay Ridge, 81st St., cor. 2d Ave. M. S. Littlefield.
Fort Hamilton Branch, 94th St. and 4th Ave.
Bedford, Dean St., cor. Nostrand Ave. S. E. Young.
Bensonhurst, 23d Ave. and 83d St. J. MacInnes.
Bethany, McDonough St., near Howard Ave. L. O. Rotenbach.
Borough Park, 46th St. and 15th Ave. H. B. Roberts.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave. and Ralph St. H. E. Schnatz.
Central, Marcy Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave. J. F. Carson.
City Park Chapel, Concord St., near Hudson Ave. H. K. England.
Classon Ave., Classon Ave., cor. Monroe St. J. D. Burrell.
Cumberland St., Cumberland St., near Myrtle Ave. H. S. Zimmerman.
Cuyler, 358 Pacific St. L. P. Armstrong.
Duryea, Sterling Pl. and Vanderbilt Ave.
Ebenezer, Stockholm St., near St. Nicholas Ave. C. C. Jaeger.
Fifth German, Halsey St., near Central Ave. C. H. Schwarzbach.
First, Henry St., near Clark St. L. M. Clarke.
First German, Leonard St., cor. Stagg St. J. G. Hehr.
First Syrian, Henry St.
Flatbush, E. 23d St., near Foster Ave. D. E. Marvin.
Franklin Ave. Church, near Myrtle Ave. S. L. Testa.
Friedens' Kirche, Willoughby Ave., near Broadway. L. Wolferz.
Glenmore Ave., Glenmore Ave., cor. Doscher St. Carl Podin.
Grace, Stuyvesant Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave. R. H. Carson.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Reid Ave. G. H. Eggleston.
Home Crest, cor. Ave. T and E. 15th St. E. L. Tibbals.
Irving Square, Weirfield St. and Hamburg Ave. A. L. Kurtz.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Lafayette Ave., Lafayette Ave., cor. S. Oxford St. C. B. McAfee.
Lefferts Park, 15th Ave. and 72d St. A. J. Bruckbacher.
Memorial, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl. T. C. McClelland.
Mount Olivet, Evergreen Ave., cor. Troutman St. F. T. Steele.
Noble St., Noble St., cor. Lorimer St. George C. Edson.
Olivet, Bergen St., near 6th Ave. J. G. Snyder.
Our Father, 24th St., n. 4th Ave. J. J. MacDonald.
Park Side, Lenox Road, near Flatbush Ave. J. D. Long.
Prospect Heights, 8th Ave., cor. 10th St.
Ross St. Ross St., near Lee Ave. J. E. Adams.
Second, Clinton St., cor. Remsen St. Louis Vanden Berg.
Siloam, Prince St., near Willoughby St. W. A. Alexander.
South Third St., S. 3d St., cor. Driggs Ave. N. W. Wells.
Throop Ave., Throop Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave. A. D. Carlile.
Wells Memorial, Foster Ave. and E. 13th St. W. B. Gates.
Westminster, Clinton St., cor. 1st Pl.
Wyckoff Heights, Harmon St., near St. Nicholas Ave. J. Oastler.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Open Church, Eldert's Lane and Etna St. J. I. Frederick.
Bay Ridge, 76th St. and 5th Ave. W. J. Pinkerton.
Central, Linden St., near Bushwick Ave. Robert McElroy.
Knox, 6th Ave. and 48th St. J. H. Sankey.
First, S. 1st St., cor. Rodney St. G. H. McClelland.
Second, Atlantic Ave., cor. Bond St. W. M. Nichol.
Westminster, Bainbridge St. and Hopkinson Ave. A. H. Crosbie.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Frederick Burgess, Bishop.

Advent, Bay 17th St., near Bath Ave., Bensonhurst.
All Saints', 7th Ave., cor. 7th St. Wm. Morrison.
Ascension, Kent St., near Manhattan Ave. W. E. Bentley.
Atonement, 17th St., near 5th Av. F. J. Keech.
Calvary, 966 Bushwick Ave. J. Williams.
Christ, E. D., Bedford Ave., near Division. W. S. Chase.
Christ, Clinton, cor. Harrison. W. D. Johnson.
Christ Chapel, Wolcott St., near Van Brunt St. C. S. Smith.
Christ, 3d Ave., cor. 68th St. Bishop Falkner.
Good Shepherd, McDonough St., near Lewis Ave. Robert Rogers.
Grace, E. D., Conselyea St., near Lorimer St. William G. Ivie.
Grace, Hicks St., cor. Grace Court. C. F. J. Wrigley.
Holy Apostles, Greenwood Ave., cor. Prospect. F. A. Wright.
Holy Comforter Chapel, 44 Debevoise St. John Manning.
Holy Cross Mission, 176 St. Nicholas Ave. H. E. Payne.
Holy Spirit, Bay Parkway, cor. 82d St. J. C. Wellwood.
Holy Trinity, Clinton St., cor. Montague St. J. H. Melish.
Incarnation, Gates Ave., near Classon Ave. J. G. Bacchus.
Messiah, Greene Ave., cor. Clermont Ave. St. Clair Hester.
Nativity, Kenilworth Pl., near Avenue F. A. Fleming.
Redeemer, Pacific St., cor. 4th Ave. T. J. Lacey.
St. Alban's, Ave. F, cor. E. 94th St. V. D. Ruggles.
St. Andrew's, 50th St. and 4th Ave. W. N. Ackley.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Ann's, Clinton, cor. Livingston St. C. C. Walker.
St. Augustine's, St. Edward's St., near Myrtle Ave. G. F. Miller.
St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., cor. Bedford Ave. Frank M. Townley.
St. Clement's, Pennsylvania Ave., cor. Liberty. F. W. Appleton.
St. George's, Marcy Av., cor. Gates. W. S. Baer.
St. James's, St. James Pl., cor. Lafayette Ave. C. W. Naumann.
St. John's, St. John's Pl., cor. 7th Ave. F. Page.
St. John's, 99th St., cor. Fort Hamilton Ave. W. A. Swan.
St. John's, Parkville. E. A. Osborn.
St. John's Chapel, Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany. E. C. Angell.
St. Jude's, 55th St., near 13th Ave. Henry S. Sizer.
St. Luke's, Clinton Ave., near Fulton St. H. C. Swentzel.
St. Mark's, Adelphi St., n. DeKalb Ave. S. S. Roche.
St. Mark's, Brooklyn Ave. and E. Parkway. J. D. Kennedy.
St. Martin's, President St., c. Smith. F. W. Davis.
St. Mary's, Classon, n. Willoughby Av. J. C. Jones.
St. Matthew's, McDonough St. and Tompkins Ave. F. W. Norris.
St. Matthias, E. 23d St., Sheepshead Bay. T. A. Hyde.
St. Michael's, High St., nr. Gold St. W. S. Watson.
St. Michael's, N. 5th St., near Bedford Ave. Geo. C. Groves, Jr.
St. Paul's, Clinton St., c. Carroll. Andrew C. Wilson.
St. Paul's, Church Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl. T. G. Jackson.
St. Peter's, State St., near Bond St. Lindsay Parker.
St. Philip's, 11th Ave., cor. 80th St. J. H. Sattig.
St. Philip's Chapel, Dean St., near Troy Ave. N. P. Boyd.
St. Stephen's, Patchen Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave. Robert Merriman.
St. Thomas's, Cooper St., cor. Bushwick Ave. D. M. Genns.
St. Timothy's, Howard Ave., near Atlantic Ave. C. A. Brown.
Transfiguration, Ridgewood and Railroad Aves. A. H. Backus.
Trinity, Arlington Ave., near Schenck Ave. N. R. Boss.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Grace, Herkimer St., near Saratoga Ave. G. R. Swartz.
Reconciliation, Jefferson Ave., cor. Nostrand Ave. G. L. Ferguson.
Redemption, Leonard St., near Norman Ave. H. C. Lang.

REFORMED.

Bay Ridge, 2d Ave. and 80th St. F. P. Young.
Bethany Reformed, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby. James Demarest.
Bushwick Avenue, Bushwick Ave., cor. Himrod St. E. Niles.
Dutch Evang., Conklin Av., Canarsie.
East New York, New Jersey Ave., near Fulton St. F. L. Cornish.
Edgewood, 14th Ave., near 53d St. H. C. Weber.
First, 7th Ave., cor. Carroll St. J. M. Farrar.
Flatbush (First), Flatbush Ave., cor. Church Ave. J. E. Lloyd.
Flatbush (Second) (German), Church Ave., cor. Bedford Ave. Louis Goebel.
Flatlands, Kouwenhoven Pl., near E. 40th St. J. S. Gardner.
Grace, Lincoln Rd., c. Bedford Av. C. S. Wyckoff.
Gravesend, Neck Road (E. 1st St.). P. V. Van Buskirk.
Greenwood, 7th Ave. cor. 45th St. C. T. Anderson.
Heights, Church on the, Pierrepont St., near Henry. Andrew Magill.
Kent St., Kent St., near Manhattan Ave. R. G. Hutchins.

REFORMED—Continued.

New Brooklyn, Herkimer St., cor. Dewey Pl. F. C. Erhardt.
New Lots, New Lots Road, cor. Schenck Ave. H. C. Hasbrouck.
New Utrecht, 18th Ave., near 83d St. A. H. Brush.
Ocean Hill, Herkimer St., near Hopkinson Ave.
Old Bushwick, Conselyea and Humboldt Sts. J. J. Munro.
South, 4th Ave. and 55th St. W. J. Macdonald.
Twelfth St., 12th St., near 5th Ave. J. C. Caton.
Williamsburg, Bedford Ave., cor. Clymer St. A. J. Bailey.
Woodlawn Chapel, Av. M. & E. 9th St. J. G. Addy.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

C. E. McDonnell, Bishop.

All Saints' (German), Throop Ave., cor. Thornton. George Kaupert.
Annunciation of the B. V. M. (German), N. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer St. Peter Henn.
Assumption of the B. V. M., York St., cor. Jay St. W. J. Donaldson.
Blessed Sacrament, Fulton St., cor. Euclid Ave. T. A. Nummey.
Chapel of St. John's Home, St. Mark's Ave., cor. Albany Ave. C. F. Vitta.
Chapel of St. Mary's Female Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Chapel of St. Mary's General Hospital, Rochester and St. Mark's Aves. J. Mackiverkin.
Chapel of St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., cor. Congress St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Hopkinson Ave., cor. Pacific St.
Chapel of the Precious Blood, 212 Putnam Ave.
Chapel of the Visitation Convent, 89th St. & 2d Av.
Epiphany, South 9th St. E. A. Duffy.
Fourteen Holy Martyrs, Central Ave., cor. Covert St. Bernard Kurz.
Guardian Angel, Ocean Parkway, near Neptune Ave. John J. Cullen.
Holy Cross, Church Av., n. Rogers. J. T. Woods.
Holy Family, Rockaway Ave., and 98th St. John Reynolds.
Holy Family (German), 13th St., cor. 4th Ave. F. X. Bettinger.
Holy Name, 9th Ave., cor. Prospect Ave. T. S. O'Reilly.
Holy Rosary, Chauncey St., Reid Av. J. McEnroe.
Immaculate Conception, Leonard St., cor. Maujer. J. F. Crowley.
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Ave., cor. E. 4th St. M. J. Tierney.
Most Holy Trinity (German), 132 Montrose Ave. F. M. Schneider.
Nativity, Classon Ave., cor. Madison St. John L. Belford.
Our Lady of Angels, 4th Ave., cor. 74th St. M. J. Flynn.
Our Lady of Charity, Dean St. and Schenectady Ave. Louis Caparaso.
Our Lady of Consolation, (Polish). Alexis Jarka.
Our Lady of Czestohowa (Polish), 25th St., near 4th Ave. Boleslano Puchalski.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near Ralph Ave. Jas. T. Durick.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 15th Ave. John J. Durick.
Our Lady of Loretto (Italian), Pacific St., cor. Sackman St. V. Sorrentino.
Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway. John J. McCullough.
Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond. J. J. McAteer.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Italian), N. 8th St., cor. Union Ave. P. Saponara.
Our Lady of Peace (Italian), 526 Carroll St. Franciscan Fathers.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Ave., near 59th St. J. J. Frawley.
Our Lady of Pompeii, Seigel St. O. Silvestri.
Our Lady of the Presentation, Rockaway Ave. cor. St. Mark's Ave. James F. Flynn.
Our Lady of Solace, W. 17th St. and Mermaid Ave., Coney Island. A. Arcese.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of Sorrows, Morgan Ave. and Harrison Pl. H. Mertens.
Our Lady of Victory, Throop Ave., cor. McDonough St. James J. Woods.
Sacred Heart, Clermont Av., n. Park Av. J. F. Nash.
Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Degraw and Hicks Sts. John Vogel.
St. Agnes's, Hoyt St., cor. Sackett. J. S. Duffy.
St. Aloysius, Onderdonk Ave. and Stanhope St. J. W. Hauptman.
St. Alphonsus's (German), 177 Kent St. W. Guhl.
St. Ambrose, Tompkins Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave. Thos. F. McGronen.
St. Anne's, Front St., cor. Gold. T. F. Horan.
St. Anthony of Padua, Manhattan Ave., opposite Milton St. P. F. O'Hare.
St. Augustine, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl. E. W. McCarty.
St. Barbara's, Central Ave., cor. Bleecker St. J. J. Hanselmann.
St. Benedict's (German), Fulton St., near Ralph Ave. Joseph Traenkle.
St. Bernard's (German), Rapelye St., cor. Hicks. John M. Scheffel.
St. Boniface's (German), Duffield St., near Willoughby St. Martin Lang.
St. Brendan's, 1426 E. 10th St. T. A. Hickey.
St. Brigid's, Linden St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave. P. J. Farrelly.
St. Casimir's (Polish), Greene Ave., near Adelphi St. A. Nawrocki.
St. Catherine of Alexandria, 41st St. and Ft. Hamilton Parkway. John J. O'Neill.
St. Cecilia's, N. Henry St., cor. Herbert St. E. J. McGolrick.
St. Charles Borromeo's, Sidney Pl., cor. Livingston St. J. E. Bobier.
St. Edward's St. Edward's St., cor. Leo Pl. J. F. Melia.
St. Elias's, 720 Leonard St. P. Keshelak.
St. Finbar's, Bay 20th St. and Bath Ave. W. A. Gardner.
St. Francis de Chantal, 57th St., near 13th Ave. W. J. McAdam.
St. Francis of Assisi, Lincoln Road and Nostrand Ave. F. X. Ludeke.
St. Francis Xavier's, Carroll St., cor. 6th Ave. D. J. Hickey.
St. Gabriel's, New Lots Road and Linwood St. T. Fitzgerald.
St. Gregory, Brooklyn Ave. and St. John's Pl. M. Fitzgerald.
St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay St., cor. Chapel St. Peter Donohoe.
St. Jerome, cor. Newkirk and Nostrand Aves. T. F. Lynch.
St. John' Cantius, Blake and New Jersey Aves. T. Misicki.
St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave. J. W. Moore.
St. John the Evangelist's, 21st St., near 5th Ave. T. S. Duhigg.
St. John's Chapel, Clermont Ave., near Greene Ave. J. J. Coan.
St. Joseph's, Pacific St., near Vanderbilt Ave. P J. McNamara.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice's (German), Hamburg Ave., cor. Jefferson St. Geo. D. Sander.
St. Louis's (French), Ellery St., near Nostrand Av. Jules Jollon.
St. Lucy's (Italian), 810 Kent Ave. F. Castellano.
St. Malachy's, Van Sicklen Ave., near Atlantic Ave. D. J. Cherry.
St. Mark's, E. 14th St. and Shore Rd. D. J. McCarthy.
St. Martin of Tours, Knickerbocker Ave. and Hancock St. J. J. Donohue.
St. Mary's, 85th St., cor. 23d Ave. C. Wightman.
St. Mary's of the Angels (Lithuanian), S. 4th and Roebling Sts. Vincent Varnagiris.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Court St., cor Luquer. J. O'Connell.
St. Matthew's, Utica Ave., cor. Degraw St. J. F. O'Hara.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Michael's, 4th Ave., cor. 42d St. W. T. McGuirl.
St. Michael's Archangel (Italian), Lawrence St., cor. Tillary St. R. Sisca.
St. Michael's (German), Jerome St., near Liberty Ave. P. G. Messmer.
St. Nicholas's (German), Devoe St., cor. Olive St. J. P. Hoffman.
St. Patrick's, Kent Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave. Thomas Taafe.
St. Patrick's, 95th St., c. 4th Ave. J. P. McGinley.
St. Paul's, Court St., cor. Congress St. M. G. Flannery.
St. Peter's, Hicks St., cor. Warren St. M. A. Fitzgerald.
SS. Peter and Paul's, Wythe Ave., near S. 2d St. J. Doherty.
St. Rose of Lima's, Lawrence Ave., Parkville. J. McAleese.
St. Savior's, 6th St. and 8th Ave. J. J. Flood.
SS. Simon and Jude, Ave. T. and Van Siclen Ave. J. J. McCarron.
St. Stanislaus' (Scandinavian), 14th St., near 6th Ave. C. H. Dumahut.
St. Stanislaus' (Polish), Driggs Ave., near Humboldt St. Leo Wysiecki.
St. Stephen's, Summit St., cor. Hicks St. J. G. Fitz Gerald.
St. Teresa's, Classon Ave., cor. Sterling Pl. J. McNamee.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, 4th Ave., cor. 9th St. J. Donohue.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, Flatbush Ave., near Av. N. E. W. Dullea.
St. Vincent de Paul's, N. 6th St., near Driggs Ave. Thomas E. Carroll.
Transfiguration, Hooper St., cor. Marcy Ave. W. J. Maguire.
Visitation of the B. V. M., Verona St., cor. Richards St. W. J. White.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

First German, 1831 Gates Ave. O. E. Reinke.
Scandinavian, 4th Av. & 55th St. M. L. Andreasen.
South Brooklyn, 55th St. & 4th Av. J. L. Johnson.

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont St., cor. Monroe Pl. J. P. Forbes.
Fourth, E. 19th St., c. Beverly Rd. L. A. Harvey.
Second, Clinton St., cor. Congress St. C. S. S. Dutton.
South Brooklyn, 4th Ave. & 53d St. H. S. Baker.
Unity (Third), Gates Ave., cor. Irving Pl. W. M. Brundage.
Willow Pl. Chapel, Willow Pl. B. J. Newman.

UNIVERSALIST.

All Souls' Church, Ditmas and Ocean Aves. L. W. Brigham.
Church of Our Father, Grand Ave., cor. Lefferts Pl. T. E. Potterton.
Church of the Good Tidings, Madison, cor. Stuyvesant. C. B. Etzler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Christian Church of the Evangel, Leonard St., near Meserole Ave. S. A. Lloyd.
First Free Baptist, Keap St., cor. Marcy Ave. R. D. Lord.
First German (Swedenborgian), 164 Clymer St.
First German (Swedenborgian—new), Jefferson and Knickerbocker Aves. William Diehl.
Friends, Schermerhorn St., near Boerum Pl.
German People's, Throop Ave., near Myrtle. F. Harlmann.
Grace Gospel, Bainbridge St., near Saratoga Ave.
Latter-Day Saints, Park Pl. and Schenectady Ave. B. R. McGuire.
Moravian, Jay St., near Myrtle Ave. Paul Greider.
Open Door, Halsey St. & Saratoga Av. C. T. Baylis.
People's, 77 Sutton St. W. F. Silleck.
St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St. G. R. Hawaweeny.
Swedenborgian (New Jerusalem), Clark St. and Monroe Pl. W. R. Reece.

Height of Prominent Buildings in Manhattan.

Name and Location.	No. of Stories.	Height.	Dimensions of Buildings.
American Exchange Bank, Broadway and Cedar St.	16	232 ft.	39 ft. 9½ in. x 49 ft. 5 in. x 100 ft.
American Surety Co., Broadway, cor Pine St.	23	306 ft. 1 in.	84 ft. 8 in. x 85 ft. 6 in
American Tract Society, Nassau. cor. Spruce St.	23	306 ft.	100 ft. 7 in. x 94 ft. 6 in.
Ansonia Hotel, Broadway, 73d and 74th Sts.	16	180 ft.	213 ft. 8½ in. x 239 x 174.
Astoria Hotel, 344-350 Fifth Ave.	16	213 ft.	335 ft. x 98 ft. 9 in.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance, Wall and William Sts., S. W. cor.	18	242 ft.	58 ft. x 89 ft. 6 in. x 143 ft. 5 in.
Bank of Commerce, cor. Nassau and Cedar Sts.	20	270 ft.	106 ft. 2 in. x 109 ft. 6 in.
Battery Park, State and Pearl Sts.	11	145 1-2 ft.	108 ft. 2¾ in. x 127 ft 104 ft. 9 in. x 93 ft. 9⅛ in.
Bishop Building, William and Liberty Sts., S.E. cor.	12	162 ft.	60 ft. 6 in. x 97 ft. x 121 ft. 7¼ in.
Bowling Green Building, 5-11 Broadway.	19	272 ft. 6 in.	162 ft. x 201 ft.
Broad Exchange Building, Broad St. and Exchange Pl.	20	276 ft. 6½ in.	106 ft. 8 in. x 102 ft. 4 in. x 236 ft.
Broadway (No. 84).....	12	154 ft.	44 ft. 6 in. x 58 ft. 9 in.
Broadway Chambers, N. W. cor. Broadway and Chambers St.	18	225 ft.	50 ft. 11 in. x 95 ft. 142 x 96 x 46 ft.
Commercial Cable, 20-22 Broad St.	21	255 ft., exclusive of dome.	45 ft. 1½ in. x 153 ft. 11 in 86 ft. 8 in. x 110 ft. 7 in.
Downing Building, 106 and 108 Fulton St.	15	To roof top, 179 ft.; pent house, 190 ft	50 ft. x 74 ft. x 103 ft.
Dun (R. G. Dun), 290-294 Broadway.	15	223 ft.	608 ft. x 130 ft. 7½ in.
Empire, Broadway and Rector St.	20	293 ft.	78 ft. x 223 ft. 10 in.
Evening Post, Nassau and Liberty Sts.	32	385 ft.	57 ft. 11 in. x 86 ft.
Exchange Court (W. W. Astor), Broadway and Exchange Place.	12	160 ft.	129 ft. 9¼ in. x 159 ft. 4½ in.
Fifth Ave. and 45th St.....	13	164 ft.	75 ft. x 150 ft.
Flatiron (Fuller), B'way & 23d St.	20	286 ft.	.....
Gillender, cor. Wall and Nassau Sts.	16	To roof top, 219 ft. to tower, 273 ft.	26 ft. x 73 ft. 5½ in.
Heidelberg, Broadway and 42d St.	30	410 ft.	86 ft. 2½ in. x 51 ft. 3 in.
Home Life Insurance Co., 256 Broadway.	16	To roof top, 219 ft.; to spire top, 280 ft.	55 ft. 6 in. x 109 ft.
Hotel Netherland, cor. 59th St. and Fifth Ave.	17	To roof top, 220 ft.	Mansard roof and bldg., 100 x 125 ft.
Hudson Realty Co., 32-34 Broadway.	16	205 ft. 6 in.	53 ft. 9 in. x 203 ft.
International Bank Building, Broadway and Cedar St., N. W. cor.	14	188 ft.	40 ft. 1 in. x 33 ft. 2½ in. x 153 ft.
Johnston Building, 30-36 Broad St.	15	205 ft.	88 ft. ½ in. x 123 ft. 8¾ in.
Maiden Lane (No. 1).....	13	160 ft.	25 ft. 9 in. x 50 ft. 2 in.
Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 64-68 Broadway.	17	To roof top, 246 ft.; to top of tower, 348 ft.	67 x 125 ft.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	50	700 ft. 3 in.	123 ft. 5½ in. x 275 ft. 3 in.
Morton, 110-116 Nassau St.	12	154 ft.	75¾ x 142 x 112 ft.
Municipal, Centre St. and Park Row.	24	560 ft. 1 in.	381 x 168 ft. 6 in.
Mutual Life Insurance Co., Liberty St.	15	To roof top, 210 ft.; to roof garden, 230 ft.	100 x 125 ft.
Mutual Reserve Life Ins. Co., cor. B'way and Duane St.	14	To roof top, 184 ft.	75 x 125 ft.
N. Y. Life Insurance Co., 346-348 Broadway.	12	188 ft. front; to tower, 270 ft.	60 x 196 ft.
New York Realty Co., 9-13 Maiden Lane.	15	203 ft. 6 in.	56 ft. 6 in. x 78 ft. 5 in.
Park Row, 13-21 Park Row.	29	To roof top, 309 ft.; to tower, 382 ft.	104 ft. 2 in. x 153 ft. 11 in
Postal Telegraph Co., cor. Broadway and Murray St.	13	To roof top, 179 ft.; to pent house, 193 ft.	70 x 100 x 155 ft.
Pulitzer Building, Park Row	22	Extreme height, 375½ ft.	115 ft. 4 in. x 237 ft. ¼ in.
Queens Insurance Co., cor. William and Cedar Sts.	15	195 ft.	41 ft. 11½ in. x 68 ft.
Singer Mfg. Co., Broadway near Liberty St.	41	612 ft. 1 in.	
St. James, Broadway, cor. 26th St.	16	204 ft.	94 ft. 8½ in. x 149 ft.
St. Paul Building, Ann St. and Broadway.	26	308 ft.	39.4 x 27 x 104. 2 x 54.3 x 83.
Standard Oil Building, 24-30 Broadway.	15	263 ft.	114 ft. 1 in. x 207 ft. 11 in.
Times, Broadway and 42d St.	28	419 ft. 9 in. from lowest basement to top of observatory rail.	
Trinity, 111 Broadway.	21	280 ft. 6 in.	
Vincent Building, Broadway and Duane St.	14	205 ft.	50 ft. 11 in. x 110 ft. 7½ in.
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 13-19 W. 33d St.	16	214 ft.	85 ft. x 98 ft. 9 in.
Washington Life Ins. Co., Broadway and Liberty St.	19	273 ft.	53 ft. 9 in. x 159 ft. 3 in.

Wanamaker's, B'way, 8th and 9th Streets, 14 stories, 217 ft. 6 in. high; 65 Exchange Place, 16 stories, 211 ft. 6⅞ in. high; Trinity Place, cor. Rector St., 23 stories, 308 ft. high; Fifth Ave., 58th, 59th Sts. (Plaza Hotel), 18 stories, 251 ft. 11 in. high; Cedar and West Sts., 28 stories, 404 ft. high; B'way and Cortlandt St., 26 stories, 360 ft. 6 in. high; B'way and Cedar St., 21 stories, 282 ft. high; 37 Wall St., 25 stories, 318 ft. high; 1 Wall St., 18 stories, 217 ft. high; Cortlandt an Church Sts., 22 stories, 275 ft. 9 in. high; Church and Dey Sts., 22 stories, 275 ft. 9 in. high; Maiden Lane and Liberty St., 20 stories, 250 feet high; 15 Maiden Lane, 264 ft. 5 in. high; 60 Broadway, 22 stories, 306 ft. 3 in. high.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION ENTRANCE, FOOT SANDS STREET, BROOKLYN.

Commandant—J. B. Murdock.

Captain of the Yard—Capt. B. T. Walling.
Ordnance Officer—Com'd'r J. H. Glennon.
Equipment Officer—Com'd'r J. W. Oman.
General Storekeeper—Paymaster. E. C. Tobey.
Pay Office—Pay Director, Reah Frazier.
Clothing Depot—Pay Inspector T. S. Jewett.
Inspector of Machinery—Capt. Wm. M. Parks.
Civil Engineer—L. E. Gregory.
Naval Constructor—W. J. Baxter.
Naval Hospital—Medical Director E. H. Green.
Naval Laboratory—Medical Inspector, P. A. Lovering.
Marin Barracks—Col. W. P. Biddle.
Purchasing Paymaster (2 Rector Street, N. Y.)—Pay Inspector J. A. Mudd.
Labor Board—Commander H. C. Poundstone, retired.

Passes to the Navy Yard will only be recognized on the day stated on the pass. Passes can be secured by writing to the Captain of the Yard, or at Sands Street gate between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. A stamped and addressed envelope must be inclosed. Visiting hours are between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Application to visit the ships in the yard must be made to the executive officers on board.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, Etc., in Brooklyn.

Bay Ridge Hospital, 60th St. and 2d Ave.
Bedford Dispensary, 343 Ralph Ave.
Bedford Guild Dispensary, 962 Bergen St.
Bethany Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, 237 St. Nicholas Ave.
Brooklyn Central Dispensary, 29 3d Ave.
Brooklyn City Dispensary, 11 Tillary St.
Brooklyn E. D. Dispensary and Hospital, 106 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear, 94 Livingston St.
Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary (E. D.), 194 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond St., near De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Brooklyn Training School for Nurses, De Kalb Ave., cor. Raymond St.
Bushwick Hospital, 4 Howard Ave.
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, Myrtle and Lewis Aves.
Central Homœopathic Dispensary, 15 Columbus Pl.
Coney Island Hospital, Ocean Parkway.
Faith Home for Incurables, Park Pl., corner Classon Ave.
Gates Ave. Homœopathic Dispensary, 13 Gates Ave.
German Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.
Home for Consumptives, Kingston Ave. and St. John's Pl.
Jewish Hospital, Classon and St. Mark's Aves.
Kings County Hospital, Clarkson Ave., near Albany Ave.
Kingston Ave. Hospital, Kingston Ave. and Fenimore St.
Long Island College Dispensary, Pacific St., near Henry St.
Long Island College Hospital, Henry St., near Pacific St.
Long Island Throat Hospital and Eye Infirmary, 55 Willoughby St.
Long Island Veterinary Hospital, 285 Jay St.
Lutheran Hospital, East New York Ave., corner Powell St.
Memorial Dispensary, 811 Bedford Ave.
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, 827 Sterling Pl.
Methodist Episcopal Hospital (Seney Hospital), 7th Ave., cor. 6th St.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, 46th St., cor. 4th Ave.
Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Amity St., corner Henry St.
Prospect Heights and Brooklyn Maternity, corner Washington Ave. and St. John's Pl.
Reception Hospital, Sea Breeze Ave., near W. 3d St., Coney Island.
Samaritan Hospital and Dispensary, 608 Fourth Ave.
St. Catherine's Hospital, Bushwick Ave., near Ten Eyck St.
St. John's Hospital (Church Charity Foundation), Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany Ave.
St. Mary's General Hospital, Buffalo and St. Mark's Aves. Sisters of Charity.
St. Mary's Maternity and Female Hospital, 155 Dean St. Sisters of Charity.
St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., cor. Congress St. Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.
Swedish Hospital, Sterling Pl. and Rogers Ave.
U. S. Naval Hospital, Flushing Ave., opposite Ryerson St.
Williamsburg Hospital, Bedford Ave., cor. S. 3d St.
White Cross Hospital, 990 Bedford Ave.

Hotels in Manhattan.

*Albany, Broadway and 41st Street.
*Albemarle, Broadway and 24th Street.
*Albert, University Place and 11th Street.
‡America, 102 East 15th Street.
*Ashton, Madison Avenue and 93d Street.
*Astor House, Broadway, opposite Post-Office.
*Astor, Broadway, 44th and 45th Streets.
*Bancroft House, Broadway and 21st Street.
*Belleclaire, 2173 Broadway,
*Beresford, 1 West 81st Street.
*Breslin, Broadway and 29th Street.
‡Broadway Central, 673 Broadway.
‡Brunswick, 89th Street and Madison Avenue.
*Buckingham, 5th Avenue and 50th Street.
*Cadillac, Broadway and 43d Street.
†Cecil, 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.
†Chelsea, 222 W. 23d St.
*Colonial, 125th Street and 8th Avenue.
*Continental, Broadway and 20th Street.
*Cosmopolitan, Chambers St. and W. Broadway.
*Empire, Broadway and 63d Street.
‡Endicott, Columbus Avenue and 81st Street.
‡Flanders, 135 W. 47th St.
†Gotham, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
*Grand, Broadway and 31st Street.
*Grand Union, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.
*Grenoble, 7th Avenue and 56th Street.
*Herald Square, 34th Street, near Broadway.
*Hermitage, 7th Avenue and 42d Street.
*Hoffman House, 1111 Broadway.
*Holland House, 5th Avenue and 30th Street.
*Imperial, Broadway and 32d Street.
*Knickerbocker, Broadway and 42d Street.
*Latham, 4 E. 28th St.
*Lincoln, 1671 Broadway.
*Longacre, 157 West 47th Street.
*Majestic, 4 West 72d Street.
*Manhattan, 42d Street and Madison Avenue.
*Manhattan Square, 56 W. 77th Street.
*Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th Street.
‡Marlborough, 1355 Broadway.
*Marseille, Broadway and 103d St.
*Martha Washington, 4th Avenue and 29th Street.
†Martinique, Broadway and 32d Street.
*Mills (No. 1), Bleecker and Thompson Streets.
*Mills (No. 2), Rivington and Chrystie Streets.
*Mills (new), 7th Avenue and 36th Street.
*Murray Hill, Park Avenue and 40th Street.
*Navarre, 510 7th Ave.
*Netherland, corner 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*New Amsterdam, 4th Avenue and 21st Street.
*Park Avenue, Park Avenue and 32d Street.
*Plaza, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*Prince George, 14 E. 28th St.
‡Roland, Madison Avenue and 59th Street.
*St. Denis, Broadway and 11th Street.
‡St. George, Broadway and 12th Street.
†St. Lorenz, 72d Street and Lexington Avenue.
*St. Regis, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
‡San Remo, 8th Avenue and 75th Street.
‡Savoy, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*Seville, corner 29th Street and Madison Avenue.
†Sherman Square, Broadway and W. 71st Street.
*Shoreham, 308 W. 58th St.
*Smith & McNell's, 197 Washington Street.
*Stevens House, 27 Broadway.
‡Sturtevant, 147 W. 35th Street.
*Union Square, 15th Street and Union Square.
*Victoria, 5th Avenue and 27th Street.
*Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Avenue, 33d to 34th Street.
*Woodstock, 135 W. 43d St.
*York, 7th Avenue and 36th St.

*European Plan. †American Plan. ‡American and European Plans.

Schools in Manhattan.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Henry, Catharine and Oliver Sts.
2	116 Henry St.
3	Hudson and Grove Sts.
4	Rivington and Pitt Sts.
5	141st St. and Edgecombe Ave.
6	Madison Ave. and 85th St.
7	Hester and Chrystie Sts.
8	29 King St.
9	West End Ave. and 82d St.
10	117th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
11	314 W. 17th St.
12	Madison and Jackson Sts.
13	239 E. Houston St.
14	225 E. 27th St.
15	728 5th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.
17	47th & 48th Sts., W. of 8th Ave.
18	121 E. 51st St.
19	344 E. 14th St.
20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts.
21	Mott and Elizabeth Sts., bet. Spring and Prince Sts.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.
24	128th St., nr. Madison Ave.
25	330 5th St.
26	124 W. 30th St.
27	41st & 42d Sts., E. of 3d Ave.
28	257 W. 40th St.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.
30	88th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
31	200 Monroe St.
32	357 W. 35th St.
33	418 W. 28th St.
34	108 Broome St.
35	160 Chrystie St.
36	710 E. 9th St.
37	113 E. 87th St.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.
39	235 E. 125th St.
40	320 E. 20th St.
41	36 Greenwich Ave.
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.
43	Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St.
44	Hubert and Collister Sts.
45	225 W. 24th St.
46	St. Nicholas Ave. & W. 156th St.
47	225 E. 23d St. (School for the Deaf).
48	124 W. 28th St.
49	237 E. 37th St.
50	211 E. 20th St.
51	523 W. 44th St.
52	Broadway and Academy St.
53	207 E. 79th St.
54	Amsterdam Ave. & 104th St.
55	140 W. 20th St.
56	351 W. 18th St.
57	176 E. 115th St.
58	317 W. 52d St.
59	226 E. 57th St.
60	Clinton, Cherry and Water Sts.*
61	E. 12th St., near Ave. B.*
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts.
63	3d and 4th Sts., e. of 1st Ave.
64	9th and 10th Sts., e. of Ave. B.
65	Eldridge and Forsyth, near Hester St.
66	88th St., near 1st Ave.
67	114-124 W. 46th St.
68	116 W. 128th St.
69	125 W. 54th St.
70	207 E. 75th St.
71	188-192 7th St.
72	Lexington Ave. and 105th St.
73	209 E. 46th St.
74	220 E. 63d St.
75	25 Norfolk St.
76	Lexington Ave. and 68th St.
77	1st Ave. and 86th St.
78	Pleasant Ave. and 119th St.
79	38 1st St.
80	225 W. 41st St.
81	119th and 120th Sts., near 7th Ave.
82	1st Ave. and 70th St.
83	16 E. 110th St.
84	430 W. 50th St.
85	1st Ave. and 117th St.
86	Lexington Ave. and 96th St.
87	Amsterdam Ave. & W. 77th St.
88	300 Rivington St.
89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.
90	147th and 148th Sts., w. of 7th Ave.
91	Stanton and Forsyth Sts.
92	Broome and Ridge Sts.
93	Amsterdam Ave. & 93d St.
94	68th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
95	West Houston St., near Varick St.*
96	Ave. A and 81st St.
98	38 Sheriff St.
100	138th St., w. of 5th Ave.
101	111th St., west of Lexington Ave.†
102	113th St., east of 2d Ave.*
103	119th St. and Madison Ave.
104	413 E. 16th St.
105	269 E. 4th St.
106	Lafayette St., n'r Spring St.
107	274 W. 10th St.
108	60 Mott St.
109	99th & 100th Sts., e. of 3d Ave.
110	28 Cannon St.
112	83 Roosevelt St.
113	7 Downing St.
114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.
116	215 E. 32d St.
117	170 E. 77th St.
119	133d & 134th Sts., near 8th Ave.
120	187 Broome St.
121	102d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
122	9th St. and 1st Ave.
124	29 Horatio St.
125	180 Wooster St.
126	536 E. 12th St.
127	515 W. 37th St.
130	143 Baxter St.
131	272 E. 2d St.
132	182d St. & Wadsworth Ave.
134	293 Pearl St.
135	51st St. and 1st Ave.
137	Grand and Essex Sts.
140	116 Norfolk St.
141	468 W. 58th St.
147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
150	95th & 96th Sts., e. of 2d Ave.,
151	91st St. and 1st Ave.
157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
158	Ave. A, 77th and 78th Sts.
159	119th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
161	105 Ludlow St.
162	36 City Hall Place.
163	509 E. 120th St.
165	108th and 109th Sts., bet. Amsterdam Ave. and B'way.
166	89th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.
168	104th and 105th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
169	Audubon Ave., 168th and 169th Sts.
170	111th St., bet. 5th & Lenox Aves.
171	103d and 104th Sts., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.
172	108th and 109th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
174	Attorney, near Rivington St.
177	Market and Monroe Sts.
179	101st and 102d Sts., bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
180	30 Vandewater St.
183	66th and 67th Sts., east of 1st Ave.
184	116th and 117th Sts., east of Lenox Ave.
186	145th and 146th Sts., near Amsterdam Ave.
188	Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and E. 3d Sts.
190	82d St., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
192	136th St. and A'sterd'm Ave.
	Truant, 215 E. 21st St.
	Nautical Schoolship, foot of E. 24th St.

* Not yet started. † New buildings in process of construction.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—De Witt Clinton, 10th Ave., 58th and 59th Sts.; Wadleigh, 114th and 115th Sts., W. of 7th Ave.; Washington Irving, 34½ E. 12th St.; Commerce, 65th & 66th Sts., W. of B'way; Stuyvesant, 15th and 16th Sts., near 1st Ave. Training School for Teachers, 119th St., near 7th Ave.

THE BRONX.

1	College Ave. and 145th St.
2	3d Ave., near 170th St.
3	157th St. and Courtlandt Ave.
4	Fulton Av. and 173d St.
5	2436 Webster Ave.
6	Tremont, Bryant and Vyse Aves., West Farms.
7	Kingsbridge Ave. and 232d St.
8	Mosholu P'kw'y, Bedf'd Pk.
9	491 E. 138th St.
10	Eagle Ave. and 163d St.
11	Ogden Ave., Highbridge.
12	Overing St., Densen & Frisby Aves., Westchester.
13	216th St. and Willett Ave., Williamsbridge.
14	Eastern Boulevard, Throgs Neck.
15	West Chester and St. Lawrence Aves.
16	Matilda St., Wakefield; Annex, 5th Av., East Chester.
17	Fordham Ave., City Island.
18	Courtlandt Ave., n. 148th St.
19	234th & 235th Sts., n. Woodl'n
20	Fox, Simpson, and 167th Sts.
21	225th & 226th Sts., near White Plains Ave., Williamsbridge.
22	599 E. 140th St.
23	165th St. and Union Ave.
24	Kappock Rd., Spuyten Duyvil.
25	Union Ave. & 149th St.
26	Andrews and Burnside Aves.
27	St. Ann's Ave., 147th and 148th Sts.

No	Location.	No	Location.	No.	Location.
28	Fremont & Anthony Aves.; Annex, 1787 Weeks Ave., Mt. Hope.	34	Amethyst Ave. and Victor St., Van Nest.	41	Olinville Ave. and Magenta St., Olinville.
29	Cypress Ave. and 136th St.	35	163d St., Grant and Morris Aves.	42	Washington and Wendover Aves.
30	41st St., near Brook Ave.	36	Blackrock Ave., Unionport.	43	Brown Pl., 135th & 136th Sts.
31	Mott and Walton Aves., 144th and 146th Sts.	37	145th and 146th Sts., east of Willis Ave.	44	*Prospect Ave. and 176th St.
32	183d St. and Beaumont Ave. Annex, Boston R'd, Bronxdale.	38	157th St. and 3d Ave.	45	*189th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Pl.
33	Jerome and Walton Aves., north of 184th St.	39	Longwood Ave., Kelly and Beck Sts.	46	*196th St., Bainbridge and Briggs Aves.
		40	Prospect Ave., Jennings St. & Ritter Pl.		

HIGH SCHOOL.—Morris, 166th St., Boston Rd., Jackson Ave. * Not yet started.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS.

20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts. (men). De Witt Clinton H. S., 59th St. & 10th Ave. (men).	27	41st St., E. of 3d Av. (women)		Wadleigh, 114th St., near 7th Ave. (women). Morris, Jackson Ave., Boston Rd. & 166th St.
		62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts. (women).		
		184	116th St. n'r Lenox Av. (men).		

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR MALES.

1	8 Henry St.	32	357 W. 35th St.	58	52d St., near 8th Ave.
2	116 Henry St.	39	224 E. 126th St.	65	Eldridge, near Hester St.
3	Bronx, 157th St. & Court't Av.	40	320 E. 20th St.	70	207 E. 75th St.
8	King St., near Macdougal St.	42	Bronx, Washington & Wendover Aves.	77	35th St. and 1st Ave.
16	208 W. 13th St.	43	Bronx, Brown Pl., 135th and 136th Sts.	79	42 1st St.
21	Elizabeth St., near Spring.	43	129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.	83	216 E. 110th St.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.	49	237 E. 37th St.	109	99th St., near 3d Ave.
25	330 5th St.			147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
				160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.

FOR MEN AND BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS.

29	Albany, Wash'n & Carlisle Sts	67	120 W. 46th St.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES.

4	203 Rivington St.	38	Clarke, Domin'k & Br'me Sts.	92	154 Broome St.
10	Eagle Ave. & 163d St., Bronx.	42	Hester, Orchard & Ludlow Sts.	93	Amsterdam Ave. and 93d St.
13	239 E. Houston St.	45	24th St., near 8th Ave.	96	Ave. A and 81st St.
14	225 E. 27th St.	59	E. 57th St., near 3d Ave.	157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
17	335 W. 47th St.	71	190 7th St.	177	Market and Monroe Sts.
19	14th St., near 1st Ave.	72	Lexington Ave., 105th & 106th Sts.		
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.				

NORMAL COLLEGE,
PARK AVE., CORNER EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH ST.
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS AND 32 WAVERLEY PLACE.

COLLEGE CITY OF NEW YORK,
AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 138TH STREET.
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
WEST 116TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Corporate Schools in Manhattan and Bronx.

Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St.; New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island; Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, Yonkers, N. Y.; Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, W. 143d St. and Amsterdam Ave.

American Female Guardian Society—Home School, 936 Woodycrest Ave., Bronx. No. 1—303 E. 109th St. No. 2—418 W. 41st St. No. 3—39 Rutgers St. No. 4—4 Willett St. No. 5—4 Charlton St. No. 6—259 E. 4th St. No. 7—225 and 227 E. 80th St. No. 8—523 Morris Ave. No. 9—421 E. 60th St. No. 10—12 Columbia St. No. 11—243 E. 103d St. No. 12—2247 2d Ave.

Five Points Mission, 63 Park St.; Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St.; R. C. Orphan Asylum, Female Department, Sedgwick Ave., Bronx; R. C. Orphan Asylum, Male Department, Sedgwick Ave., Bronx.

Children's Aid Society—535 E. 16th St.; 287 E. B'way; 247 E. 44th St.; 552 W. 53d St.; 224 W. 63d St.; 156 Leonard St.; 407 E. 73d St.; 256 Mott St.; 314 E. 35th St.; 28 Pike St.; 350 E. 88th St.; 632 6th St.; 219 Sullivan St.; 295 8th St.; 417 W. 38th St.; 24 Sullivan St.

Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 42d St. and Lexington Ave.; New York Institute for the Blind, 34th St. and 9th Ave.

Board of Education in City of New York.

President, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

MANHATTAN MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1911—Clement March, Robert L. Harrison, Frederic R. Coudert, John Whalen.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—Dennis J. McDonald, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Max Katzenberg, Chas. E. Bruce.

Until Jan. 1, 1913—George J. Gillespie, F. P. Cunnion, James E. Sullivan, M. S. Stern, Antonio Pisani.

Until Jan. 1, 1914—Hugo Kanzler, L. Haupt, A. Stern, R. B. Aldcroftt, Jr., Olivia Leventritt.

Until Jan. 1, 1915—N. J. Barrett, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Helen C. Robbins, Patrick F. McGowan.

BROOKLYN MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1911—Mitchell May, Mrs. Christina Towns, Joseph E. Cosgrove.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—Thomas M. De Laney, Horace E. Dresser.

Until Jan. 1, 1913—John Greene, Alexander Ferris, Arthur S. Somers.

Until Jan. 1, 1914—Robert E. McCafferty, Frank W. Meyer, George W. Wingate.

Until Jan. 1, 1915—James P. Holland, Herman A. Metz, John R. Thompson.

BRONX MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1911—Thomas J. Higgins.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—Frank D. Wilsey.

Until Jan. 1, 1913—Henry H. Sherman.

Until Jan. 1, 1915—Michael J. Sullivan.

QUEENS.

Until Jan. 1, 1911—A. H. Man.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—Rupert B. Thomas.

Until Jan. 1, 1913—B. Suydam.

Until Jan. 1, 1915—Alice L. Post.

RICHMOND.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—A. Hollick.

Until Jan. 1, 1914—R. McKee.

No.	Location.
1	Adams and Concord sts.
2	47th st., near 3d ave.
3	Hancock, near Bedford ave.
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th ave.
5	Tillary, Bridge & Lawrence sts.
6	Warren, near Smith st.
7	York, near Bridge st.
8	Hicks, Middagh & Poplar sts.
9	Sterling pl. & Vanderbilt av.
10	7th ave. and 17th st.
11	Washington, near Greene av.
12	Adelphi, near Myrtle ave.
13	Degraw, near Hicks st.
14	Navy and Concord sts.
15	3d ave. and State st.
16	Wilson, near Bedford ave.
17	Driggs ave., cor. N. 5th st.
18	Maujer, near Leonard st.
19	S. 2d, cor. Keap st.
20	Union ave. and Keap st.
21	McKibbin, near Manhat. av.
22	Java, near Manhattan ave.
23	Conselyea, n'r Humboldt st.
24	Arion pl., cor. Beaver st.
25	Lafayette, near Sumner ave.
26	Quincy, near Ralph ave.
27	Nelson, cor. Hicks st.
28	Herkimer, near Ralph ave.
29	Columbia, cor. Amity st.
30	Conover, Sullivan & Wolcott
31	Dupont, n'r Manhattan ave.
32	Hoyt, cor. President st.
33	Heyward, near Broadway.
34	Norman ave. and Eckford st.
35	Decatur, cor. Lewis ave.
36	Stagg, near Bushwick ave.
37	S. 4th, near Berry st.
38	N. 7th, near Berry st.
39	6th ave., cor. 8th st.
40	15th st., near 4th ave.
41	Dean, cor. New York ave.
42	St. Mark's and Classon aves.
43	Boerum, near Manhat. ave.
44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave.
45	Lafayette, near Classon ave.
46	Union, near Henry st.
47	Pacific & Dean sts., n'r 3d av.
48	18th ave. and 67th street.
49	Maujer, near Graham ave.
50	S. 4th, near Havemeyer st.
51	Meeker av., cor Humboldt st.
52	Ellery, near Broadway.
53	Starr, near Central ave.
54	Walworth, near Myrtle ave.
55	Floyd, near Tompkins ave.
56	Bushwick ave., Van Mad'n st
57	Reid ave., cor. Van Buren st.
58	Degraw, near Smith st.
59	Leonard, near Nassau ave.
60	4th ave., cor. 20th st.
61	Fulton st. and N. Jersey ave.
62	Bradford, near Liberty ave.
63	Hinsdale, n'r Glenmore ave.
64	Berriman and Belmont aves.
65	Richmond, n'r Ridgewood av.
66	Osborn, near Sutter ave.
67	N. Elliott pl., near Park ave.
68	Bushwick av., c. Kosciusko st.
69	Ryerson st., near Myrtle av.
70	Patchen ave., cor. Macon st.
71	Heyward, near Lee ave.
72	New Lots rd., cor. Schenck st.
73	McDougall, c. Rockaway ave.
74	Kosciusko st., n'r Broadway
75	Evergreen av., cor. Ralph st.
76	Wyona, near Fulton st.
77	2d st., near 6th ave.
78	Pacific st., near Court st.
79	Kosciusko, n'r Sumner ave.
80	W. 17th and W. 19th sts., near Neptune ave.
81	Harway ave. and Stryker st.
82	4th ave., cor. 36th st.
83	Bergen, cor. Schenectady av.
84	Glenmore, cor. Stone ave.
85	Evergreen ave., cor. Cov't st.
86	Irving ave., cor. Harman st.
87	Herkimer, cor. Radde pl.
88	Thames st., c. Vanderv'rt pl.
89	Newkirk ave., cor. E. 31st st.
90	Bedford and Church aves.
91	E. New York & Albany aves.
92	Rogers ave. & Robinson st.
93	New York av. & Herkimer st.
94	6th ave., 50th and 51st sts.
95	Van Sicklen, near Neck rd.
96	Ocean ave., near Ave. U.
97	Benson, cor. 25th ave.
98	Ave. Z cor. E. 26th st.
99	Coney Island rd. & Elm ave.
100	W. 3d, between Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.
101	86th st., near 18th ave.
102	71st st. and 2d ave.
103	14th ave., 53d & 54th sts.
104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.
105	Ft. Hamilton av., 58th & 59th.
106	Hamburg and Putnam aves. and Cornelia st.
107	8th ave. and 13th st.
108	Linwood, cor. Arlington ave.
109	Dumont ave., Powell and Sackman sts.
110	Monitor st. and Driggs ave.
111	Sterling pl., c. Vanderbilt av.
112	15th ave., 71st and 72d sts.
113	Evergreen ave. & Moffat st.
114	Remsen, cor. Ave. F.
115	Canarsie ave., near Ave. M.
116	Knickerbocker ave., corner Grove st.
117	Stagg st. and Bushwick ave.
118	50th st. and 4th ave.
119	Ave. K and E. 38th st.
120	Barren Island.
121	E. 55th st. and Ave. C.
122	Harrison av. & Heyward st.
123	Irving ave. and Suydam st.
124	4th ave. and 13th st.
125	Blake and Thatford aves.
126	Meserole ave. & Guernsey st.
127	7th ave., 78th and 79th sts.
128	21st ave., 83d & 84th sts.
129	Quincy st., near Stuyvesant.
130	Fort Hamilton av. & E. 5th st.
131	Ft. Hamilton av., 43d & 44th.
132	Manhattan and Met. aves.
133	Butler st., bet. 4th & 5th aves.
134	18th ave. & Ocean Parkway.
135	Church ave. and E. 48th st.
136	4th ave., 40th & 41st sts.
137	Saratoga av. & Bainbridge st.
138	Prospect pl., west of Nostrand ave.
139	Ave. C, E. 13th and 14th sts.
140	60th st., west of 4th ave.
141	Leonard, McKibbin and Boerum sts.
142	Henry and Rapelye sts.
143	Havemeyer, N. 6th & 7th sts.
144	Howard ave., Prospect pl. and St. Mark's ave.
145	Central ave. and Noll st.
146	18th and 19th sts., bet. 6th and 7th aves.
147	Bushwick ave., Seigel & McKibbin sts.
148	Ellery and Hopkins sts., near Delmonico pl.
149	Sutter ave., Vermont and Wyona sts.
150	Christopher ave. & Sackman st., near Belmont ave.
151	Knickerbocker ave., Halsey and Weirfield sts.
152	Ave. G, E. 23d and 24th sts.
153	Ave. T. & E. 12th st., Homc'st
154	11th ave., Windsor pl. & Sherman st.
155	Eastern Parkway and Herkimer st.
156	Sutter Ave., Barrett & Grafton sts.
157	Kent ave., near Myrtle ave.
158	Belmont ave., Ashford and Warwick sts.
159	Pitkin ave., Hemlock and Crescent sts.
160	Ft. Hamilton ave., 51st and 52d sts.
161*	2d ave. and 56th st.
162†	St. Nicholas and Willoughby aves. and Suydam st.
163	Benson and 17th aves. and Bay 14th st.
164†	14th ave., 42d and 43d sts.
165*	Lott and Hopkinson aves. and Amboy st.
166*	Porter ave., Harrison pl. and Ingraham st.
167*	Schenectady ave. & Eastern Parkway.
168*	Throop ave. Bartlett and Whipple sts.
169*	7th ave., 43d and 44th sts.
170*	6th ave., 71st and 72d st.
171*	Ridgewood, Lincoln and Nichols aves.
	Truant, Jamaica ave., opp. Enfield st.

* Not yet started. † Under Construction.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Girls'	Nostrand ave., cor. Halsey st.	Erasmus Hall	Flatbush ave., near Church ave.
Boys'	Putnam, cor. Marcy ave.	Eastern District	Marcy av., Rodney and Keap sts.
Manual Training	7th ave., 4th and 5th sts.	Commercial	Albany ave., Bergen and Dean sts.

Training School for Teachers, Park pl., west of Nostrand ave.

Evening Schools.—Night sessions are held for men and boys at Schools Nos. 8, 13, 17, 40, 43, 45, 73, 106, 109, 126, 136, 148. For women and girls: Nos. 2, 15, 18, 22, 26, 54, 120, 142, 150. For men and boys, women and girls, Nos. 5, 80, 101, 108, 123; Eastern Evening High School for men held in P. S. No. 122; Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Boys' High School Building; Central Evening High School for women, held in Girls' High School Building; Williamsburg Evening High School for women, held in Eastern District High School; Evening Technical and Trade School, held in Manual Training High School; South Brooklyn Evening High School for Men, held in P. S. 136.

INDUSTRIAL AND ASYLUM SCHOOLS.

Orphan Asylum, 1423-1425 Atlantic ave.
R. C. Orphan Asylum, (Boys), Albany and St. Mark's aves.
R. C. Orphan Asylum (Girls), Willoughby and Sumner aves.
Church Charity Foundation, Albany ave. and Herkimer st.
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Dean st. and Troy ave.
Industrial School Association, 141-153 S. 3d st.
Industrial School Ass'n and Home for Destitute Children, Sterling pl., near Flatbush ave.
German Orphan Home, Graham and Montrose aves.
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, 273 Willoughby ave.
Sheltering Arms Nursery, 157 Dean st.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph ave., near Pacific st.

JAMAICA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, JAMAICA.

No.	Location.
1	9th st. and Van Alst av., L. I. City.
2	Hulst st., and Nott av., L. I. City.
3	(Vacancy).
4	Prospect and Crescent sts., near Beebe av., L. I. City.
5	Academy st., near Grand av., L. I. City. Annex, Temple st., near Grand av.
6	Steinway av., near Jamaica av., L. I. City.
7	Van Alst av., near Flushing av., L. I. City.
8	Steinway av., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
9	Munson st., near Fulton av., L. I. City.
10	Flushing av., Bowery Bay.
11	Woodside av., Woodside. Annex, Woodside.
12	Prospect st., Winfield.
13	Irving pl., Elmhurst.
14	Chicago av. and Grove st., Elmhurst.
15	Junction av., Corona. Annex, Grinnell av.
16	Sycamore av., Corona.
17	Myrtle av., Corona.
18	Corona av., Corona.
19	Evergreen av., Corona.
20	Sanford av. and Union st., Flushing.
21	Washington and Union sts., Flushing.
22	Sanford av. and Murray st., Flushing.
23	Whitestone av. and State st., Flushing.
24	Queens and Robinson avs., Flushing.
25	Jamaica av., Head of Vleigh, Flushing.
26	Fresh Meadow and Black Stump rds., Flushing.
27	13th st. & 1st av., College Point.
28	6th st., bet. 1st and 2d avs., College Point.
29	16th st. and 6th av., College Point.
30	11th av. and 19th st., Whitestone.
31	Bell av., Bayside.
32	Lakeville rd., Little Neck.
33	Madison av. and Cedar st., Creedmoor.
34	Springfield rd. and Hollis av., Queens.
35	Palatina and Prospect avs., Hollis.
36	Everett st. and Central av., St. Albans.
37	Higbie av. and Springfield rd., Springfield.
38	Foster's Meadow rd., Rosedale.
39	State st. and Roanoke av., Far Rockaway.
*40	Pacific and Union Hall sts., Jamaica.
*41	Franklin and Crocheron avs., Bayside.
42	Boulevard and Vernam av., Rockaway Beach.
43	Washington av., Rockaway Park.
44	Boulevard and Academy av., Rockaway Beach.
45	Three-mile rd., Jamaica South.
46	Old South rd., Aqueduct.
47	Hillside and Union avs., Jamaica.
48	South and Church sts., Jamaica.
49	Brenton av., Jamaica.
50	Wyckoff st., Talfourd Lawn, Jamaica.
51	Johnson av., Richmond Hill.
52	Elm st. and Stewart av., Richmond Hill.
53	Elm st., near Atlantic av., Richmond Hill.
54	Hillside av. and Sherman st., Richmond Hill.
55	Maure av. and Beaufort st., Richmond Hill.
56	Orchard av. and Elm st., Richmond Hill. Annex, Jefferson and Jamaica avs.
57	Curtis av., near Broadway, Morris Park.
58	Walker and Grafton avs., Woodhaven.
59	University pl. and Rockaway rd., Woodhaven.
60	2d st., near Shaw av., Woodhaven.
61	Elm st., near Union pl., Brooklyn Hills. (Richmond Hill P. O.)
62	Washington av., near Broadway, Chester Park, Woodhaven.
63	Old South rd., near Woodhaven rd., Woodhaven.
64	Broadway, near Spruce st., Woodhaven.
65	Snediker av. and 2d st., South Woodhaven.
66	Union pl. and Tulip st., Brooklyn Hills. (Richmond Hill P. O.)
67	Central av. and Olmstea pl., Glendale.
68	Bergen and Rathjen avs., Evergreen.
69	Trotting Course la., Whitepot, Newtown.
70	Juniper st., Middle Village.
71	Forest av., East Williamsburgh.
72	Maspeth av., Maspeth.
73	Lexington av., Maspeth.
74	Woodward av. and Starr st. Metropolitan. (B'klyn P. O.)
75	Bleecker st. and Covert av., Ridgewood.
76	Montgomery & Congress avs., Laurel Hill.
*77	Covert av., Centre and George sts., Ridgewood Park.
78	Maurice av. and Carroll pl., Winfield.
79	7th av. and 14th st., Whitestone.
80	Greenpoint av., near Bradley av., L. I. City.
81	Cypress av., Ralph and Bleecker sts., Evergreen. Annex, Evergreen.
82	Kaplan av., Hammond and Horton sts., Jamaica.
83	Vernon av., bet. Pierce and Graham avs., L. I. City.
84	Albert and Theodore sts., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
85	DeBevoise av., near Woolsey av., L. I. City.
86	Old Flushing av., near Grand st., Maspeth.
87	Washington av. and Pulaski st., Middle Village.
88	Elm av. and Fresh Pond rd., Ridgewood Heights.
89	Orchard av., 5th and 6th sts., Elmhurst.
90	Washington av., near Jamaica av., Richmond Hill.
*91	Myrtle, Washington and Ridgewood avs., Glendale.
*92	Park and Grinnell avs. and Randall st., North Corona.
*93	Forest and Putnam avs. and Woodbine st., Ridgewood Heights.
	Parental Home, Jamaica rd. Flushing.

*Not yet started.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Bryant.....	Academy and Radde sts., L. I. City.	Flushing.....	Sanford av., Flushing.
Jamaica.....	Hillside av., Jamaica.	Far Rockaway..	Far Rockaway.
Newtown.....	Elmhurst.	Richmond Hill..	Elm st., Richmond Hill.

Schools in Richmond Borough.

No.	Location.
1	Academy pl., Tottenville.
2	Wiener st., Richmond Valley. (Tottenville P. O.)
3	School st., Prince Bay.
4	Fresh Kill rd., Kreischerville.
5	Amboy rd., Huguenot.
6	Rossville av., Rossville.
7	Fresh Kill rd., Green Ridge.
8	Linwood av., Great Kills.
9	Knight av., New Dorp.
10	Richmond rd., New Dorp.
11	Jefferson st., Dongan Hills.
12	Steuben st., Concord. (Stapleton P. O.)
13	Pennsylvania av., Rosebank.
14	Broad and Brook sts., Stapleton.
15	Grant st., Tompkinsville.
16	Madison av., Tompkinsville.
17	Prospect av., New Brighton.
18	Broadway, W. New Brighton.
19	Greenleaf av., West New Brighton.
20	Heberton av., Port Richmond. Annex, Richmond av.
21	Sherman av., Port Richmond.
22	Richmond av., Graniteville. (Port Richmond P. O.)
23	Andros av., Mariners' Harbor.
24	Washington av., Summerville. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
25	Chelsea rd., Bloomfield. (P. O. Port Richmond R. F. D.)
26	Richmond turnpike, Linoleumville.
27	Richmond av., New Springville.
28	Fresh Kills rd., Richmond.
29	Manor rd., W. New Brighton
30	Fisk av., W. New Brighton.
31	Pleasant av., Bogardus Corners. (Prince Bay P. O.)
32	Osgood av., Stapleton.
33	Washington av., Grant City. (New Dorp P. O.).
34	Fingerboard rd., Rosebank.
*35	Targee st., Stapleton.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Curtis — Hamilton av. and St. Mark's pl., New Brighton.

*Not yet started.

The Public Schools of New York City.

(By A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary, Board of Education, New York City.)

Public education in New York City began with the founding of the Free School Society (after 1826 the Public School Society) in 1805. The society began in a small way, depending upon private subscriptions, but soon received aid from the city. It gradually expanded, and until 1842 had control of the moneys supplied for educational purposes by the city and the common school fund of the State. This condition of affairs was unique. The society, being under the direction of high-minded citizens, enjoyed a large degree of public confidence. So anomalous a system could not last, however, and by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1842, the Board of Education was established. The Public School Society continued to conduct its schools until 1853, when, by mutual consent, they were all taken over by the Board. The society at that time had more than a hundred schools; the value of the property it transferred to the city was estimated at $450,000, and during its existence it educated some 600,000 children. The Board of Education was an elective body from 1842 to 1871, the members being chosen first by wards, and from 1863 by school districts; since 1871 they have been appointed by the Mayor. In Brooklyn a Board of Education was created in 1843; the members were chosen by the Common Council until 1862, in which year the appointing power was vested in the Mayor. When consolidation took effect, in 1898, separate school boards were provided for the several boroughs (Manhattan and the Bronx being united), with a central Board of Education (a delegated body) having charge of the finances, the erection and repair of buildings, the acquiring of sites, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This system was dropped on the revision of the Charter in 1901, and since 1902 there has been one Board of Education for the city. It consists of forty-six members—twenty-two for Manhattan, fourteen for Brooklyn, four each for the Bronx and Queens, and two for Richmond. Their term of office is five years.

The Board of Superintendents, consisting of the city superintendent of schools and eight associate superintendents, has large powers in the nomination, promotion, and transfer of teachers, the recommendation of text-books and scholastic supplies, the determination of courses of study, the fixing of qualifications for teachers' licenses, etc. Its important acts require the approval of the Board of Education. There are twenty-six district superintendents, whose duties are to visit schools and observe the work of teachers. The Board of Examiners (consisting of the city superintendent and four examiners) conducts all examinations for would-be teachers, and prepares eligible lists. The school superintendents and examiners, as well as the supervisor of free lectures, the superintendent of school buildings, and the superintendent of school supplies (whose duties are indicated by their titles), have terms of six years each. The Board of Education appoints all these officials, and also a secretary and auditor, having no fixed term. Principals and teachers are appointed by the Board of Education on the nomination of the Board of Superintendents. The merit system is in full operation, and teachers are appointed in order of standing. Beginners are on probation for three years, their licenses being renewable from year to year; when permanently licensed, their tenure is assured, and they cannot be removed except on charges. New teachers are appointed only after pursuing a training school course.

The budget appropriation of the Department of Education for 1909 was $27,470,736.80, of which $22,044,821.43 constituted the general school fund (for teachers' salaries). For 1910 the appropriation is $28,578,432.43, the general school fund being $23,130,014.40. A woman teacher now enters the system at $600 a year, and advances, with yearly increments of $40 to $1,240. This applies to the great majority of teachers in elementary schools. In the upper grades the maximum salaries are $1,320 and $1,440. Men teachers in these schools now start at $900 and go up to $2,400. Men principals of elementary schools receive $3,500, and women principals $2,500. In high schools the salaries for women range from $700 to $2,500, and for men from $900 to $3,000. Principals of high schools are paid $5,000, and $5,000 is the salary of district superintendents. Examiners receive $6,000. Associate superintendents receive $6,500. The salary of the city superintendent is $10,000. The number of elementary schools is 508—177 in Manhattan, 166 in Brooklyn, 44 in the Bronx, 87 in Queens, and 34 in Richmond. The number of high schools is nineteen. There are also three training schools for teachers and three truant schools. In the elementary schools there are 1,462 men and 14,250 women teachers; in the high schools, 584 men and 645 women. In the evening schools (high and elementary) there are 694 men and 756 women teachers. Eighty-five attendance officers enforce the Compulsory Education law. The latest available figures show the attendance as follows:

	Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar).	High Schools.		Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar).	High Schools.
Manhattan	235,973	9,548	Richmond	12,157	706
Brooklyn	205,618	13,714			
The Bronx	57,824	2,756			
Queens	43,127	3,156	Total	554,699	29,880

Number on part time (three and three-fourths hours per day), elementary schools:

Manhattan	7,635	Richmond	000
Brooklyn	9,522		
The Bronx	26,203		
Queens	3,189	Total	46,549

Number of sittings:

	Elementary Schools.	High Schools.		Elementary Schools.	High Schools.
Manhattan	289,208	13,565	Richmond	16,993	1,066
Brooklyn	63,419	2,991			
The Bronx	229,178	15,549	Total	652,246	37,713
Queens	53,448	4,542			

The number of new sittings supplied since September 1, 1908, has been 57,144, and the reduction in the number of part-time pupils has been 23,470.

Teachers incapacitated after thirty years' service are retired on pensions (half pay); the number of retired teachers is 1,093.

School buildings and sites are paid for with the proceeds of city bonds (corporate stock); the amount issued since consolidation has been $83,069,099.

District Leaders in New York City.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AND EXECUTIVE MEMBERS.

Ass'y Dist.
1—D. E. Finn.
2—Thomas F. Foley.
3—Timothy P. Sullivan.
John T. Oakley.
4—John F. Ahearn.
P. J. Scully.
5—C. W. Culkin.
6—Benjamin Hoffman.
7—Frank J. Goodwin.
8—C. D. Sullivan.
9—P. J. Dooling.
William Dalton.
10—Julius Harburger.
11—T. J. McManus.
12—C. F. Murphy.
13—John F. Curry.
14—M. J. Cruise.
15—James J. Hagan.
16—John J. Harrington.
17—Ross Williams.

Ass'y Dist.
18—John V. Coggey.
Bart Dunn.
19—James Ahearn.
20—Maurice Featherson.
21—M. J. Hassett.
22—William H. Sinnott.
23—Thomas F. McAvoy.
24—J. J. Dietz.
25—George F. Scannell.
Joseph F. Prendergast.
26—J. J. Frawley.
27—George Donnellan.
28—Nicholas J. Hayes.
29—Thomas E. Rush.
30 S—P. E. Nagle.
30 N—Wallace S. Fraser.
31—William J. Wright.
32—E. J. McGuire.
T. H. O'Neill.
33—Michael J. Garvin.

Ass'y Dist.
34—Arthur H. Murphy.
35—William E. Morris.

Edward Browne.
John J. Delany.
Lewis Nixon.
Charles G. F. Wahle.
Antonio Zucca.
Thomas F. Grady.
John C. Sheehan.
Robert L. Luce.
Daniel F. Cohalan.
William F. Grell.
John R. Voorhis.
George E. Best.
Chairman—Thomas F. McAvoy.
Secretaries—George F. Scannell. Thomas E. Rush. Thomas F. Smith.
Treasurer—Philip F. Donohue.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS AND EXECUTIVE MEMBERS.

Ass'y Dist.
1—William G. Rose.
2—Joseph Levenson.
3—James E. March.
4—Jacob A. Newstead.
5—Joseph T. Hackett.
6—Samuel S. Koenig.
7—William Halpin.
8—Charles S. Adler.
9—Michael H. Blake.
10—Ferdinand Eidman.
11—George W. Wanmaker.
12—William Henkel.
13—Charles B. Page.

Ass'y Dist.
14—John S. Shea.
15—Wm. M. Bennett.
16—Charles K. Lexow.
17—Abraham Gruber.
18—Joseph E. Nejedly.
19—Alexander Brough.
20—John H. Gunner.
21—Moses M. McKee.
22—Ambrose O. Neal.
23—Collin H. Woodward.
24—Morris Levy.
25—Tristam B. Johnson.
26—Samuel Krulewitch.

Ass'y Dist.
27—B. W. B. Brown.
28—John B. Cartwright.
29—William Chilvers.
30—Frank K. Bowers.
31—John J. Lyons.
32 Upper—John J. Knewitz.
32 Lower—William H. Ten Eyck.
33—Edw. H. Healy.
34—Headley M. Greene.
35—Thomas W. Whittle.
President—Herbert Parsons.
Sec'y—Thomas W. Whittle.
Treas.—James R. Sheffield.

Theatres and Other Places of Amusement in Brooklyn.

Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave., St. Felix St. and Ashland Pl.

Bijou, Smith & Livingston Sts.

Blaney's, Bedford Ave., near S. 9th St.

Broadway, Broadway, near Myrtle Ave.

Brooklyn Inst. Arts and Sciences, East'n Parkway and Flatbush Ave.; office, Lafayette Av.

Casino, 98 Flatbush Ave.

Clermont Ave. Rink, Clermont Ave., near Myrtle.

Columbia, Washington and Tillary Sts.

Court, 342 Adams St.

Crescent, Flatbush and Fulton Aves.

Fulton, Fulton near Nostrand Ave.

Gayety, B'way & Throop Av.

Grand, Elm Pl., near Fulton St.

Gotham, Fulton St. and Alabama Ave.

Historical Hall, Pierrepont and Clinton Sts.

Keeney's, Fulton St. & Grand Ave.

Majestic, Fulton St. and Ashland Pl.

Memorial Hall, Schermerhorn St. and Flatbush Ave.

New Montauk, Livingston St. and Hanover Pl.

Novelty, 782 Driggs Ave.

Orpheum, Fulton St., near Flatbush Ave.

Payton's, 31 Lee Ave.

Star, Jay St., near Fulton.

Young Men's Christian Ass'n. 11 Bond St.

New York Chamber of Commerce.

Organized April 5, 1768. Incorporated by George III. March 13, 1770. Reincorporated by the State of New York April 13, 1784. Its object is indicated in the following words of the original charter: "Sensible that numberless inestimable benefits have accrued to mankind from commerce; that they are, in proportion to their greater or lesser application to it, more or less opulent and potent in all countries; and that the enlargement of trade will vastly increase the value of real estates as well as the general opulence of our said colony," and "to carry into execution, encourage, and promote, by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce."

During the decade 1760-1770, according to Lord Sheffield's *Observations*, the average yearly value of American Colonial imports from Great Britain was £1,763,409, and of exports to the same country £1,044,591. Up to the evacuation of the city by the British and its occupation by the Americans, on the 25th of November, 1783, the New York Chamber of Commerce had had seven presidents, thirteen vice-presidents, eight treasurers, one secretary, and 135 members. In May, 1763, the Sandy Hook Lighthouse was lighted up for the first time. In 1786 the Chamber of Commerce first suggested the construction of the Erie Canal, and in 1784 petitioned the New York Legislature (which so ordered) that duties should be levied under a specific instead of an *ad valorem* tariff—a system of which the Chamber of Commerce has ever since been the constant advocate.

As a society the Chamber of Commerce is limited to fifteen hundred resident and two hundred and fifty non-resident members. Initiation fee, $50. Annual dues, $50 per annum. Non-resident members, $25 per annum.

The building of the Chamber is at 65 Liberty Street, New York. Officers: *President*, J. Edward Simmons; *Secretary*, Sereno S. Pratt; *Treasurer*, William H. Porter.

Express Offices in the City of New York.

Adams.—Principal office, 59 and 71 Broadway. Other offices, 154 W. 26th St., Madison Ave. and 48th St., 51 W. 125th St., 2753½ Broadway, 308 W. 124th St., 137 W. Broadway, 309 Canal St., 324 Lafayette St., 11 Wooster St., 29 Seventh Ave., 132 Hamilton Pl., 663 E. 148th St., 25 W. 23d St., 26 E. 42d St., 250 Grand St., 127 Prince St., 13 E. 14th St., 91 Maiden Lane, 1033, 1257 3d Ave., 355 Amsterdam Ave., 1789 Lexington Ave., 2 Reade St., 200 Chambers St., 35 W. 33d St., 242 W. 47th St.; in Brooklyn, 322 Fulton St., 10 Furman St., 787 Flatbush Ave., Jefferson Ave. and Ormond Pl., 89, 2505 Atlantic Ave., 107 Broadway, 71 Jackson Ave., L. I. C.; in Jersey City, 10 Exchange Pl. and Pier D, Pennsylvania R. R. Depot.

American.—Principal office, 65 Broadway. Other offices, 142 W. Broadway, 302 Canal St., 18 Astor Pl., 922, 1434 and 2293 Broadway, 21 Mott St., 22 W. 15th St., 81 Dey St., 1251 3d Ave., 139 Spring St., 251 W. 125th St., 138th St. and Park Ave., Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St., Madison Ave. and 47th St., 93 Bowery, 2800 Webster Ave., Bronx Park; in Brooklyn, 339, 611, 1392 Fulton St., Lee Ave. and Gwinnett St., 954 Broadway, 2566 Atlantic Ave., 3d Ave. and 25th St., Dock and Front Sts.

Borough.—Principal office, 145 W. 125th St. Other offices, 720 Seventh Ave, 205 W. 74th St., Morris and Greenwich Sts., 296 Canal, foot of Christopher, foot of Liberty, 142 West, 2 Rector St., 127 Franklin St., West Washington Market, 128 Division, 17 E. 14th St., 35 West 3d St., 555 W. 23d St., 24 E. 21st St., 134 W. 38th St., 7 E. 39th St., 128th St., near 3d Ave., West 83d St. near Broadway, 1243 Third Ave., 224, 696 Columbus Ave.

Cuban & Pan-American (Foreign), 52 Broadway, 136 Franklin St.

Davies, Turner & Co. (Foreign).—24 Whitehall St.

Dodd.—Principal office, 1354 Broadway. No. 6 Astor House, 170, 425, 434, 461, 1159, 1354 Broadway, Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and W. 23d St. Ferries, Citizens' Line and Metropolitan Line, foot of W. 10th St.; People's Line, foot of Canal St.; Providence Line, foot of Murray St.; Fall River Line, foot of Warren St.; 182, 263 5th Ave., 521 7th Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., Grand Central Depot, 111 W. 125th St., 60 W. 133d St., 2798 3d Ave.; in Brooklyn, 52 Nassau St., 4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave., 390 Broadway; in Jersey City, 10 Exchange Pl.

Downing's (Foreign).—120 Broad St.

International (Foreign).—52 B'way, 136 Franklin.

Long Island.—Principal office, Long Island City. Other offices, foot of E. 34th St., 95 Fifth Ave., 304 Canal St., 613 6th Ave., 195 Chambers St., 257 Mercer St., 574 Columbus Ave., 164 E. 77th St., 1047 6th Ave., 133 W. 125th St.; in Brooklyn, 333 Fulton St., 38 Hanson Pl., Bushwick Ave. Depots, 501 Broadway, 4113 3d Ave.

Morris' European Ex.—59 B'way.

National.—Principal office, 141 Broadway; 123 Prince St., foot Desbrosses St., 88 Liberty St., 134 W. 25th St., 9 W. 31st St., 158 Duane St., 114 W. Broadway, 22 Hudson St., 100 Maiden Lane, 105 Bleecker St., 63 Gold St., 96 Worth St., 165 Crosby St., 11, 2293 Broadway, 138th St. and Park Ave., 399 Madison Ave., foot of W. 42d St., Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St., 1251 3d Ave., 251 W. 125th St., 2800 Webster Ave., Bronx Park; in Brooklyn, same offices American Express; in Jersey City, 109 Hudson St.; in Hoboken and Weehawken, West Shore R. R. depot.

New York and Boston Despatch.—Foot E. 22d St., 304 and 306 Canal St., 100 Maiden Lane, 45 Church St., 63 Gold St., 121 Prince St., 95 5th Ave., 613 6th Ave., 165 Crosby St., 257 Mercer St. Pier 18, N. R.

New York Transfer Company.—See Dodd.

Pitt & Scott (Foreign).—39 Broadway.

Southern.—71 Broadway.—See Adams.

United States.—Principal office, 2 Rector St. Other offices, 134 W. 38th St., 720 Seventh Ave., 296 Canal St., foot of Christopher St., foot of Liberty St., 12 Fulton St., 100 Maiden Lane, 63 Gold St., 142 West St., 129 Franklin St., West Washington Market, 128 Division St., 205 W. 74th St., 24 E. 21st St., 555 W. 23d St., 7 E. 39th St., 145 W. 125th St., 1243 3d Ave., 224, 696 Columbus Ave., Morris and Greenwich Sts., 7 E. 14th St., 35 W. 3d St., 156 E. 23d St.; in Brooklyn, 339, 611, 1392 Fulton St., Dock, Water and Front Sts., 27 Alabama Ave.; in Jersey City, 46 Montgomery St., Depot of Central R. R. of New Jersey at Ferry; in Hoboken, on Ferry St., two blocks from Ferry.

Universal (Foreign).—Metzger & Co., 15 So. William St.

Wells, Fargo & Co. (Foreign), 51 Broadway.

Wells, Fargo & Co.—Principal office, 51 Broadway. Other offices, 3854, 1159 Broadway, 613, 659, 1047 6th Ave., 310 Canal St., 100 Maiden Lane, 198 W. Broadway, 123 Prince St., 60 E. 8th St., 100 Warren St., 18 Chatham Sq., 173 Mercer St., 1662 Washington Ave., 5, 574, 993 Columbus Ave., 850 E. 169th St., 2621, 2672 Eighth Ave., 1217, 3206, 3365 Third Ave., 1991 Broadway, 136 W. 22d St., 107 John St., 185 Stanton St., 217 Greene St., 9 Morris St., 128th St. and 3d Ave., foot of W. 23d St., 95 5th Ave., World Building, 89, 164 Wooster St., 165 Crosby St., 11 W. 20th St., 1579 Avenue A.; 164 E. 77th St., 142d St. and 3d Ave., 97 Charles St., 34 E. 21st St., 1734, 2003 Amsterdam Ave., 257 W. 116th St., 133 W. 125th St., 490 Tremont Ave., 156th St. and Union Ave.; in Brooklyn, 331 Fulton St., 524, 780 Broadway, corner Court and Union Sts., 22 Rockwell Pl.; in Jersey City, 299 Pavonia Ave., and at Ferry foot of Pavonia Ave.

Westcott.—Principal office, Madison Ave. and 46th St. Other offices, 84, 149, 399, 415, 429, 1159, 1183, 1216, 1434, 2293 Broadway, foot of Barclay St., foot of Chambers St., foot of Desbrosses St., 18 Astor Pl., foot of W. 23d St., foot of Christopher St., foot of W. 42d St., Grand Central Station, 1251 3d Ave., 121, 251 W. 125th St., 125th Street and Park Ave., 1869 Park Ave., 138th St. and Park Ave., 2800 Webster Ave.; in Brooklyn, 333, 338, 505, 726 Fulton St., 15 Bergen St., 19 Jackson Ave., L. I City, 954 Broadway.

Population of New York City.

GROWTH OF THE CITY SINCE ITS EARLIEST DAYS.

1661	1,743	1805	75,587	1860	813,669	1902 (all Boro's)	3,582,930
1673	2,500	1810	96,373	1865	726,836	1903 " "	3,632,501
1696	4,455	1816	100,619	1870	942,292	1904 " "	3,750,000
1731	8,256	1820	123,706	1875	1,041,886	1905 " "	3,850,000
1750	10,000	1825	166,136	1880	1,206,299	1906 " "	4,014,304
1756	10,530	1830	202,589	1890	1,515,301	1907 " "	4,152,860
1771	21,865	1835	252,028	1893	1,891,306	1908 " "	4,250,000
1776	22,861	1840	312,710	1898 (all Boro's)	3,350,000	1909 " "	4,564,792
1786	23,688	1845	358,310	1899 " "	3,549,558	1910 " "	4,730,350
1790	33,131	1850	515,547	1900 " "	3,595,936		
1800	60,489	1855	629,904	1901 " "	3,437,202		

National Guard, New York.

Headquarters, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, Manhattan.

Major-General Charles F. Roe, *Commanding.*

Adjutants-General.....Lieut.-Col. George A. Wingate and Lieut.-Col. Chauncey P. Williams.
Inspectors-General.....Lieut.-Col. William H. Chapin and Lieut.-Col. Benjamin B. McAlpin.
Judge-Advocate.....Lieut.-Col. W. W. Ludd.
Ordnance Officers.....Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston and Major William M. Kirby.
Commissary.....Lieut.-Col. Gilford Hurry.
Quartermaster.....Lieut.-Col. John N. Stearns, Jr.
Surgeon.....Lieut.-Col. Wm. G. Le Boutillier.
Engineer.....Lieut.-Col. George W. Bunnell, Jr.
Signal Officer.....Lieut.-Col. Frederick T. Leigh.
Aides....Captains Louis M. Greer, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Adrian W. Martin.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Officers.	Men.	Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
First Co. Signal Corps.	Park Ave. & 34th St., Man..	4	99	Lieut. T. W. Baldwin.	.....	Mon.& Thur.
Second Co. Signal Corps.	801 Dean Street, Brooklyn..	4	70	Lieut. H'd D. Stevens.	.....	Monday.
Twenty-second Eng.....	67th St. & Broadway, Man..	50	704	Col. W. B. Hotchkin .	Capt. R. J. Daly...	Monday.
Squadron A.....	94th St.& Madison Ave..Man.	16	224	Maj. O. B. Bridgman.	Lieut. G. E. Fahys..	Friday.
Squadron C.....	Bedford Av.& Union St.,B'k	18	177	Maj. C. I. De Bevoise..	Lieut. Chas. Curie..	Monday.
First (Battalion).....	1891 Bathgate Ave., Bronx..	19	301	Maj. D. Wilson.....	Capt. J. Berry.....	Tuesday.
Thirteenth Ar'y Dist....	Sumner & Jefferson Avs.,B'k	56	1111	Col. Chas. O. Davis...	Capt. T. R. Fleming	Tuesday.
Ninth Ar'y Dist.....	125 West 14th St.....	43	759	Col. Wm. F. Morris..	Capt. L. M. Thiery.	Mon. & Fri.
Eighth Ar'y Dist.....	Park Ave. & 94th St..,.....	26	541	Col. E. F. Austin.....	Capt. E. E. Acker...	Friday.
Field Hospital.....	56 West 66th St., Manhat'n.	4	50	Maj. W. S. Terriberry	.....	Monday.

Total, City of New York, attached to Headquarters, September 30, 1909: Officers and Men, 4,267.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Park Ave. & 34th Street, Manhattan. Brigadier-General George Moore Smith, *Commanding; Assistant Adjutant-General*, Major Alfred H. Abeel. Headquarter Night, Monday.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Officers.	Men.	Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
Seventh.....	Park Ave. & 67th St.....	47	851	Col. D. Appleton.....	Capt. D. W. C. Falls	Friday.
Twelfth.....	Columbus Ave. & 62d St.....	34	793	Col. G. R. Dyer.....	Capt. A. D. Porter.	Daily.
Sixty-ninth.....	Lexington Ave.& 26th St.Man	34	730	Lieut.-Col.L.D.Conley	Capt. J. J. Phelan..	Monday.
Seventy-first.....	Park Ave. & 34th St.	45	835	Col. W. G. Bates.....	Capt. C. Greene....	Tuesday.

First Brigade, September 30, 1909: Officers and men, 3,380.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brooklyn and Queens.

Headquarters, Armory, 23d Regiment, Brooklyn. Brigadier-General John G. Eddy, *Commanding*; *Adjutant-General*, Major Walter F. Barnes. Headquarter Night. Monday.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Officers.	Men.	Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
Fourteenth.....	8th Ave. and 15th St.....	48	727	Col. John H. Foote...	Capt. T. F. Donovan	Monday.
Twenty-third	1322 Bedford Ave.....	50	710	Col. Frank H. Norton.	Capt.J.H.Ingraham.	Monday.
Forty-seventh.....	Marcy Ave. & Heyward St..	39	703	Col.H. C. Barthman..	Capt.H.McCutcheon	Monday.

Second Brigade, September 30, 1909: Officers and men, 2,290.

National Guard, City of New York, September 30, 1909, 9,937; for National Guard, New York State, see Index at "National Guard."

The Naval Militia of New York, headquarters, foot of 97th St., N. R., Manhattan. Total, Naval Militia, New York: Officers and men, 820.

Art Galleries in Manhattan.

Name.	Location.	Name.	Location.
American Art Galleries.....	E. 23d St. & Madison Sq.	Kraushaar, C. W.....	260 Fifth Avenue.
Blakeslee Galleries	358 Fifth Avenue.	Lenox Library.....	895 Fifth Avenue.
Clausen, Art Rooms.....	621 Madison Avenue.	Macbeth.....	450 Fifth Avenue.
Durand-Ruel.....	5 West 36th Street.	Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	E. 82d Street, Central Park.
Ehrich.....	463 Fifth Avenue.	Montross.....	372 Fifth Avenue.
Fifth Av. Art Galleries.....	546 Fifth Avenue.	National Academy of Design.....	Amsterdam Avenue, near 109th Street.
Fine Arts Federation of New York.	W. 57th St., nr.Broadway.	National Arts Club.....	Gramercy Park, S.
Fishel, Aaron A.....	15 East 39th Street.	Oehme, Julius.....	320 Fifth Avenue.
Gimpel, E. & Wildenstein.....	509 Fifth Avenue.	Schaus, William.....	415 Fifth Avenue.
Keppel, Fr.....	4 East 39th Street.	Scott & Fowles Co.....	590 Fifth Avenue.
Klackner Art Gallery.....	7 West 28th Street.	Tooth, Arthur & Sons.....	580 Fifth Avenue.
Knickerbocker.....	7 East 28th Street.		
Knoedler & Co.....	355 Fifth Avenue.		

EDWARD M. MORGAN, Postmaster; THOMAS F. MURPHY, Assistant Postmaster.

OFFICES AND OFFICE HOURS—SECOND FLOOR.

Postmaster.—Room 1, south end. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Assistant Postmaster.—Room 2, Broadway side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Secretary to the Postmaster, Room 1, south end. Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Superintendent of Delivery.—Room 5, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Auditor.—Rooms 9 and 17, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Cashier.—Rooms 21 and 15, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Money-Orders.—Superintendent of Department, Room 42, City Hall side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Domestic Money-Orders, Rooms 40 and 41, City Hall side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. International, Room 41, City Hall side. Domestic and Foreign Money-Orders issued also from 5 P. M. to 12 P. M. Broadway side, Ground Floor. Section 30.

Inquiry Office for Missing Letters, etc.—Room 14, B'way side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Superintendent Carriers' Department (General P. O. District).—B'way side. Section 26.

Assistant Custodian.—An officer of the Treasury Department in charge of the building and watch. Room 9, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Registered Letters and Parcels Department.—Windows for reception, Rooms 4 and 6, Broadway side. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Windows for Delivery, Rooms 4 and 6, Broadway side. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

[All offices on the Second and Mezzanine and Fifth Floors are closed on Sundays, and at 10 A. M. on holidays. No Money-Order business transacted on these days.] No Registry business transacted on Sundays.

FIFTH FLOOR.

Order Department of Instruction.—Room 161A, B'way side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ENTRANCE FLOOR.

Superintendent of Mails.—Sec. 31, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Bureau of Information.—South end (Retail Stamp Window).

Bank Window.—Sec. 17, Park Row side.

General Delivery (Park Row side).—Men's Window, secs. 5 and 7; Advertised Letter Window, sec. 1; Ladies' Window, sec. 11.

Foreign Supplementary Mail Window.—Sec. 27, Park Row side.

Parcels Post Mails.—Sec. 27, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Postage Stamps, etc.—Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers and postal cards. Sales in sums from $1 up; windows 1 and 2, sec. 30, north end of Broadway lobby, and windows 6 and 7 wholesale stamp booth, Broadway side, south lobby. Sales in sums of $5 or less, windows 4 and 5, secs. 26 and 28, north end of Broadway lobby; windows 8, 9 and 10, retail stamp booth, Park Row side of south lobby; and windows 11 and 12, Park Row lobby.

OPEN ALWAYS.—Outgoing Domestic Letter Mails Department.—Secs. 24, 22, 20, Broadway side. **General Post-Office Delivery Department.**—Sec. 13, Park Row side.

On general holidays, viz.: January 1, February 12, 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, October 12, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and such days as the President of the United States, or the laws, or Governor of the State may designate as holidays, fast, and thanksgiving days, all mails are closed as on other days of the week, but only such carrier deliveries are made as may have been previously announced.

Mail in Quantities.—For New York City delivery, received at sec. 16, Broadway side. Letters for outgoing domestic mails received principally at the Hudson Terminal station, 30 Church Street, and at General Post-Office, sec. 24, Broadway side. Letters for foreign countries received at sec. 18, Broadway side. Circulars received at sec. 18, Broadway side. Mail in quantities must be assorted by States by the sender before mailing.

Delivery for Newspaper Exchanges.—Secs. 21 and 23, Park Row side.

Drops.—For outgoing domestic mails, sec. 25, Park Row side, and secs. 20, 22, Broadway side. For New York City delivery, sec. 3, South End, sec. 15, Park Row side, and sec. 16, Broadway side. For foreign countries, sec. 29, Park Row side, and sec. 18, Broadway side.

Special Delivery Letters for New York City or Elsewhere.—Sec. 15, Park Row side, and sec. 20, Broadway side.

Lock-Boxes.—South end and B'way side. Lock-boxes for newspaper exchanges, Park Row side.

CARRIER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A—136-138 Greene St., bet. Prince and Houston Sts.
B—Grand St., southeast cor. Attorney St.
C—West 13th St. and Ninth Ave.
D—103-105 East 12th St.
E—110-114 West 32d St., near Sixth Ave.
F—149-155 East 34th St., bet. Lexington and Third Aves.
G—217-225 West 51st St., near Broadway.
I—Columbus Ave., cor. 105th St.
J—2309-2311 Eighth Ave., cor. 124th St.
K—202-204 East 88th St., near Third Ave.
L—141 East 125th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
M—1965 Amsterdam Ave., bet. 157th and 158th Sts.
N—Broadway, cor. 69th St.
O—122-124 Fifth Ave.
P—Custom House Building.
R—378-380 East 149th St., bet. Third and Courtlandt Aves.
S—Broadway, cor. Howard St.
T—507-509 East 165th St., bet. Third and Washington Aves.
U—Third Ave., cor. 103d St.
V—Northwest cor. West Broadway and Beach St.
W—498 Columbus Ave., cor. 84th St.
X—631-633 East 138th St., near Willis Ave.
Y—1160-1162 Third Ave., near 68th St.
City Island—City Island Ave. and Bay St.
College—305-307 West 140th St., near Eighth Ave.
Fordham—2519 Webster Ave., near Fordham Road.
Foreign—West St., cor. Morton St.
Fox St.—Fox St., bet. 167th and 169th Sts.
Grand Central Station—110 East 45th St., bet. Lexington Ave. and Depew Place.
High Bridge—Depot Place, near Sedgwick Ave.
Hudson Terminal Station—Cortlandt Building, 30 Church St., bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.
Jay St.—Jay and Greenwich Sts. (not a carrier station).
Kingsbridge—Kingsbridge, near R. R. Station.
Madison Square—310-316 Fourth Ave., bet. 23d and 24th Sts.
Morris Heights—West 177th St., near Cedar Ave.
Times Square—231-241 West 39th St.
Tompkins Square—12th St. and Ave. B.
Tremont—1931 Washington Ave., between 177th and 178th Sts.
Wall St.—60 Wall St.
Washington Bridge—Amsterdam Ave., near 180th St.
Westchester—1471 Williamsbridge Road, near Eastchester Road.
Williamsbridge—3455 White Plains Ave., near Gun Hill Road.

Hudson Terminal Station is open on all days of the year from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. Registry business is transacted from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. on holidays; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

POST OFFICE (MANHATTAN) NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

Grand Central and Madison Square Stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and for stamp and registry business from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.

All other carriers' stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

On Sundays carriers' stations are open from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.; on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., excepting High Bridge, which is open on Sundays from 4 P. M. to 6.30 P. M., and Morris Heights from 4.30 P. M. to 6.30 P. M.

No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

At carriers' stations registry business is transacted on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M.; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

Postal Letter Carriers in New York City.

TABLE showing number of letter carriers employed in the different boroughs, and the salaries they receive.

(December, 1909.)

BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.	BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.
Manhattan and Bronx	2,488	Richmond:	
Brooklyn	1,035	Port Richmond	8
Queens:		West New Brighton	9
Flushing	50	New Brighton	8
Jamaica	46	Rosebank	6
Long Island City	36	Stapleton	10
		Tompkinsville	6

Total number in New York City, 3 702.

The salaries of letter carriers are graded by law as follows: In Manhattan and Bronx, carriers are originally appointed as substitutes and receive pay at rate of 30 cents per hour and 8 cents for each special delivery letter they deliver; when appointed as regular carriers they receive, the first year, $600; second year, $800; third year, $900; fourth year, $1,000; fifth year, $1,100; sixth year, $1,200.

In Brooklyn, carriers receive from $600 to $1,200 per annum each. In Jamaica, carriers receive from $600 to $1,000. In Long Island City, carriers receive $1.100 each. In Flushing, one receives $1,200, twenty-two receive $1.100 each, eight $1,000 each, five $900 each, ten $800 each and four $600 each, also thirteen substitute carriers, who receive 30 cents per hour. In Rosebank two carriers receive $1,100, three $1,000 and one $900. In Tompkinsville five carriers receive $1,000 each and one $600. West New Brighton carriers receive $1,000 per annum each. In New Brighton carriers receive from $900 to $1,100 each. In Stapleton nine receive $1,100 each and one receives $600. In Port Richmond two receive $1,100 each, two $1,000, three $800 each and one $500.

There is no retirement pay for any of the civil service employés of the United States Government.

Post-Office—Brooklyn, New York.

Postmaster.—Room 2. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Assistant Postmaster.**—Room 3. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. **Cashier.**—Room 4. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P. M. **Superintendent City Delivery.**—Room 11. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Superintendent of Mails.**—Room 12. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Inquiry Dep't.**—Washington Street Corridor. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. **Money-Order Dep't.**—Rooms 6, 7, and 8. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Night Window for Money Orders.**—Washington Street Corridor, from 5 P. M. to 10 P. M. **Registry Dep't.**—Room 9. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. **Night Window for Registry Business.**—Washington Street Corridor, from 6 P. M. to 8 A. M. **Poste Restante.**—Window in Johnson Street Corridor. **Postage Stamps, etc., in amounts over $2.**—Wholesale Window, Johnson Street Corridor. **Mail in Quantities.**—Received at Window of Superintendent of Mails in Washington Street Corridor. **Drops.**—In Washington Street Corridor. **Lock Boxes.**—Johnson Street Corridor.

On general holidays the first carrier delivery only is made, and the regular mail is received from 8 A. M. to 10 A. M.

BRANCH POST-OFFICES.

A—14 and 16 Graham Avenue.
B—1266-68 Fulton Street.
C—5121 Third Avenue.
D—1923 Fulton Street.
E—2634 Atlantic Avenue.
F—Flatbush, 830 Flatbush Avenue.
G—860 Manhattan Avenue.
H—Bath Beach, Bath Avenue, near 19th Street.
J—Myrtle Ave., near Wyckoff Ave.
K—Blythebourne, 13th Avenue and 55th Street.
L—L.I.R.R. Depot, Flatbush and Atlantic Aves.
M—Coney Island, Surf Avenue, opp. West 17th Street.
N—Fort Hamilton, Fourth Avenue and 99th St.
O—Sheepshead Bay, 1780 Shore Road.
P—1731 Pitkin Avenue.
R—(Vanderveer) 1574 Flatbush Avenue.
S—1262-1264 Broadway.
T—170 Hamilton Avenue.
V—Fifth Avenue and 9th Street.
W—Broadway and South 8th Street.

[All branch stations are open on week days from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.; for money-order business from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.; for the registry of letters from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. On Sundays stations are open from 10 to 11 A.M., and on holidays from 7 to 11 A.M. No money-order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. No registry business is transacted on Sundays, but on holidays letters and parcels may be registered from 8 to 10 A.M.]

Distances and Postal Time from New York City.

THE *distance* herein shown is that via the quickest route and the lines carrying the bulk of the mails. The *time* is from depot to depot, taking the fastest trains of the through connections carrying the major portion of the mails. There is eighteen hour service between New York and Chicago; however, only a small quantity of mail is carried via these trains and the time of the fast mail trains is from twenty-two to twenty-four hours. The time in transit herein shown is for the quickest possible despatch and should not be taken as the average time in transit between the offices in question. The fastest time from the points named *to* New York in a great many cases is considerably slower than the time *from* New York to those points.

Cities in United States.	Miles.	Hours.	Cities in United States.	Miles.	Hours.	Cities in United States.	Miles.	Hours.
Albany, N. Y.	143	3¼	Detroit, Mich.	798	18½	Pittsburgh, Pa.	439	9¼
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	2,260	63¾	Duluth, Minn.	1,522	40½	Portland, Me.	348	8¾
Alliance, Neb.	1,875	52½	El Paso, Tex.	2 290	65¾	Portland, Ore.	3,248	93
Amarillo, Tex.	1,920	54	Fargo, N. Dak.	1 613	44¼	Prescott, Ariz.	2,861	84
Atlanta, Ga.	875	25½	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1,738	43¼	Providence, R. I.	186	4¼
Atlantic City, N. J.	150	4¼	Galveston, Tex.	2,182	54¾	Reno, Nev.	3,985	77¾
Augusta, Me.	410	11½	Grand Rapids, Mich.	940	25¾	Richmond, Va.	340	10
Baltimore, Md.	185	4	Greensboro, N. C.	515	14¾	Roanoke, Va.	452	13
Birmingham, Ala.	1,043	30	Harrisburg, Pa.	196	4¼	St. Louis, Mo.	1,060	23
Bismarck, N. Dak.	1,818	49½	Hartford, Ct.	110	2½	St. Paul, Minn.	1,370	34¼
Boisé, Idaho	2,783	75	Helena, Mont.	2,500	69¾	Salt Lake City, Utah.	2,480	64½
Boston, Mass.	233	5½	Hot Springs, Ark.	1,470	37¼	San Francisco, Cal.	3,230	87¾
Bristol, Tenn.	604	17¾	Indianapolis, Ind.	820	17¼	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	2,211	63¼
Buffalo, N. Y.	438	10¼	Ishpeming, Mich.	1,354	38½	Savannah, Ga.	844	23¾
Burlington, Vt.	303	10	Jackson, Miss.	1,501	36½	Seattle, Wash.	3,184	94¾
Butte, Mont.	2,498	70	Jacksonville, Fla.	1,001	28¼	Sheridan, Wyo.	2,209	60
Cape May, N. J.	173	7¼	Kansas City, Mo.	1,342	30¾	Shreveport, La.	1,456	45¾
Carson City, Nev.	3,016	84¼	Little Rock, Ark.	1,409	32	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,507	40
Charleston, S. C.	736	23½	Los Angeles, Cal.	3,106	88¼	Spokane, Wash.	2,845	81
Charleston, W. Va.	612	17¼	Louisville, Ky.	867	23½	Springfield, Ill.	1,017	28¼
Chattanooga, Tenn.	846	24	Manchester, N. H.	290	8¼	Springfield, Mass.	136	3¼
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,966	48¾	Memphis, Tenn.	1,286	29¾	Superior, Wis.	1,427	38¾
Chicago, Ill. (N. Y. Cent.)	960	22	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,046	26¼	Syracuse, N. Y.	290	6
Chicago, Ill. (Penna R.R.)	908	22	Mobile, Ala.	1,229	35	Tacoma, Wash.	3,225	96¾
Cincinnati, O.	752	18	Montpelier, Vt.	339	15	Tampa, Fla.	1,242	37
Cleveland, O.	621	13½	Newark, N. J.	9	½	Topeka, Kan.	1,409	32¾
Columbus, O.	632	13	New Orleans, La.	1,365	39¼	Trenton, N. J.	57	1¼
Concord, N. H.	308	9¾	Norfolk, Va.	346	12	Vicksburg, Miss.	1,282	39¾
Cumberland, Md.	378	9¼	Ogden, Utah.	2,443	63½	Vinita, Okla.	1,422	32¾
Deadwood, S. Dak.	2,053	57½	Oklahoma, Okla.	1,604	40	Washington, D. C.	225	5
Denver, Col.	1,982	52¾	Omaha, Neb.	1,455	35½	Wheeling, W. Va.	506	13
Des Moines, Ia.	1,318	32	Parkersburg, W. Va.	600	17	Wichita, Kan.	1,565	38½
			Pendleton, Ore.	3,017	83	Wilmington, Del.	116	3
			Philadelphia, Pa.	90	2	Wilmington, N. C.	707	22½
			Phoenix, Ariz.	2,724	76¼			

DISTANCES AND MAIL TIME TO FOREIGN CITIES FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

By Postal Route to—	Statute Miles.	Days.	By Postal Route to—	Statute Miles.	Days.
Adelaide, *via* San Francisco	12,845	34	Hong Kong, *via* San Francisco	10,590	25
Alexandria, *via* London	6,150	13	Honolulu, *via* San Francisco	5,645	12
Amsterdam, " "	3,985	8	Liverpool	3,540	7
Antwerp, " "	4,000	8	London	3,740	7
Athens, " "	5,655	12	Madrid, *via* London	4,925	9
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	21	Melbourne, *via* San Francisco	12,265	26
Bangkok, Siam, *via* San Francisco	12,900	43	Mexico City (railroad)	3,750	5
Bangkok, Siam, *via* London	13,125	41	Panama	2,355	6
Batavia, Java, *via* London	12,800	34	Paris	4,020	8
Berlin	4,385	9	Rio de Janeiro	6,204	23
Bombay, *via* London	9,765	24	Rome, *via* London	5,030	9
Bremen	4,235	8	Rotterdam, *via* London	3,935	8
Buenos Ayres	8,045	26	St. Petersburg, *via* London	5,370	9
Calcutta, *via* London	11,120	26	San Juan, Porto Rico	1,730	6
Cape Town, *via* London	11,245	27	Shanghai, *via* San Francisco	9,920	25
Constantinople, *via* London	5,810	11	Shanghai, *via* London	14,745	45
Florence, *via* London	4,800	10	Stockholm, *via* London	4,975	9
Glasgow	3,370	8	Sydney, *via* San Francisco	11,570	21
Greytown, *via* New Orleans	2,815	7	Valparaiso, *via* Panama	5,915	37
Halifax, N. S.	645	2	Vienna	4,740	9
Hamburg	4,820	9	Yokohama, *via* San Francisco	7,348	20
Havana	1,566	3			

Steamships from New York City.

THIS table gives the destination of the steamer, then the street from the foot of which the steamships sail, and the location of the office of the agent in Manhattan. Loading berths are liable to be changed from those here shown.

Antigua, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B' way.
Antwerp, foot Fulton St., N. R., Red Star Line, 9 Broadway.
Antwerp, 6th St., Hoboken, Phoenix Line, 22 State St.
Australia, U. S. & Australian S.S. Co., Produce Exchange; U. S. & Australasia S.S. Co., 24 State St.; United Tyser Line, Bridge St.
Azores, Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway.
Bahamas, Wall St., N. Y. & Cuba Mail S.S. Co., Pier 14, E. R.
Baltimore, Md., foot Old Slip, New York, and Baltimore Trans. Co., Pier 11, E, R.
Barbados, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, Booth S. S. Co., 17 Battery Place.
Barbados, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B' way.
Barbados, Bethune St., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Barcelona, Pier 8, E. R., Compañia Transatlantica, 8 E. R.
Bermuda, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B' way.
Brazil, Lamport & Holt Line, Produce Exchange, Booth S. S. Co., 17 Battery Place; Lloyds Brazileiro, 82 Wall St.; Prince Line, 8 Bridge St.
Bremen, 3d St., Hoboken, North German Lloyd, 5 Broadway.
Bristol, Eng., foot W. 29th St., Bristol City Line, 25 Whitehall St.
Buenos Ayres, Robert's Stores, Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, Produce Exchange.
Buenos Ayres, Norton Line, Produce Exchange; Prince Line, 8 Bridge St.
Cadiz, Compañia Transatlantica, 8 E. R.
Calcutta, American & Indian Line, 10 Bridge St.
Callao, Merchants' Line, Hanover Square.
Callao, West Coast Line, 25 Broad St.
Campeche, N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co., 14 E. R.
Cape Town, Union-Clan Line, 11 Broadway.
Carthagena, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 Broadway
Charleston, S. C., foot of Spring St., Clyde Line, Pier 36, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
Cherbourg, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American Line and White Star Line,
China, U. S. & China-Japan Line, 10 Bridge St., American & Oriental Line, 24 State St.; American & Manchurian Line, Produce Exchange.
Christiania, 17th St., Hoboken, Scandinavian-American Line, 10 Bridge St., and 1 Broadway.
Colon, foot W. 27th St., Panama R. R. Steamship Line, 24 State St.
Colon, Bethune St., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Colon, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 Broadway.
Copenhagen, 17th St., Hoboken, Scandinavian-American Line, 10 Bridge St. and 1 Broadway.
Costa Rica, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 B' way.
Curaçoa, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Curaçoa, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Demerara, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Demerara, W. 10th St., Quebec S.S. Co., 29 B' way.
Dominica, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B' way.
Fishguard, Cunard Line, 21 State St.
Galveston, Burling Slip, Mallory Line, 80 South St., and 200 Broadway.
Galveston, N. Moore St., Morgan Line, 366 B' way.
Genoa and Gibraltar, 1st St., Hoboken, Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway; 3d St., Hoboken, North German Lloyd, 5 Broadway; W. 11th St., White Star Line, 9 Broadway; Jane St., Cunard Line; 21 State St.; Grand St., Jersey City, Lloyd Sabaudo, 37 Broadway.
Glasgow, W. 24th St., Anchor Line, 17 B' way.
Halifax, Red Cross Line, 17 State St.
Hamburg, 1st St., Hoboken, Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway.
Havana, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co., Pier 14, E. R.
Havana, Pier 8, E. R., Compañia Transatlantica, 8 E. R.
Havre, Barber & Co., 11 Broadway.
Havre, Morton St., French Line, 19 State St.
Hayti, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 Broadway.
Hayti, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Holyhead, White Star Line, 9 Broadway.
Hull, foot Bethune St., Wilson Line, 22 State St.
Jacksonville, foot Spring St., Clyde Line, Pier 36, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
Japan, U. S. & China-Japan Line, 10 Bridge St., Norton & Son, Produce Exchange.
Key West, Burling Slip, Mallory Line, 80 South St. and 290 Broadway.
Kingston, Jamaica, W. 25th St., Hamburg-Am. Line (Atlas Line), 45 Broadway.
Kingston, Bethune St., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
La Guayra, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St., 43d St., Brooklyn, Royal Dutch Line, 17 State St.
Leghorn, Anchor Line, 17 Broadway.
Liverpool, Jane St., Cunard Line, 21 State St.
Liverpool, W. 11th St., White Star Line, 9 B' way.
London, W. Houston St., Atlantic Transport Line, 9 Broadway.
Manchester, Robert's Stores, Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, 301 Produce Exchange.
Manila, American & Oriental Line, 24 State St., and Norton & Son, Produce Exchange.
Marseilles, Fabre Line, 24 State St.
Martinique, W. 10th St., Quebec S.S. Co., 29 B' way.
Melbourne, American and Australian Line, Produce Exchange.
Melbourne, United States and Australasia Line, 24 State St.
Montevideo, lines shown at "Buenos Ayres" call at Montevideo.
Naples, Anchor Line, Fabre Line, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, White Star Line, and Cunard Line all call at Naples.
Nassau, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S.S. Co., 14 E. R.
New Orleans, North Moore St., Southern Pacific Co., 366 Broadway.
Newport News, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort, Beach St., Old Dominion S.S. Co., on pier and 81 Beach St.
New Zealand, United Tyser Line, 10 Bridge St., and U. S. and Australasia Line, 24 State St.
Para, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, Booth S. S. Co., 17 Battery Place.
Pernambuco, Lloyd Brazileiro, 82 Wall St., and Prince Line, 8 Bridge St.
Philadelphia, foot Roosevelt St., Clyde Line, on pier.
Philippine Islands, see "Manila."
Port au Prince, see "Hayti."
Portland, Peck Slip, Maine S. S. Line, 290 Broadway, and on pier.
Port Limon, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 B' way.
Porto Rico, New York and Porto Rico S. S. Line, 12 Broadway.
Porto Rico, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Porto Rico, Insular Line, 116 Broad St.
Progreso, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co., 14 E. R.
Puerto Cabello, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.; Royal Dutch Line, 17 State St.
Queenstown, Cunard, and White Star Lines call here.

STEAMSHIPS FROM NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

Rio de Janeiro, Dock in Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, Prince Line and Lloyd Brazileiro.
Rotterdam, Pier 59, N. R., Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway and 10 Bridge St.
San Domingo, Clyde Line, 12 Broadway.
Santiago de Cuba, Prentice Stores, Brooklyn, New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14 E. R.
Savannah, Spring St., Savannah Line, on pier and 317 Broadway.
Savanilla, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 Broadway.
Savanilla, Bethune St., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Southampton, Fulton St., N. R., American Line, 9 Broadway, and White Star Line, 9 Broadway.
Southampton, 3d St., Hoboken, North German Lloyd Line, 5 Broadway.
St. John's, N. F., Red Cross Line, 17 State St.
Tampico, Prentice Stores, Brooklyn, New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14 E. R.
Trinidad, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Trinidad, Trinidad Line, 29 Broadway, Royal Mail Line, 22 State St.
Valparaiso, W. R. Grace & Co., Hanover Square, West Coast Line, 31 Broad St.
Venezuela, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Vera Cruz, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14 E. R.
Wilmington, N. C., Spring St., Clyde Line, foot Spring St., and 290 Broadway.

Ferries from and to Manhattan.

To Astoria.—From ft. E. 92d St.
" Bedloe's Isl. (Liberty Island).—From Battery.
" Blackwell's Island.—From ft. 26th St., ft. 53d St., ft. 70th St., E. R.
" Brooklyn Borough.—From ft. Catharine St. to Main St., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. E. 10th and ft. E. 23d St. to Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " *From ft. E. 23d St. to B'way, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " *From ft. E. 42d St. to B'way, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. E. Houston St. to Grand St., B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Fulton St. to Fulton St., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " *From ft. Grand St. to Grand St. and Broadway, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " *From ft. Roosevelt St. to Broadway, B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Wall St. to Montague St., B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Whitehall St. to Atlantic and Hamilton Aves., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Whitehall St. to 39th St., Brooklyn Boro.
" College Point (Queens Borough).—From ft. E. 99th St. and E. 134th St.
" Edgewater.—From W. 130th St.
" Ellis Island.—From Barge Office, Whitehall St.
" Hart's Island.—From ft. 26th St., E. R.
" Hoboken.—From ft. Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Sts. to Newark and Ferry Sts., Hoboken.

To Hoboken.—From ft. W. 23d St. to 14th St., Hoboken.
" Jersey City.—From ft. Chambers and W. 23d Sts. to Pavonia Ave., Jersey City. (Erie, Northern of New Jersey, and N. J. & N. Y. R. R.)
" " " From ft. Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and W. 23d Sts. to Montgomery St., Jersey City. (Pennsylvania R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R.)
" " " From ft. Liberty and W. 23d Sts. to Communipaw, Jersey City. (Central R. R. of New Jersey.)
" " " Pennsylvania Annex from ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn Borough, to Jersey City, connecting with Pennsylvania R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R.
" North Brother Island.—From ft. E. 132d St.
" Queens Borough (Long Island City).—From ft. E. 34th St. to Borden Ave., Long Island City (L. I. R. R.).
" Randall's Island.—From ft. E. 26th, E. 120th and E. 125th Sts.
" Richmond Borough (Staten Island).—From ft. Whitehall St. to St. George, Staten Island. (Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R. and Trolley lines.)
" Riker's Island—From ft. E. 26th St.
" Ward's Island.—From ft. E. 116th St.
" Weehawken.—From ft. Cortlandt and ft. W. 42d St. (to W. Shore R. R. Depot.).
" West New York.—From ft. W. 42d St. to Old Slip.

* Operations suspended; may resume at any time.

Width of Sidewalks in Manhattan.

In streets 40 feet wide.....10 ft.
" " 50 " " .....13 "
" " 60 " " .....15 "
" " 70 " " .....18 "
" " 80 " " .....19 "
" " above 80, not exceeding 100 feet.20 "
" all streets more than 100 feet.....22 "
" Lenox and 7th Aves., north of W. 110th.35 "
" Grand Boulevard.....24 "
" Manhattan St.....15 "
" Lexington Ave.....18 " 6 in.

In Madison Ave.....19 ft.
" 5th Ave.....30 "*
" St. Nicholas Ave.....22 " 6 in.
" Park Ave. from E. 49th to E. 56th St., and from E. 96th St. to Harlem River.15 "
" West End Ave.....30 "
" Central Park West, from W. 59th St. to W. 110th, east side.....27 "
" Central Park West, from W. 59th St. to W. 110th, west side.....25 "
*Except bet. 35th & 47th Sts., where dist. is 22 ft. 6 in.

Parks in Manhattan and Bronx.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MANHATTAN, THE ARSENAL, CENTRAL PARK; FOR THE BRONX, ZBROWSKI MANSION, CLAREMONT PARK.

Battery, foot of Broadway. 21 acres.
Bronx, on Bronx River, lies north of E. 182d St. and White Plains Road, east of Southern Boulevard, 719.12 acres. Zoological Garden.
Bryant, 6th Av. and W. 42d St. 4 acres.
Cedar, Walton Av., 158th St. and Mott Av.
City Hall Park, Broadway, Park Row, and Chambers St. 8 acres.
Claremont, Teller Av., Belmont St., Clay Av., and 170th St., in the 24th Ward. 38 acres.
Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Av. to Edgecombe Av. 12½ acres.
Corlears Hook Park, Corlears and South Sts.
Crotona, Fulton Av., 3d Av., and Arthur Av. 154½ acres.
De Voe, Fordham Rd., Sedgwick Av. & 188th St.
De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River.
East River Park, between Av. B and East River, E. 84th St. to E. 89th St. 12⅔ acres.
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River. 40⅔ acres.
Franz Sigel, Walton Av., 158th St. and Mott Av., 17½ acres.
Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Willett Sts.
Highbridge Park, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway.
John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River. 3 acres.
Macomb's Dam, Jerome Av., 162d St., Cromwell's Av., and Harlem River. 27 acres.
Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St. 6½ acres.
Manhattan Square, Central Park W., 77th to 81st Sts. 17½ acres.
Morningside, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts. 31 acres.
Mount Morris Park, between Madison and Mt. Morris Ave. and 120th and 124th Sts. 20 acres.
Park west of Harlem River Driveway and north of Washington Bridge.
Pelham Bay Park, on Long Island Sound and East Chester Bay, northeast end of New York City, 1,756 acres.
Riverside Park, between Riverside Ave. and the N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72d and W. 129th Sts.
St. Gabriel's Park, 1st Ave. and 35th St.
St. James, Jerome Av., Creston Av., & E. 191st St.
St. Mary's, 149th St., St. Ann's and Robbins Avs. 28 acres.
St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St. Nich'ls to 10th Av.
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts. 3 acres.
Stuyvesant, Rutherford Pl. and E. 16th St.
Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Av., 114th St., and Harlem River. 15½ acres.
Tompkins Square, Av. A and 7th St. 10½ acres.
Union Square, Broadway and 14th St. 3 acres.
Van Cortlandt Park, northern boundary of city, Broadway, Van Cortlandt Av., Jerome Av., and Mt. Vernon Av., 1,132.35 acres.
Washington Bridge, Sedgwick Av., Harlem River, Washington Bridge. 8½ acres.
Washington Square, 5th Av. and Waverley Pl.

CENTRAL PARK.

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110th St., being over 2½ miles long, and from 5th Ave. to 8th Ave., being over half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest, wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 9 miles of roads, 5¼ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the Park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Public park carriages can be found (except in Winter) at the entrances on 5th Ave. and 8th Ave. The fare for an extended ride through the Park is 25 cents. Work was begun on the Park in 1857. The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the Park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave. and 110th St., Stranger's Gate; 5th Ave. and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave. and 72d St., Children's Gate; 5th Ave. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate.; 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave. and 102d St., Girl's Gate; 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate; 6th Ave. and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

FACTS ABOUT PUBLIC PARKS.

Union Square was purchased by the city in 1833 for $116,051; Madison Square, in 1847, for $65,952; Tompkins Square, in 1834, for $93,358; Washington Square, in 1827, for $77,970, and Manhattan Square, in 1839, for $54,657. The latter is assessed as a part of Central Park. The other four are assessed at over $16,000,000, and are easily worth $20,000,000, while their original cost to the city was only $353,331. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, contains 526 1-6 acres. In woodland, 110 acres; in lakes and watercourses, 77 acres; in meadows, 70 acres; in plantations, 259 1-6 acres; in drives, 9 miles; in bridle roads, 3 1-10 miles; in walks, 12 miles. Ocean Parkway is 5 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. Eastern Parkway is 2 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. London has 271 public parks, containing 17,876 acres of ground. The largest European city park is in Denmark; it contains 4,200 acres. The great forest of Northern New York covers an area of 3,588,803 acres.

Jury Duty in Manhattan and Bronx.

To be qualified to serve a person must be not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, and he must be a male citizen of the United States, and a resident of the county of New York; and he is a resident within the meaning of the jury law if he dwells or lodges here the greater part of the time between the first day of October and the last day of June. He must be the owner, in his own right, of real or personal property of the value of $250; or the husband of a woman who is the owner, in her own right, of real or personal property of that value. He must also be in the possession of his natural faculties, and not be infirm or decrepit; intelligent, of good character, and able to read and write the English language understandingly.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION.

A Clergyman, Minister of any religion officiating as such, and not following any other calling. A practicing Physician, Surgeon, Surgeon-Dentist, or Veterinary Surgeon not following any other calling, and a licensed Pharmaceutist or Pharmacist, or a duly licensed Embalmer, while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. An Attorney or Counsellor-at-Law regularly engaged in the practice of law as a means of livelihood. A Professor or Teacher in a college, academy, or public school, not following any other calling. Editor, Editorial Writer, or Reporter of a daily newspaper or press association regularly employed as such, and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States, or the State, or city or county of New York, whose official duties, at the time, prevent his attendance as a juror. A Consul of a foreign nation. A Captain, Engineer, or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips; a licensed Pilot, actually following that calling. A Superintendent, Conductor, or Engineer employed by a Railroad Company other than a street railroad company, or a Telegraph Operator employed by a Press Association or Telegraph Company who is actually doing duty in an office, or along the railroad or telegraph line of the company or association by which he is employed. Honorably discharged Firemen. Active and honorably discharged Militiamen and active members of the Old Guard. A duly licensed Engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such. Inspectors, Poll Clerks, and Ballot Clerks, or a person who is physically incapable. Grand, Sheriff's, Special, and Municipal Court Jurors.

Bridges in and About the City of New York.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

THE bridge connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn over the East River from Park Row, Manhattan, to Sands and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, was begun January 3, 1870, and opened to traffic May 24, 1883. Total cost of the bridge to date about $22,400,000.

The tolls are: For foot passengers, free; railway fare, 3 cents, or 2 tickets for 5 cents; one horse, 3 cents; one horse and vehicle, 5 cents; two horses and vehicle, 10 cents; each extra horse above two attached to vehicle, 3 cents; bicycles, free. On August 23, 1897, the bridge railway was leased to the elevated railroad companies (now operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit), paying therefor 10 cents per car; trolley cars, 5 cents per round trip. About 125,000 surface cars cross the bridge each month. The carriageways are under control of the Bridge Commissioner, and about $75,000 per annum is derived from this source.

The following are the statistics of the structure: Width of bridge, 85 feet. Length of river span, 1,595 feet 6 inches. Length of each land span, 930 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach, 983 feet. Length of New York approach, 1,577 feet 6 inches. Total length of carriageway, 6,016 feet. Total length of the bridge, with extensions, 7,580 feet.

Size of Manhattan caisson, 172 x 102 feet. Size of Brooklyn caisson, 168 x 102 feet. Timber and iron in caisson, 5,253 cubic yards. Concrete in well holes, chambers, etc., 5,669 cubic feet. Weight of Manhattan caisson, about 7,000 tons. Weight of concrete filling, about 8,000 tons.

Manhattan tower contains 46,945 cubic yards masonry. Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic yards masonry. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Manhattan, 78 feet. Size of towers at high water line, 140 x 59 feet. Size of towers at roof course, 136 x 53 feet. Total height of towers above high water, 272 feet.

Clear height of bridge in centre of river span above high water at 90° F., 135 feet. Height of floor at towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches.

Grade of roadway, 3¼ feet in 100 feet. Height of towers above roadway, 153 feet. Size of anchorage at base, 129 x 119 feet. Size of anchorage at top, 117 x 104 feet. Height of anchorages, 89 feet front, 85 feet rear. Weight of each anchor plate, 23 tons.

Number of cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 15¾ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 3,578 feet 6 inches. Ultimate strength of each cable, 12,000 tons. Weight of wire, 12 feet per pound. Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel, oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder, 15¾ inches in diameter. Permanent weight suspended from cables, 14,680 tons.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

Manhattan terminal, Bowery and Canal St.; Brooklyn terminal, Nassau, near Bridge St. Estimated cost, $26,000,000; of which $14,000,000 is for structure, $8,000,000 for land in Manhattan, and $4,000,000 for land in Brooklyn.

Width of bridge, 122 ft. 6 in. Length of river span, 1,470 ft. Length of each land span, 725 ft. Length of Manhattan approach 2,067 ft. Length of Brooklyn approach, 1,868 ft. Total length of roadway, 6,855 ft. Bridge is of double-deck design, first deck to have one 35-foot roadway in centre and two trolley tracks on each side, top deck to have four elevated R. R. tracks and one 11-foot footwalk on each side. Approximately 40,000 cu. yds. excavation for each anchor pier; approximately 115,000 cu. yds. masonry and concrete in each anchor pier.

Height of cables at top of tower above mean high water mark, 321 ft. 4 in. Height of roadway at centre of bridge above mean high water mark, 149 ft. Grade of roadway 3⅛ ft. in 100 ft. Number of cables four, 37 strands in each cable; 256 wires in each strand; 9,472 wires in each cable; 37,888 wires in four cables. Size of wire 0.192 inches in diameter. Size of cable completed 21¼ inches in diameter. Length of each wire 3,223 ft. 6 in. (anchor to anchor). Ultimate strength of each cable, 30,000 tons.

Weight (in steel only) of cables and suspenders, 8,000 tons. Weight of each tower, 6,300 tons. Weight of main span, 9,000 tons. Weight of each side span, 5,000 tons. Weight of steel in each anchorage, 1,300 tons. Weight of Manhattan approach, 8,500 tons. Weight of Brooklyn approach, 8,000 tons.

Work of construction of tower foundation in Brooklyn commenced August 29, 1901.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.

The tower foundations for the bridge in Manhattan are at the foot of Delancey Street, and in Brooklyn at a point between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets. The bridge ends at Clinton Street in Manhattan, and at Havemeyer Street in Brooklyn. Construction commenced November 7, 1896. Size of Manhattan caissons (2), 76 x 60 feet; Brooklyn caissons (2), 79 x 63 feet. Depth of tower foundations in Manhattan, north cassion 55 feet, south caisson 66 feet below mean high water; in Brooklyn, north calsson 107 feet 5 inches, south calsson 91 feet 9 inches below mean high water. Height of masonry in Manhattan and Brooklyn towers, 23 feet above mean high water. Total height of towers above mean high water, 332 feet 9 inches. Size of both anchorages at top, 149 feet x 127 feet 5 inches. Length of main span, 1,600 feet; each side span, 596 feet 6 inches; Manhattan approach, 2,650 feet; Brooklyn approach, 1,865 feet. Total length from Clinton Street, Manhattan, to New Street, Brooklyn, 7,308 feet. Width over all, 118 feet. Two roadways, each 20 feet wide, two footwalks, each 17 feet 8 inches wide. Height of roadways at towers, 125 feet 8 inches above mean high water. Height of roadways at centre of bridge, 145 feet 6 inches above mean high water. Clear height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet, 135 feet above mean high water. Number of supporting cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 18⅝ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 2,985 feet. Total length of wire in four cables, 17,404 miles. Weight of four cables, including suspenders, 4,900 tons. Weight of structural steel and iron in main bridge, 23,800 tons; in approaches, 16,600 tons; total, 45,300 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles December 19, 1903. Surface railway for Brooklyn lines began operation November 3, 1904. Surface railway for Manhattan lines began operation February 9, 1905. Elevated railway began operation September 16, 1908. Cost of construction, including station in Manhattan, $14,000,000. Cost of land, $9,100,000.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

Plans approved by the War Department, February 23, 1901. Main bridge is a continuous cantilever. Bridge, with approaches, extends from Second Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, Manhattan, to Crescent Street, Queens. Construction commenced June, 1901. Height of highest masonry piers, 124 feet above mean high water. Length of Manhattan approach, 1,052 feet; west channel span, 1,182 feet; island span, 630 feet; east channel span, 984 feet; length of Queens approach, 2,672 feet 6 inches. Total length from Second Avenue to Crescent Street, 7,449 feet. In addition, the Queens plaza has a length of 1,152 feet, extending from Crescent Street to Jackson Avenue. Width over all,

89 feet 6 inches. Width of roadway, 53 feet. Two sidewalks, each 16 feet wide. Height of roadway in central portion of bridge, 143 feet above mean high water. Height of footwalks in central portion of bridge, 165 feet above mean high water. Height of lower balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 202 feet, 6 inches above mean high water. Height of upper balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 333 feet above mean high water. Clear height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet for both east and west channels, 135 feet above mean high water. Weight of steel and iron in main bridge, 54,200 tons; in approaches, 20,300 tons. Total, 74,500 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles, March 30, 1909. Surface railway began operation, September 19, 1909. Cost of bridge construction, $12,662,000; cost of land, $4,594,000; total, $17,256,000.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY BRIDGE.

Commissioners—F. W. Devoe, R. Somers Hayes, Isidor Straus. *Secretary*—Charles H. Swan. Commissioners' office, 29 Broadway, Manhattan. Construction not yet begun.

Fire Department in New York City.

TABLE showing number of firemen in active service in New York, and salaries they receive:

Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond.	Salary.	Brooklyn and Queens.	Salary.
1 Chief of Department	$10,000	6 Deputy Chiefs	$4,200
9 Deputy Chiefs of Department	4,200	25 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300
26 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300	115 Foremen or Captains	2,160
144 Foremen or Captains	2,160	149 Assistant Foremen	1,800
212 Assistant Foremen or Lieut'ants.	1,800	179 Engineers of Steamers	1,000
246 Engineers of Steamers	1,600	955 Firemen 1st Grade	1,400
1,336 Firemen 1st Grade	1,400	79 " 2d "	1,200
300 " 2d "	1,200	86 " 3d "	1,000
185 " 3d "	1,000	40 " 4th "	800
162 " 4th "	800	5 Medical Officers	3,300
50 Men on Probation	800	3 Pilots	1,500
6 Medical Officers	3,300	1 Marine Engineer	1,400
12 Pilots	1,500		
5 Marine Engineers	1,400	Making a total of uniformed force, 4,287.	

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 790, Chapter 466, laws of 1903, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application. The Fire Commissioner also has the power to retire members of the department who, from any cause, are found to be unable to perform active duty in the department. If the disability occurs from injuries while in the discharge of duty, the pension must equal one-half of the salary; if from natural causes, the Fire Commissioner can decide upon the amount of the pension.

Fire Engine Companies, Manhattan and Bronx.

(Headquarters, 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street.)

1—165 W. 29th St.
2—530 W. 43d St.
3—417 W. 17th St.
4—119 Maiden Lane.
5—340 E. 14th St.
6—113 Liberty St.
7—Duane St. near B'way
8—165 E. 51st St.
9—55 E. Broadway.
10—8 Stone St.
11—437 E. Houston St.
12—261 William St.
13—99 Wooster St.
14—14 E. 18th St.
15—269 Henry St.
16—223 E. 25th St.
17—91 Ludlow St.
18—132 W. 10th St.
19—355 W. 25th St.
20—243 Lafayette St.
21—216 E. 40th St.
22—159 E. 85th St.
23—215 W. 58th St.
24—78 Morton St.
25—342 5th St.
26—220 W. 37th St.
27—173 Franklin St.
28—604 E. 11th St.
29—160 Chambers St.
30—280 Spring St.
31—87 Lafayette St.
32—49 Beekman St.
33—42 Great Jones St.
34—440 W. 33d St.
35—223 E. 119th St.
36—1849 Park Ave.
37—83 Lawrence St.
38—1907 Amsterdam Ave.
39—157 E. 67th St.
40—156 W. 68th St.
41—330 E 150th St.
42—1192 Fulton Ave.
43—Sedgwick Ave., opp. Burnside Ave.
44—221 E. 75th St.
45—925 Tremont Ave.
46—451 E. 176th St.
47—502 W. 113th St.
48—2504 Webster Ave.
49—Blackwell's Island
50—491 E. 166th St.
51—Ft. E. 99th St. (Boat).
52—Riverdale Ave., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
53—175 E. 104th St.
54—304 W. 47th St.
55—363 Broome St.
56—120 W. 83d St.
57—Battery Park (Boat).
58—81 W. 115th St.
59—180 W. 137th St.
60—352 E. 137th St.
61—1518 W'msbridge Rd.
62—3431 White Plains Rd., Williamsbridge.
63—689 E. 240th St.
64—12th St., Unionport.
65—33 W. 43d St.
66—Ft. Grand St., E. R. (Fire Boat).
67—518 W. 170th St.
68—1080 Ogden Ave.
69—233d St., near Katonah Ave.
70—169 Scofield St., City Island.
71—159th St. & Park Ave.
72—22 E. 12th St.
73—655 Prospect Ave.
74—207 W. 77th St.
75—2085 Jerome Ave.
76—105 W. 102d St.
77—Foot of Main St., Brooklyn.
78—Foot Gansevoort St.
79—Briggs Ave., near 200th St.
80—503 W. 139th St.
81—3045 Albany Road.
82—1215 Intervale Ave.
83—618 East 138th St.
84—513 W. 161st St.
85—Foot W. 35th St. (Boat)
86—Foot of Gansevoort St. (Boat).
87—Foot of W. 132d St. (Boat).
88—2225 Belmont Ave.
89—1799 First Ave.

Hook and Ladder Companies, Manhattan and Bronx.

(Headquarters, First Division, 185 Lafayette Street; Eighth Battalion, 160 East Thirty-third Street.)

1—104 Duane St.
2—126 E. 50th St.
3—108 E. 13th St (Water Tower No. 2).
4—788 8th Ave.
5—96 Charles St.
6—77 Canal St.
7—217 E. 28th St.
8—N. Moore St., cor. Varick St.
9—209 Elizabeth St.
10—191 Fulton St.
11—742 5th St.
12—243 W. 20th St.
13—159 E. 87th St.
14—120 E. 125th St.
15—Old Slip, bet. Water and Front Sts.
16—159 E. 67th St.
17—341 E. 143d St.
18—84 Attorney St.
19—886 Forest Ave.
20—157 Mercer St.
21—432 W. 36th St.
22—766 Amsterdam Ave.
23—504 W. 140th St.
24—113 W. 33d St. (Water Tower No. 3 and Searchlight No. 2).
25—205 W. 77th St.
26—52 E. 114th St. (Water Tower No. 4).
27—453 E 176th St.
28—250 W. 143d St.
29—620 E. 138th St.
30—104 West 135th St.
31—1213 Intervale Ave.
32—489 East 166th St.
33—2083 Jerome Ave.
34—515 West 161st St.
35—142-144 West 63d St.
36—Sedgwick Ave, opp. Burnside.
37—2930 Briggs Ave.
38—2223 Belmont Ave.
39—1799 First Ave.

Pawnbrokers' Regulations in the City of New York.

PAWNBROKERS in New York City are regulated by statute. The rate of interest fixed by law is 3 per cent. a month or any fraction of a month for the first six months, and 2 per cent. per month for each succeeding month upon any loan not exceeding $100, and 2 per cent. a month for the first six months and 1 per cent. a month for each succeeding month on any loan exceeding $100. Pledges cannot be sold until after they have been kept one year, and then at public auction by a licensed auctioneer, after publication of at least six days in two daily newspapers designated by the Mayor. Pawnbrokers pay a yearly license fee of $500 to the city and are under the control of the Mayor. The license is issued through the Bureau of Licenses, and their books must be kept open to the Mayor, Criminal Courts, Magistrates, and Police.

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY (EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 346 FOURTH AVE., COR. 25TH ST.) LOANING OFFICES: 346 FOURTH AVE., 186 ELDRIDGE ST., 736 SEVENTH AVE., 105 E. 125TH ST., 409 GRAND ST. BROOKLYN, 24 GRAHAM AVE. BRONX, COURTLANDT AVE., AT 148TH ST.

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday to 6 P. M. Ticket good for one year only. Loans may be paid by instalments, in sums not less than $1. Rates of interest: One per cent. per month, or any fraction thereof. Only one-half month interest charged on all loans redeemed within two weeks after date of pledge. Condition of loan, agreed to by the holder of the ticket in consideration of interest being charged at less than the rate allowed by law. The Provident Loan Society of New York shall not be liable for loss or damage by fire, breakage, dampness, theft, or moths; nor shall it be liable in any event for more than 25 per cent. in addition to the amount loaned. Otto T. Bannard, President; Frank Tucker, Vice-President; James Speyer, Treasurer; Mortimer L. Schiff, Secretary.

When making payment by instalment, the full amount of interest due on the sum loaned must be included, and the ticket must be returned. The interest due on the loan cannot be paid by instalment. The Society has thus far limited the classes of personal property on which it has made loans to clothing and so-called "jewelry," including under that designation all articles of gold or silver, precious stones, opera-glasses, eye-glasses, also men's clothing in good condition, and ladies' and men's furs.

Hospitals in Manhattan and Bronx.

American Vet. See "N. Y. Am. Veterinary."
Babies', 135 E. 55th St.
Bellevue, foot E. 26th St.
Beth Israel, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 404 E. 142d St.
Chinese, 105 Park St.
City, Blackwell's Island, office foot E. 26th St.
Columbus, 226 E. 20th St.
Flower, Ave. A, cor. E. 63d St.
Fordham, S. Boulevard, cor. Crotona Ave.
Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 426 Cherry St.
French Benevolent Society, 450 W. 34th St.
General Memorial, 2 W. 106th St.
German, E. 77th St., cor. Park Ave.
Gouverneur, Gouverneur Slip, cor. Front St.
Hahnemann, Park Ave., near E. 67th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear, and Throat Inf., 2099 Lexington Ave.
Harlem, Lenox Ave., cor. W. 136th St.
Harlem Italian Sanitarium, 281 Pleasant Ave.
Har Moriah, 138 Second Ave.
Hospital for Consumptive Children, Spuyten Duyvil.
Hospital for Contagious Eye Diseases, 341 Pleasant Ave.
Hospital for Consumptives, Blackwell's Island.
Hospital for Deformity and Joint Diseases, 1917 Madison Ave.
Hospital of the N. Y. Am. Vet. Col., 337 E. 57th St.
House of Relief, 67 Hudson St.
Italian Benevolent Institute, 165 W. Houston St.
Jewish Maternity, 272 E. Broadway.
J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, W. 131st St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
King's Park State, office 1 Madison Ave.
Laura Franklin, Free Hospital for Children, 19 E. 111th St.
Lebanon, Westchester Ave., near Cauldwell Ave.
Lincoln, E. 141st St., cor. Concord Ave.
Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat, 64th St., near 3d Ave.
Manhattan Maternity, 327 E. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island.
Maternity Hospital of the New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde, 531 E. 86th St.
Merchant Marine, 109 Broad St.
Metropolitan, Blackwell's Island.
Metropolitan Throat, 351 W. 34th St.
Minturn, foot of E. 16th St.
Mt. Sinai, 5th Ave., cor. E. 100th St.
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear, 230 W. 38th St.
New York, 7 W. 15th St.
New York American Veterinary, 141 W. 54th St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 Second Ave.
New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, Ave. A, near E. 63d St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East 15th St.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 W. 101st St.
New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Inst., 46 E. 12th St.
New York Ophthalmic, 201 E. 23d St.
New York Orthopœdic, 126 E. 59th St.
New York Polyclinic, 214 E. 34th St.
New York Post-Graduate, 301 E. 20th St.
New York Red Cross, 395 Central Park W.
New York Skin and Cancer, 330 2d Ave.
New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, 135 E. 42d St.
New York State Institute, 119 W. 81st St.
New York Throat, Nose, and Lung, 229 E. 57th St.
New York Veterinary, 117 W. 25th St.
Nursery and Child's, 571 Lexington Ave.
Our Lady of Grace, 221 E. 79th St.
Pasteur Institute, 313 W. 23d St.
Peoples, 203 2d Ave.
Philanthropin, 2076 Fifth Ave.
Presbyterian, 70th St., near Park Ave.
Riverside, North Brother Island.
Riverside (Reception), foot E. 16th St.
Roosevelt, W. 59th St., near 9th Ave.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital for Women and Children, 213 E. 17th St.
St. Ann's Maternity, 130 E. 69th St.
St. Elizabeth's, 415 W. 51st St.
St. Francis, E. 142d St., cor. Brook Ave.
St. Gregory's Free Hospital, 93 Gold St.
St. John's Guild Floating Hospital for Children, 103 Park Ave.
St. Joseph's, E. 143d St., cor. Brook Ave.
St. Joseph's Infirmary, E. 82d St., n. Madison Ave.
St. Lawrence, 447 W. 163d St.
St. Luke's, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 113th St.
St. Mark's, 177 2d Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 407 W. 34th St.
St. Vincent's, 157 W. 11th St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, 356 2d Ave.
Seaside, office 103 Park Ave.
Seton (for Consumptives), Spuyten Duyvil.
Sloane Maternity, W. 59th St., c. Amsterdam Ave.
Society of Lying-in Hospital, E. 17th St., c. 2d Ave.
Sydenham, 339 E. 116th St.
United States Marine, 109 Broad St.
Vanderbilt Clinic, 60th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Washington Heights, 554 W. 165th St.
Willard Parker, foot E. 16th St.
Woman's, 110th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Yorkville, 246 E. 82d St.

Army of the United States

STATIONED IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Aide-de-Camp—Capt. John R. Proctor, Coast Artillery Corps.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Chief of Staff—Col. George S. Anderson.
Adjutant-General—Col. Henry O. S. Heistand.
Inspector-General—Lieut.-Col. W. T. Wood.
Chief Engineer—Col. W. M. Black.
Coast Defense Officer—Lt.-Col. Adelbert Cronkhite.
Judge-Advocate—Lieut.-Col. John A. Hull.
Chief Quartermaster—Col. I. W. Littell.
Chief Commissary—Col. James N. Allison.
Chief Surgeon—Col. J. B. Byrne.
Chief Paymaster—Col. Wm. H. Comegys.
Chief Ordnance Officer—Col. Orin B. Mitcham.
Chief Signal Officer—Maj. Samuel Reber.

Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, Manhattan, New York City: *Quartermaster's Depot*—Col. Wm. S. Patten, Q.M.D. *Subsistence Depot*—Col. A. L. Smith, D. & P. C. *Medical Depot*—391 Washington Street, Manhattan, New York City; Capt. Edwin P. Wolfe, Medical Corps. *New York Arsenal*—Governor's Island, Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O. D.

Posts in and near New York City, as garrisoned November 15, 1909:

Forts.	*Location.*	*Commanding Officers.*	*Troops.*
Fort Jay	Governor's Island	Col. H. K. Bailey, 29th Infantry	Headquarters Band and 3d Batt., 29th Infantry.
Fort Hamilton	Narrows, Long Island	Maj. Herman C. Schumm.	4 cos. Coast Artillery.
Fort Hancock	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Col. H. L. Harris, A. C. 5th Band.	6 cos. Coast Artillery.
Fort Schuyler	Throgs Neck, N. Y.	Lt.-Col. A. C. Blunt, A. C.	8 cos. Coast Artillery.
Fort Wadsworth	Narrows, Staten Island	Maj. Wm. G. Haan, A. C.	5 cos. Coast Artillery.
Fort Wood	Bedloe's Island	Capt. Daniel J. Carr, S. C.	Co. G. Signal Corps.
Fort Totten	Wiliet's Point, Whitestone, N. Y.	Col. Albert Todd, A. C., 12th Band	8 cos. Coast Artillery.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Col. Rogers Birnie	Ordnance Department.

Piers in Manhattan.

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
A, New 1 & Old 1	Battery Pl.
2 & 3	Battery Pl. & Morris.
4	Morris.
5 & 6	Morris & Rector.
7	Rector.
8	Rector & Carlisle.
9	Carlisle.
New 10	Albany.
Old 11	Carlisle.
New 11	Cedar.
13	Cortlandt & Dey.
14	Fulton.
15	Vesey.
Old 16	Liberty & Cortlandt.
New 16	Barclay and Park Place.
17	Park Pl.
18	Murray.
19	Warren.
20	Chambers.
21	Duane.
22	Jay.
23	Harrison.
24	Franklin.
25	North Moore.
26	Beach.
27	Hubert.
28	Laight.
29	Vestry.
30	Desbrosses
31	Watts.
32, 33, 34	Canal.
35	Spring.
36	Spring & Charlton.
37	Charlton.
38	King.
39	W. Houston.
40	Clarkson.
41	Leroy.
42	Morton.
43	Barrow.
44	Christopher.
45	W. 10th.
46	Charles.
47	Perry.
48	W. 11th.
49	foot Bank.
50	Bethune & W. 12th
51	Jane.
52	Gansevoort.
53	Bloomfield.
New 54	W. 13th.
Old 54	W. 24th.
Old 55	W. 25th
New 56	W. 14th.
Old 56	W. 26th.
Old 56½	Gansevoort & Bloomfield.
New 57	W. 15th.
Old 57	W. 27th.
New 58	W. 16th.
Old 58	W. 28th.
New 59	W. 18th.
Old 59	W. 29th.
60	W. 19th.
61	W. 21st.
62	W. 22d.
Old 64	W. 34th.
New 64	W. 24th.
New 65	W. 25th.
New 66	W. 26th.
Old 67	W. 37th.
New 67	W. 27th.
New 68	W. 28th.
New 69	W. 29th.
70	W. 30th.
71	W. 31st.
72	W. 32d.
73	W. 33d.
74	W. 34th.
81	W. 42d.
84	W. 44th.
New 89	W. 49th.
Old 89	W. 59th.
91	W. 51st.

EAST RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
4	Broad.
5, 6, 7	Coenties Slip.
8, 9	Coent's & Old Slip
10	Old Slip.
11	Gouverneur Lane.
12	Wall.
13	Wall & Pine.
14	Maiden Lane.
15	Fletcher & Burling Slip.
16	Burling Slip.
17	Fulton.
18	Beekman.
19	Peck Slip.
20	Peck Slip.
22	Roosevelt.
25	Oliver.
26 & 27	Catharine.
Old 28	Dover & Roosevelt.
New 28	Catharine & Market.
Old 29	Roosevelt.
New 29	Market.
30	Pike & Market.
31	Pike.
Old 32	James Slip.
New 32	Pike.
New 33	Pike & Rutgers.
Old 34	Catharine.
New 34	Rutgers.
35, 36	Jefferson.
37	Clinton.
38	Clinton & Montgomery.
39	Montgomery.
40, 41, 42	Gouverneur Slip.
43, 44	Bet. Gouverneur St. & Jackson
45	Grand.
46	Broome.
47	Broome & Delancey.
48	Delancey.
49	Delancey & Rivington.
50	Rivington.
51	Rivington & Stanton.
52	Stanton.
53	Stanton & E. Houston.
54	E. Houston.
55	3rd.
56	E. 4th.
57	E. 5th.
58	E. 6th.
59	E. 7th.
60	E. 8th.

RECREATION PIERS.

Foot of Market.	Foot of Barrow.
Foot of E. 3d.	Foot of W. 50th.
Foot of E. 24th.	Foot of W. 129th.
Foot of E. 112th.	

Police Force of New York City.

(December 1, 1909.)

1 *Chief Inspector*, 18 *Inspectors*, 25 *Surgeons*, 1 *Superintendent of Telegraph*, 1 *Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph*, 1 *Chief Lineman*, 6 *Linemen*, 2 *Boiler Inspectors*.

Boroughs.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Doormen.	Police Matrons.	Total.
Manhattan	37	348	301	4,919	83	41	5,729
The Bronx	9	41	47	596	18	4	715
Brooklyn	25	164	167	2,337	64	21	2,778
Queens	12	51	48	555	22	2	690
Richmond	4	17	20	155	6	2	204
Total	87	621	583	8,562	193	70	10,116

On Probation: 21 Patrolmen, 1 Doorman.

SALARIES.

Chief Inspector, $3,500; 18 other Inspectors, $3,500 each; 25 Surgeons, $3,500 each.

Superintendent of Telegraph, $4,000; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph, $3,000; Chief Lineman, $1,500; Linemen, $1,200 each; 2 Boiler Inspectors, $1,300 each.

Captains, $2,750 each; Lieutenants, $2,000 each; Sergeants, $1,500 each.

Patrolmen, First Grade, five years' service, $1,400 each.

Patrolmen, Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months, $1,350 each.

Patrolmen, Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, $1,250 each.

Patrolmen, Fourth Grade, less than four years and more than three years, $1,150 each.

Patrolmen, Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, $1,000 each.

Patrolmen, Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, $900 each.

Patrolmen, Seventh Grade, less than one year, $800 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty-five years, having reached the age of fifty-five years, or after twenty years' service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability, or after 20 years' service if a Veteran of civil war. Members of the police force who have not served twenty years may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half nor less than one-fourth rate of compensation.

Police Station-Houses in Manhattan and Bronx.

(Headquarters, cor. Centre and Broome Streets.)

Precinct and Location.

1st. Old Slip.
(Temporary, 98 John St.)
2d. (Temporary, 168 Fulton St.)
5th. 9 Oak Street.
6th. 17 and 19 Elizabeth Street.
7th. 247 Madison Street.
8th. 17 and 19 Leonard Street.
9th. 105 & 107 Eldridge Street.
10th. 24 and 26 Macdougal Street.
12th. 205 Mulberry Street.
13th. Attorney and Delancey Sts.
14th. 135 and 137 Charles Street.
15th. First Ave. and Fifth Street.
16th. 253 Mercer Street.
17th. 130 Sheriff Street.
18th. 230 W. 20th Street.
19th. 127 W. 20th Street.
21st. 327 E. 22d Street.
22d. 434 W. 37th Street.
23d. 134 W. 30th Street.
25th. 160 E. 35th Street.
26th. 345 and 347 W. 47th Street.
28th. 150 W. 68th Street.
29th. 163 E. 51st Street.
31st. 153 E. 67th Street.
32d. 134 W. 100th Street.
33d. The Arsenal, Central Park.
35th. 432 E. 88th Street.
36th. 138 W 125th Street.
39th. 177 E 104th Street.
40th. 1854 Amsterdam Avenue.
43d. 148 E. 126th Street.
Traffic A, City Hall.
Traffic B, 36 East 9th Street.
Traffic C, 1 East 27th Street.
Harbor—Station A, Pier A, North River.
" Station B, 120th St. and East River.
61st. Alexander Av. & 138th St.
63d. 160th St. 3d & Washington Avs.
65th. 1925 Bathgate Ave.
66th. Sedgwick Ave. and Wolf St., High Bridge.
68th. Webster Ave. and Mosholu Parkway.
69th. Main St., West Chester.
74th. Boston Ave. and Perot St., Kingsbridge.
77th. City Island.
79th. 229th St. and White Plains Ave., Wakefield.

Police Station-Houses in Brooklyn.

(Headquarters, 269 State Street, Brooklyn.)

Precinct and Location.

Bridge A, 179 Washington St.
143d. 4th Ave. and 43d St.
144th. 5th Ave. and 16th St.
145th. Richards and Rapelye Sts.
146th. 6th Ave. and Bergen St.
147th. 17 Butler St.
148th. Emmett and Amity Sts.
149th. 318 Adams St.
150th. 49 Fulton St.
151st. Grand Ave. and Park Pl.
152d. Atlantic & Schenectady Avs
153d. Miller and Liberty Aves.
154th. Ralph Ave. and Quincy St.
155th. Gates and Throop Aves.
156th. DeKalb and Classon Aves.
157th. Flushing and Clermont Aves.
158th. Tompkins & Vernon Aves.
159th. Lee Ave. and Clymer St.
160th. Bedford Ave. & N. 1st St.
161st. Manhattan & Greenpoint Aves.
162d. Humboldt & Herbert Sts.
163d. Stagg St. and Bushw'k Av.
164th. Hamburg & De Kalb Aves.
165th. Liberty and E. N. Y. Aves.
166th. E. 95th St. and Ave. G.
167th. 35 Snyder Ave., Flatbush.
168th. Ave. U and E. 15th St.
169th. W. 8th St., near Surf Ave.
170th. Bay 22d St. and Bath Ave.
171st. 86th St. and 5th Ave.
172d. Lawrence Ave. and Ocean Parkway.
173d. Prospect Park.
Bridge C, 19 Broadway.
Branch Bureau Detective Squad, Information and Property Clerk, 269 State St.

Height of Prominent Points in Manhattan and Bronx.

	Feet Above Sea Level.
Battery	5
City Hall	36
Fifth Avenue Hotel	38
Central Park Plaza, 59th St. and 5th Ave.	47.5
Mount Morris	100
Central Park Circle	76.5
Reservoir, Central Park (water level)	112
Morningside Park	132
Broadway and 118th Street	135
Kingsbridge Road and 175th Street	200
Washington Bridge Road and 184th St.	250

Hack and Cab Fares in Manhattan Borough.

THE legal rate of fare, of which an official copy shall be furnished by the Bureau of Licenses, and carried by every licensed hackman, shall be as follows:

Mileage rates charged for general driving.

Cabs—

For one mile or any part thereof	$0.50
For each additional half mile or part thereof	0.25
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof	.25

Coaches—

For one mile or any part thereof	$1.00
For each additional half mile or part thereof	.50
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof	.40

Hourly Rates.—These hourly rates, except by special agreement, are to apply only to shopping or calling, and shall not include park or road driving, nor driving for more than three miles from the starting point:

Cabs—For one hour or any part thereof, **$1.00**; For each additional half hour or part thereof, **50c.**

Coaches—For one hour or any part thereof, **$1.50**; For each additional half hour or any part thereof, **75c.**

REGULATIONS.

Any vehicle kept for hire shall be deemed a public hack, and a vehicle intended to seat two persons inside shall be deemed a cab, and a vehicle intended to seat more than two persons inside shall be deemed a coach, and the term hackman shall be deemed to include owner or driver, or both.

Every hack shall be provided with a suitable lamp on each side, and shall have securely fastened across the middle of the outside of each lamp a metal band not less than two inches in width, out of which the official number of the license shall be cut after the manner of a stencil plate, the component figures of such numbers to be not less than one and one-half inches in height, and the style of the whole to be approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses. Every licensed hack shall have the official number of the license legibly engraved or embossed upon a metal plate and affixed inside, as designated and approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, and no licensed hack shall carry or have affixed to it, inside or outside, any number except the official number as aforesaid.

Every licensed hackman, immediately after the termination of any hiring or employment, must carefully search such hack for any property lost or left therein, and any such property, unless sooner claimed or delivered to the owner, must be taken to the nearest police station and deposited with the officer in charge within twenty-four hours after the finding thereof; and in addition a written notice, with brief particulars and description of the property, must be forwarded at once to the Bureau of Licenses.

Every licensed hackman shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance, and may refuse employment unless so prepaid, but no licensed hackman shall otherwise refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons, upon request, anywhere in the city, unless previously engaged or unable so to do. No licensed hackman shall carry any other person than the passenger first employing a hack without the consent of said passenger.

Twenty blocks north and south to constitute a mile; seven blocks between the numbered and lettered avenues will be deemed a mile, as from Avenue B to Sixth Avenue or from Second Avenue to Ninth Avenue.

TAXICAB SERVICE.—For each taxicab intended to seat two persons inside and driven by motive power, for one-half mile or any part thereof, 30 cents. For each additional quarter mile or any part thereof, 10 cents. For waiting time at the rate of $1 per hour. For each taxicab intended to seat four persons inside and driven by motive power, for one-half mile or any part thereof, 40 cents. For each additional quarter mile or part thereof, 10 cents. For waiting time at the rate of $1.50 per hour. For one piece of baggage, 20 cents. No charge shall be made for handbags, dress suit cases or child under five years of age by any taxicab. All rates of fare shall depend on the number of persons which each vehicle is intended to seat inside and not on the number of persons actually carried.

No owner or driver of any taxicab which seeks patrons on the streets, avenues or highways of the City of New York, or occupies space thereon by reason of a permit or license from the City of New York, shall exact any fare from a passenger greater than that set forth in the official schedule of rates above provided.

Disputes as to rates and distances may be settled by the police, or complaints may be made to the Bureau of Licenses, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, City Hall, New York.

License Fees in Manhattan and the Bronx.

(BUREAU OF LICENSES, CITY HALL, NEW YORK.)

Hoist, General	$25.00	Driver renewal	$0.25	Junk Boat	$5.00
" " renewal	12.50	Stand, Elevated R.R.	10.00	" renewal	2.50
" Special	1.00	Common Show	25.00	Junk Cart	5.00
Peddler, Horse & Wagon	8.00	" renewal	12.50	" renewal	2.50
" " " renew'l	4.00	Shooting Gallery	5.00	Special Hack Stand	25.00
" Push Cart	4.00	" renewal	2.50	Special Coach	5.00
" " renewal	2.00	Bowling Alley	5.00	" renewal	2.50
" Basket	2.00	" renewal	2.50	Public Coach	3.00
" " renewal	1.00	Billiard Table	3.00	" renewal	1.50
Express	5.00	" renewal	1.50	Special Cab	3.00
" renewal	2.50	Gutterbridge	1.00	" renewal	1.50
Public Cart	2.00	Hand Organ	1.00	Public Cab	2.00
" renewal	1.00	Public Porter	1.00	" renewal	1.00
Dirt Cart	1.00	" renewal	25	Hack Driver	50
" renewal	50	Pawnbroker	500.00	" renewal	25
Express Driver	50	Second-hand Dealer	25.00	Stand, Newspaper	5.00
" renewal	25	" renewal	12.50	" Fruit	10.00
Driver	50	Junk Shop	20.00	" Newsp'per & Fruit	15.00
		" renewal	10.00	" Bootblack, Chair	5.00

Asylums and Homes in Manhattan and Bronx.

American Sunshine Association, home, 352 W. 40th St.
Association for Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, 891 Amsterdam Ave.
Babies' Shelter, Church Holy Communion, Reception House, 49 W. 20th St.
Baptist Home for Aged, E. 68th St. and Park Ave.
Bide-a-Wee Home (for animals), 36 Lexington Ave
Blind Asylum, Blackwell's Island.
Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, White Plains, N. Y. Office, 7 W. 15th St.
Brace Farm School for Boys, 105 E. 22d St.
Brace Memorial Lodging House, 14 New Chambers St.
Catholic Protectory, Van Nest Station, office 415 Broome St.
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, 151 E. 66th St
Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22d St.
Children's Aid Society, executive office, 105 E. 22d St.
Children's Temporary Home, 442 W. 23d St.
Christian Home for Girls, 217 E. 62d St.
Christian League Women's Industrial Home, 5 E. 12th St.
Christian Workers, 129 E. 10th St.
Christliches Madchenheim, 217 E. 62d St.
Church of God Missionary Home, 2132 Grand Ave.
Colored Orphan Asylum, W. 261st St., near Riverdale Ave.
Co-operative Home, 444 W. 23d St.
Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 118 W. 104th St.
Day School and Home for Crippled Children, 2111 Madison Ave.
Deaconess Home (Baptist), 312 W. 54th St.
Dominican Convent Our Lady of Rosary (Home for Destitute Children), 329 E. 63d St.
Door of Hope, 271 W. 47th St.
Edgewater Creche, C. D. Kellogg, Treas., 105 E. 22d St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
Emanuel Sisterhood Home for Jewish Girls, 221 E. 61st St.
Emergency Shelter for Women with Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Epworth League Home for Working Girls, 259 E. 32d St.
Eva Home, 153 E. 62d St.
Finnish Woman's Co-operative Home, 1040 Lexington Ave.
Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St.
Five Points Mission, 63 Park St.
Foundling Asylum, 175 E. 68th St., near 3d Ave.
Free Home for Young Girls, 23 E. 11th St.
French Evangelical Home for Young Women, 341 W. 30th St.
German Lutheran Emigrant Home, 4 State St.
German Odd Fellows' Home and Orphan Asylum, Havemeyer Ave., near Watson, Unionport.
Grace Church Hospital, 414 E. 14th St.
Heartsease Home for Friendless Women, 413 E. 51st St.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave., near W. 137th St.
Hebrew Infant Asylum, 907 Eagle Ave.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 229 E. Broadway.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, Broadway & W. 150th St.; Annex, 507 W. 155th St,
Hirsch, Clara de, Home for Working Girls, 225 E. 63d St.
Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105th St
Home for Convalescents, 433 E. 118th St.
Home for Crippled and Incurable Children, Broadway, cor. W. 155th St.
Home for Destitute Crippled Children, 141 W. 61st St
Home for Friendless Children, 936 Woodycrest Ave.
Home for Homeless and Orphaned Boys, 521 E. 120th St.
Home for Incurables, 3d Ave., cor. E. 182d St.
Home for Italian Immigrants, 8 Charlton St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 1060 Amsterdam Ave.
Home for Protestant Immigrant Girls, 9 State St.
Home for Relief of Destitute Blind, 896 Amsterdam Ave.
Home for the Aged, 213 E. 70th St., 135 W. 106th St., and E. 183d St., cor. Belmont Ave.
Home for Unemployed Young Women, 116 E. 106th St.
Home for Young Women, 49 W. 9th St Branches at 308 2d Ave., 153 E. 62d St. and 24 W. 12th St.
Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 302 E. Broadway.
Hopper, Isaac T., Home, 110 2d Ave.
House of Calvary (Incurable Cancer, Females), 5 Perry St.
House of Mercy (Protestant Episcopal), W. 214th St., cor. Bolton Rd.
House of Nazareth, W. 236th St., near Spuyten Duyvil.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
House of Rest for Consumptives, Inwood-on-the-Hudson, office, 59 E. 59th St.
House of the Good Shepherd, foot of E. 90th St.
House of the Holy Comforter for Incurables, foot W. 139th St.
House of the Holy Family, 136 2d Ave.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers 225 E. 11th St.
Huguenot Home of French Church Du St. Esprit, 237 W. 24th St.
Hungarian Relief Society, 32 Pearl St.
Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker St.
Industrial Home No. 1, 533 W. 48th St.
Infant Asylum, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 61st St.
Insane Asylum, Ward's Isl'd, office foot E. 116th St.
Institution of Mercy, 1075 Madison Ave.
Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Ave and W. 190th St
Italian Benevolent Institute, 165 W. Houston St.
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls, 251 W. 24th St.
Jennie Clarkson Home for Children (Valhalla, N. Y.), office 264 Lenox Ave.
Juvenile Asylum, office, 103 Park Ave.
Leake and Watts' Orphan House, Hawthorne Ave., near City Line.
Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants, 6 State St.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E. 141st St., cor. Concord Ave.
Loeb, Solomon and Betty Memorial Home for Convalescents, 356 2d Ave.
Lutheran Pilgrim House, 8 State St.
McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.
Margaret Louisa Home of Young Women's Christian Association, 14 E. 16th St.
Messiah Home for Children, Aqueduct Ave. and W. Tremont Ave.
Methodist Episcopal Home, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 92d St.
Midnight Mission and St. Michael's Home, office, 289 4th Ave.
Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the Protection of Irish Immigrant Girls, 7 State St.
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, 375 Lafayette St.
Montefiore Home Broadway and W. 138th St.
National Florence Crittenton Mission, 21 Bleecker St.
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, office, 346 Broadway.
Newsboys' Lodging House, 14 New Chambers St.
New York—Asylums and Homes bearing prefix "New York" will be, as a rule, found in this list minus the prefix.
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society, Dyckman St. and River Rd.
New York Orphan Asylum, Hastings, office 105 E. 22d St.
New York State Reformatory at Elmira, office, 135 E. 15th St.
Night Refuge for Homeless Women, 144 W. 15th St.
Orphan Asylum and Home of P. E. Church, cor. Convent Ave. and W. 135th St.
Orphan Home and Asylum of Protestant Episcopal Church, office, 105 E. 22d St.
Our Lady of Grace Hospital and Home for Destitute Mothers, 221 E. 79th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 2064 Boston Rd.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, 104th St. and Manhattan Ave.
Reformatory for Misdemeanants, Hart's Island.
Rescue Home, 316 E. 15th St.
Robertson, Gilbert A., Home, Scarsdale, N. Y. Secretary, 59 Wall St.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sedgwick Ave., cor. Kingsbridge Rd., office, 24 E. 52d St.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave., cor. W. 190th St.
Sailors' Home, 1 State St.
Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I. (office, 31 Nassau St.)
St. Agatha's Home for Children, 175 E. 68th St.
St. Agatha's Home for Deaconesses, 549 E. 171st St.
St. Ann's Home for Children, 504 E. 90th St.
St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
St. Bartholomew's Girls' Home, 136 E. 47th St.
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, 375 Lafayette St.
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School (female deaf mutes), 237 E. 14th St.
St. Francis's Home for Aged, 609 5th St.
St. Helena's, 311 E. 4th St.
St. John Baptist House, 233 E. 17th St.
St. John's Guild, 103 Park Ave.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children, House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Poles, 117 Broad St.
St. Joseph's Industrial Home, 65 E. 81st St.
St. Joseph's Night Shelter for Homeless Women. 144 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 89th St., cor. Ave. A.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, 2914 Broadway.
St. Mary's Home for Protection and Comfort of Respectable Young Women While Seeking Employment, 143 W. 14th St.
St. Philip's Home for Industrious Catholic Boys, 417 Broome St.
St. Philip's Parish Home, 1119 Boston Rd.
St. Raphael's Home, 10 Charlton St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 426 Cherry St.
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, 215 W. 39th St.
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, 125 E. 52d St.
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 316 E. 15th St.; Industrial Home, 229 E. 120th St.
Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, office, 356 2d Ave.
Scandinavian Immigrant Home, 22 Greenwich St.
Scandinavian Mission Home, 252 E. 48th St.
Scandinavian Sailors' Home, 6 Catharine Slip.
Sevilla Home for Children, Hunt's Point, Bronx.
Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
Shelter for Women and Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Sheltering Arms, 504 W. 129th St.
Sick Children's Mission, 287 E. Broadway, branch of Children's Aid Society.
Sister Catherine's Home, 212 E. 46th St.
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave.
Stony Wold Sanatorium, 24 Broad St.
Strachan, Margaret, Home, 103 W. 27th St.
Swedish Epworth Home, 588 Lexington Ave.
Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, 5 Water St.
Swiss Home, 35 W. 67th St.
Talmud Torah Home, 132 E. 111th St.
Thecla Orphanage, Palisades, N. Y., office, 227 Fulton St.
Training Home for Christian Workers, 127 E. 10th St.
Trinity Chapel Home for Aged Women, 221 W. 24th St.
Trinity Mission House, 211 Fulton St.
Washington Sq. Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. 8th St.
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave., cor. Academy St.
West-Side Boys' Lodging House, 225 W. 35th St.
White Rose Home for Working Girls, 217 E. 86th St.
Woman's Shelter, 243 Bowery.

Commerce of the Port of New York.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND BULLION.

THE following compilation gives the foreign trade movement of the port for twenty calendar years, ending with 1908. It shows the foreign imports, domestic exports and foreign exports of the Port of New York, as well as the special movement in the form reported from year to year by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, ENDED DECEMBER 31.

YEARS	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Foreign Imports.
1889..	$329 210,894	$163,920,087	$7,948,166	$500,979,147
1890..	349,210,717	193,155,771	20,369,499	562,735,987
1891..	254,102,154	268,329,418	35,154,540	557,586,112
1892..	254,360,354	317,939,925	11,407,559	583,707,838
1893..	236,490,931	291,999,022	65,827,758	594,317,711
1894..	198,646,169	239,767,676	20,671,236	459,085,081
1895..	284,036,654	232,250,120	32,856,122	549,142,896
1896..	243,235,760	197,236,035	90,733,968	531,205,763
1897..	248,297,819	218,238,881	28,079,302	494,616,002
1898..	241,921,371	177,770,748	110,580,905	530,273,024
1899..	294,505,183	224,290,748	31,191,223	549,987,154
1900..	304,855,071	221,251,710	29,039,486	555,146,267
1901..	319,912,752	235,107,825	19,367,785	574,388,362
1902..	348,747,880	242,496,808	10,842,054	602,086,742
1903..	339,052,370	259,129,840	29,652,689	627,834,899
1904..	343,684,492	286,168,372	14,101,354	643,954,218
1905..	409,767,035	304,166,382	22,872,970	736,806,380
1906..	456,240,684	333,366,200	99,389,024	888,995,918
1907..	480,413,136	349,331,491	108,913,641	938,658,268
1908..	376,007,190	274,194,602	27,367,241	677,569,033

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, ENDED DECEMBER 31.

YEARS	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
1889..	$336,785,463	$9,074,152	$71,685,395	$417,545,010
1890..	339,458,578	8,184,783	41,646,121	389,289,482
1891..	378,392,937	8,772,099	95,916,277	483,081,313
1892..	368,559,145	9,164,829	93,204,967	470,928,941
1893..	348,097,228	9,900,460	06,397,995	464,395,683
1894..	332,621,123	7,958,095	129,003,594	469,582,812
1895..	323,402,003	8,948,318	139,950,607	472,300,928
1896..	365,570,813	9,450,831	104,036,418	479,058,062
1897..	396,388,942	8,362,182	177,531,109	482,282,233
1898..	460,875,299	9,027,937	58,343,879	528,247,115
1899..	467,554,122	9,059,156	84,729,255	561,342,533
1900..	526,153,270	12,090,402	02,933,991	641,177,663
1901..	498,413,605	12,544,419	100,563,364	611,521,388
1902..	479,634,582	12,096,879	165,411,581	557,143,042
1903..	503,495,265	12,532,984	65,860,849	581,889,098
1904..	490,914,304	13,318,853	44,017,993	648,251,150
1905..	545,708,317	13,980,386	177,922,034	637,610,737
1906..	611,082,425	11,389,037	56,262,355	678,733,817
1907..	670,725,511	12,400,018	87,380,626	770,506,155
1908..	624,829,288	11,973,904	97,766,673	734,569,865

Prominent Societies and Associations

(IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS).

Actors' Society, 133 W. 45th St. George Seybolt, Sec.

Actuarial Society, Arthur Hunter, Sec., 346 Broadway.

Amen Corner, Hoffman House. J. W. McDonald, Sec.

Am. Automobile Association, 437 5th Ave. F. H. Elliott, Sec.

Am. Bankers' Association, 5 Nassau St. Fred E. Farnsworth, Sec.

Am. Bible Society, 6 Bible House. William I. Haven, John Fox and H. O. Dwight, Secs.

Am. Bison Society, Zoological Park, Bronx. Ernest H. Baynes, Sec.

Am. Church Missionary Society, 281 4th Ave. Arthur S. Lloyd, Sec.

Am. Fine Arts Society, 215 W. 57th St. C. J. Miller, Sec.

Am. Geographical Society, 15 W. 81st St. Hamilton F. Kean, Sec.

Am. Institute, 19 W. 44th St. R. A. B. Dayton, Sec.

Am. Institute of Banking, 5 Nassau St. W. E. Bullard, Sec.

Am. Missionary Association, 287 4th Ave. J. W. Cooper and Chas. J. Ryder, Secs.

American Motor League, 132 Nassau St. F. A. Egan, Sec.

Am. Newspaper Pub. Association, 61 Park Row. Herman Ridder, Pres.

Am. Peace and Arbitration League, 31 Nassau St. A. B. Humphrey, Sec.

Am. Protective Tariff League, 339 Broadway. Charles A. Moore, Pres.

Am. Railway Association, 24 Park Place. W. F. Allen, Sec.

Am. Scenic and Historic Society, 154 Nassau St. E. H. Hall, Sec.

Am. Seamen's Friend Society, 76 Wall St. Geo. McP. Hunter, Sec.

Am. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 50 Madison Ave. R. Welling, Sec.

Am. Society of Civil Engineers, 220 W. 57th St. C. W. Hunt, Sec.

Am. Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 W. 39th St. Calvin W. Rice, Sec.

Am. Sunday-School Union, 156 5th Ave. E. P. Bancroft, Sec.

Am. Tract Society, 150 Nassau St. Judson Swift, Sec.

Am. Water-Color Society, 215 W. 57th St. W. Merritt Post, Sec.

Art Students' League, 215 W. 57th St. Jules Searing, Sec.

Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, 136 2d Ave. Mrs. Wm. E. Fay, Sec.

Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 904 Lexington Ave.

Beethoven Maennerchor, 7th Ave., cor. 124th St. Karl Oberbach, Sec.

Board of Foreign Missions, 150 5th Ave. Adna B. Leonard, Homer C. Stuntz, S. O. Benton, Secs.

Bureau of Municipal Research, 261 Broadway. Henry Bruere, Director.

Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22d St. E. T. Devine, Gen. Sec.

Children's Aid Society, 105 E. 22d St. C. L. Brace, Sec.

Christian and Missionary Alliance, 690 8th Ave. A. E. Funk, Sec.

City Improvement Society. 571 5th Ave.

City Vigilance League, 105 E. 22d St. T. L. McClintock, Sec.

Cooper Union, for Advancement of Science and Art, 8th St. and 4th Ave. R. Fulton Cutting, Sec.

Dr. McGlynn Monument Association, 220 Broadway. Thos. J. McMahon, Sec.

Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 4th Ave. A. S. Lloyd, Joshua Kimber and John W. Wood, Secs.

Evangelical Alliance, 222 W. 23d St. Leander Chamberlain, Pres.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 149 Broadway. Joseph T. Ryan, Warren Leslie, Secs.

Gaelic Society, 624 Madison Ave. Anthony J. Brogan, Sec.

George Junior Republic Association. A. G. Agnew, Treas., 22 William St.

German Society, 147 4th Ave. A. Behrens, Sec.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Broadway, cor. W. 150th St. Gustav Eckstein, Sec.

Helping Hand Association, 416 W. 54th St. Mrs. E. H. Herrick, Sec.

Holland Society, 99 Nassau St. H. L. Bogert, Sec.

Home and Foreign Missionary Society of A. M. E. Church, 61 Bible House. H. W. W. Beckett, Sec.

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 105 E. 22d St. Geo. P. Cammann, Sec.

Huguenot Society, 105 E. 22d St. Mrs. J. M. Lawton, Sec.

Humane Society, 102 Fulton St.

Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker St. Harvey G. Furbay, Sec.

International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, 156 5th Ave. Mrs. M. L. Dickinson, Sec.

Interurban Woman Suffrage Council, 29 E. 29th St. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Pres.

Irish Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers St. Thos. V. Brady, Sec.

Irish Ind. League of America, 20 Vesey St. John Quinn, Sec.

Japan Society, Hotel Astor. Eugene C. Worden, Sec., 165 Broadway.

Ladies' Christian Union. 49 W. 9th St.; 308 2d Ave. and 153 E. 62d St. Mrs. Henry Bowers, Sec.

Legal Aid Society, 239 Broadway; 1 Broadway, 331 Grand St., 741 Tenth Ave., 2022 Lexington Ave. A. Leo. Everitt, Sec.

Linnæan Society, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St. C. G. Abbott, Sec.

Merchants' Association, 54 Lafayette St. S. C. Mead, Sec.

Methodist Historical Society, 150 5th Ave. Jas. R. Joy, Sec.

Municipal Art Society, 119 E. 19th St. Charles M. Shean, Sec.

Nat'l Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row. Chas. E. Meek, Sec.

Nat'l Christian League for Promotion of Purity, 5 E. 12th St. Mrs. E. B. Grannis, Pres.

Nat'l Humane Alliance, 105 E. 22d St. H. G. Fiske, Pres.

Nat'l Sculpture Society, 215 W. 57th St. J. S. Hartley, Sec.

Nat'l Society of New England Women, 531 5th Ave. Miss Florence L. Adams, Sec.

New England Society. H. A. Cushing, 43 Cedar St., Sec.

N. Y. Academy of Sciences, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St. E. O. Hovey, Rec. Sec.

N. Y. Association of Working Girls' Societies, 209 E. 23d St. Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, Sec., New Rochelle.

N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 E. 22d St. Frederick T. Hill, Sec.

N. Y. Bible Society, 66 Bible House. Chas. W. Parsons, Sec.

N. Y. City Church Extension and Missionary Soc. of M. E. Church, 150 5th Ave. F. M. North, Sec.

N. Y. City Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. J. F. Yawger, Sec.

N. Y. City Mission and Tract Society, 105 E. 22d St. W. S. Coffin, Sec.

N. Y. Flower and Fruit Mission, 104 E. 20th St. Miss F. L. Russell, Sec.

N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 W. 58th St. H. R. Drowne, Sec.

N. Y. Historical Society, 170 Central Park W. John A. Weeks, Cor. Sec.

N. Y. Kindergarten Association, 524 W. 42d St. James M. Bruce, Sec.

N. Y. Law Institute, 118 P.-O. Building. J. J. Rollins, Sec.

N. Y. Maennerchor Society, 203 E. 56th St. R. Schuler, Sec.

N. Y. Practical Aid Society, 311 W. 45th St. Alvin Summers, Sec.

PROMINENT SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS—*Continued.*

N. Y. Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law, 106 Fulton St. Edward Insley, Sec.

N. Y. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave. E. F. Jenkins, Sec.

N. Y. Society for the Suppression of Vice, 140 Nassau St. A. Comstock, Sec.

N. Y. Society of Pedagogy, 400 E. 86th St. Edward A. Page, Pres.

N. Y. Sunday-School Association, 105 E. 22d St. J. T. Goodman, Sec.

N. Y. Typographical Society, 45 E. 17th St. John McKinley, Jr., Sec.

N. Y. Zoological Soc., 11 Wall St. and E. 183d St., cor. Southern Boulevard. M. Grant, Sec.

Ohio Society, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. David H. Bates, Jr., Sec.

Old Guard, 229 W. 51st St. Geo. H. Wyatt, Sec.

Oratorio Society, 1 W. 34th St. W. B. Tuthill, Sec.

Orphan Asylum Society, office 287 4th Ave. J. C. Bell, Sec.

Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.

Prison Ass'n, 135 E. 15th St. Eugene Smith, Pres.

Professional Woman's League, 129 W. 46th St. Miss Alice Brown, Sec.

Public Education Ass'n, 105 E. 22d St. Jane E. Robbins, Sec.

Purim Ass'n. J. S. Isaacs, Sec., 7 Pine St.

St. Andrew's Society, 105 E. 22d St. G. A. Morrison, Jr., Sec.

St. David's Soc., 289 4th Ave. G. M. Lewis, Sec.

St. George's Society, 108 Broad St. Cunliffe Owen, Sec.

St. Nicholas Soc. C. Isham, Sec., 1286 Broadway.

Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, 105 E. 22d St. J. N. Borland, Sec.

Society for the Prevention of Crime, 105 E. 22d St. T. D. Kenneson, Sec.

Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children, Manhattan Ave., near W. 104th St. Mrs. J. R. Wheeler, Sec.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Randall's Island. E. J. Wendell, Sec.

State Charities Aid Association, 105 E. 22d St. Homer Folks, Sec.

Tammany Society, 143 E. 14th St. Thos. F. Smith, Sec.

Tree Planting Ass'n, 374 Broadway. Charles R. Lamb, Sec.

Unitarian Society, 104 E. 20th St.

United Heb. Charities, 356 2d Ave. Louis Stern. Sec.

University Settlement Society, 184 Eldridge St. S. L. Cromwell, Sec.

Veteran Firemen's Association, 225 5th Ave. Charles McNamee, Sec.

Women's Prison Association, 110 2d Ave. Mrs. H. M. Guilleudea, Sec.

Young Men's Christian Association, main office, 215 W. 23d St. John W. Cook, Sec.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, 861 Lexington Ave. E. H. Paul, Sec.

Young Women's Christian Association, 7 E. 15th St., 460 W. 44th St. Miss J. F. Bangs, Sec.

Parks in Brooklyn and Queens.

SHOWING SIZE, BOUNDARIES, AND VALUE.

Prospect, 526 acres, 9th Ave., 15th St., Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, Ocean and Flatbush Aves., value $27,735,000.

Fort Greene, 30 acres, De Kalb Ave., Washington Park, Ashland Pl., Willoughby St., Canton St. and Myrtle Ave., value $1,890,000.

Bedford, 4 acres, Brooklyn and Kingston Aves., Park Pl. and Prospect Pl., value $150,000.

Brooklyn Heights, 5 parks, comprising one acre, Columbia Heights, fronting on Furman St.

Tompkins, 8 acres, Tompkins, Greene, Marcy and Lafayette Aves., value $400,000.

City, 7½ acres, Canton and Navy Sts., Park and Flushing Aves., value $325,000.

City Hall, 1¾ acre, junction of Court and Fulton Sts., value $100,000.

Carroll, 2 acres, President, Court, Carroll and Smith Sts., value $390,000.

Winthrop, 9 acres, Nassau and Driggs Aves., Monitor and Russell Sts., value $325,000.

Highland, terminus of Eastern Parkway Extension, 60 acres, Force Tube Ave., facing Sunnyside Ave., value $250,000.

Sunset, 24½ acres, 41st to 45th Sts., 5th to 7th Ave., value $200,000.

Red Hook, 5¼ acres, Richards, Dwight, Verona and William Sts., value $150,000.

Bushwick, 7 acres, Knickerbocker and Irving Aves., Starr and Suydam Sts., value $150,000.

Institute Garden, 69 acres, Washington Ave., Eastern Parkway and Flatbush Ave., value $1,250,000.

Parade Ground, 40 acres, Coney Island Ave., Caton Ave., Fort Hamilton Ave. and Parade Pl., value $1,290,000.

Coney Island Concourse, 70 acres, foot of Ocean Parkway. Atlantic Ocean.

Dyker Beach, 140 acres, 7th Ave., New York Bay, Bay 8th St., Cropsey and 14th Aves., value $300,000.

Kings, 11½ acres, Fulton, Alsop and Ray Sts. and Sheldon Ave., Jamaica.

Greenpoint, 43 acres, Perry St., Nassau Ave. and Lorimer St.

McKinley, 11 acres, Fort Hamilton Ave. and 73d St.

Rainey, 4 acres, Vernon Ave., Pierce Ave., Sandford St. and East River.

Bensonhurst Beach, 13 acres, Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, 21st and Cropsey Aves., value $38,000.

Lincoln Terrace, 7½ acres, Eastern Parkway, Buffalo Ave., President St. and Rochester Ave., value $120,000.

Canarsie, 30½ acres, Rockaway Parkway and Jamaica Bay, value $105,000.

New Lots Playground, 2¼ acres, Sackman St., Newport, Christopher and Riverdale Aves., value $16,000.

Cooper, 6 acres, Maspeth and Morgan Aves., Sharon and Guilford Sts., value $55,000.

Irving Sq., 3 acres, Hamburg and Knickerbocker Aves., Halsey and Weirfield Sts., value $70,000.

Saratoga Sq., 3¼ acres, Saratoga and Howard Aves., Halsey and Macon Sts., value $121,000.

Linton, 2¼ acres, Bradford St., Blake, Dumont and Miller Aves., value $35,000.

Forest, 536 acres, between Jamaica Ave. and Union Turnpike, Flushing and Myrtle Aves., Richmond Hill, value $1,250,000.

Fort Hamilton, 4½ acres, 4th Ave., De Nyse St., Fort Hamilton Ave., and New York Bay.

PARKWAYS.

Ocean Parkway, 5½ miles, Prospect Park to Coney Island, value $4,000,000.

Eastern Parkway, 2½ miles, Prospect Park to Ralph Ave., value $3,000,000.

Eastern Parkway Extension, 2¼ miles, Ralph Ave. to Highland Park, value $1,300,000.

Fort Hamilton Parkway, 4½ miles. Ocean Parkway to Fort Hamilton, value $1,000,000.

Bay Parkway, 3 miles (formerly 22d Ave.), Ocean Parkway to Bensonhurst Beach, value $1,000,000.

Bay Ridge Parkway (Shore Drive), 3 miles, Fort Hamilton Ave., along shore New York Bay to Fort Hamilton, value $3,500,000.

Rockaway Parkway, 4 miles, Buffalo Ave. to Canarsie Beach.

Clubs in Manhattan.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUB-HOUSES. SEE ALSO "SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY."

Name of Club.	Organized.	Club-House.	Membership. Limit. Resident.	Membership. Limit. Non-Resident.	Membership. Present Number. Resident.	Membership. Present Number. Non-Resident.	Initiation Fee. Resident.	Initiation Fee. Non-Resident.	Annual Dues. Resident.	Annual Dues. Non-Resident.	Secretary.
Aldine Association	1895	Fifth Ave. & 23d St.	750	None.	750	115	$100	None.	$75.00	$25.00	W. O. Wiley.
American Yacht	1883	Milton Point, Rye, N.Y.	300	....	225	....	50	....	50.00	50.00	W. P. Allen.
Arion	1854	Park Ave. & 59th St.	1,000	....	....	....	25	....	60.00	30.00	....
Arkwright	1893	320 Broadway	700	None.	700	150	50	$20.00	50.00	20.00	Percy G. Vanderoef.
Army and Navy	1889	107 W. 43d St.	None.	None.	285	2,015	25	None	30.00	5.00	G. H. Brantingham *
Authors	1882	7th Ave., c.W. 56th St.	None.	None.	181	....	25	25.00	20.00	10.00	Duffield Osborne.
Automobile	1899	54th St., W. of B'way	2,000	h1,000	1,500	h 450	100	50.00	50.00	25.00	S. M. Butler.
Barnard	1894	W. 56th St. & 7th Ave.	700	....	493	37	35	15.00	10.00	5.00	Edward L. Parris.
Calumet	1879	267 Fifth Ave.	....	None.	....	....	100	50.00	100.00	50.00	R. M. Hupard.
Catholic	1871	120 Central Park South	1,000	None.	850	500	50	10.00	60.00	15.00	Charles Murray.
Century Association	1847	7 W. 43d St.	1,000	300	1,000	250	150	100.00	60.00	30.00	Wm. M. Sloane.
Chemists	..	108 W. 55th St.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P. C. McIlhiney.
City	1892	55 W. 44th St.	None.	None.	900	400	50	15.00	60.00	15.00	R. S. Binkerd.
City Athletic	1908	50 W. 54th St.	1,000	None.	550	25	75	25.00	50.00	25.00	Stanley M. Isaacs.
Columbia University	1901	18 Gramercy Park	None.	None.	946	210	20	20.00	20.00	10.00	Archibald Douglass.
Columbia Yacht	1867	Foot W. 86th St.	None.	None.	....	....	50	....	30.00	....	George R. Branson.
Coney Island Jockey	1879	Sheepshead Bay	....	....	....	....	50	50.00	25.00	25.00	V. E. Schaumburg.
Congregational	1879	St. Denis Hotel	200	None.	170	10	5	None.	10.00	None.	Chas. L. Beckwith.
Cornell University	1889	65 Park Ave.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Frederick Willis.
Deutscher Press	1885	21 City Hall Place	....	....	225	....	....	....	20.00	....	Karl P. Haugl.
Downtown Ass'n	1860	50 Pine St.	1,000	None.	1,000	110	200	100.00	75.00	37.50	Geo. G. Haven, Jr.
Drug and Chemical	1894	100 William St.	500	None.	490	226	50	5.00	50.00	10.00	Ernest Stauffen, Jr.
Engineers	1888	32 W. 40th St.	2,000	2,000	1,924	976	100	100.00	75.00	37.50	Jos. Strouthers.
Explorers	1904	29 W. 39th St.	....	....	60	47	10	5.00	15.00	5.00	H. C. Walsh.
Friars	1907	107 W. 45th St.	None.	None.	610	211	40	None.	40.00	15.00	Edward E. Pidgeon.
German Liederkranz	1847	111 E. 58th St.	None	....	1,160	....	20	..	40.00	20.00	L. L. Breitwieser.
Graduates	1904	11 E. 44th St.	1,500	1,500	436	75	25	15.00	30.00	15.00	Verne M. Boyle.
Green Room	1902	139 W. 47th St.	None.	None.	(k)800	....	(c) 25	d50.00	c25.00	d25.00	C. H. Clarke (Supt.).
Grolier	1884	29 E. 32d St.	250	150	....	....	100	50.00	30.00	15.00	Walter Gilliss.
Hardware	1892	253 Broadway	600	200	600	170	50	50.00	50.00	25.00	Joseph Gales.
Harlem Republican	1887	23 W. 124th St.	None.	None.	125	....	10	5.00	30.00	15.00	Wm. H. Rose.
Harmonie	1852	4 E. 60th St.	900	....	800	....	200	....	125.00	....	E. E. Spiegelberg.
Harvard	1866	27 W. 44th St.	None.	None.	1,800	1,700	....	....	....	....	L. P. Marvin.
Jockey	1894	Fifth Ave. & 46th St.	50	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	F. K. Sturgis.
Knickerbocker	1871	Fifth Ave. & 32d St.	450	None.	450	None.	300	....	125.00	....	Jas. W. Appleton.
Knickerbocker Yacht	1874	College Point, L. I.	....	....	150	....	20	....	24.00	....	J. O. Sinkinson.
Lambs	1874	130 W. 44th St.	(f)750	300	(f)720	230	200	100.00	75.00	30.00	David Belasco.
Lawyers	1887	120 Broadway	1,350	None.	1,200	500	None.	None.	100.00	50.00	Geo. T. Wilson.
Lincoln	1872	12 E. 8th St.	....	None.	500	....	....	None.	12.00	12.00	J. F. Dornheim.
Lotos	1870	112 W. 57th St.	....	....	b1,030	....	....	5.00	....	....	A. C. Humphreys.
Manhattan	1865	26th St. & Madison Ave	....	....	800	385	200	125.00	100.00	25.00	Wm. S. Rodie.
Manhattan Chess	1877	Carnegie Hall	None.	None.	220	30	None.	None.	20.00	10.00	Herbert Rosenfeld.
Masonic	1894	46-54 W. 24th St.	1,000	1,000	892	780	None.	None.	15.00	5.00	T. C. Lefevre.
Merchants	1871	108 Leonard St.	350	150	350	85	100	75.00	75.00	50.00	Frederic S. Wells.
Metropolitan	1891	Fifth Ave. cor. 60th St	1,000	250	1,000	235	300	300.00	125.00	75.00	Wm. W. Sherman.
National Democrat	1871	617 Fifth Ave.	3,000	None.	2,505	420	100	25.00	50.00	20.00	J. Lewis Lyon.
New York	1845	20 W. 40th St.	500	None.	450	260	100	50.00	37.50	18.75	Henry Despard.
N. Y. Athletic	1868	W. 59th St., 6th Ave (g)	4,000	800	....	....	200	100.00	60.00	30.00	Horace Secor, Jr.
N. Y. Caledonian	1856	846 Seventh Ave.	None.	None.	400	None.	5	....	6.00	....	Norman MacLeod.
N. Y. Press	1872	21 Spruce St.	None.	None.	800	100	25	10.00	24.00	12.00	Thomas J. Higgins.
N. Y. Railroad	1872	.....(e)	None.	None.	1,700	....	3	....	2.00	....	H. D. Vought.
N. Y. Yacht	1844	37 W. 44th St. (a)	....	....	2,350	....	200	....	75.00	....	G. A. Cormack.
Pen	1904	33 W. 33d St.	....	....	200	5	10	5.00	24.00	12.00	R. G. Dill, Jr.
Players	1887	16 Gramercy Park	500	550	....	....	100	50.00	50.00	25.00	H. B. Hodges.
Princeton	1866	121 E. 21st St.	None	None.	829	779	10	10.00	40.00	20.00	W. F. McCombs.
Progress	1864	1 W. 38th St.	500	None.	498	28	100	50.00	100.00	50.00	A. M. Guinzburg.
Racquet and Tennis	1875	27 W. 43d St.	1,000	300	1,000	300	200	200.00	125.00	62.50	H. C. Mortimer.
Reform	1888	42 Broadway	None.	None.	150	350	25	None	40.00	10.00	Bert Hanson.
Republican	1879	54 W. 40th St.	None.	None.	872	1,016	50	25.00	50.00	25.00	Merrit E. Haviland.
Rubinstein	1887	Waldorf Astoria Hotel	500	....	350	....	15	....	15.(l)	....	Mary J. Baker.
Saint Nicholas	1875	7 W. 44th St.	500	....	200	100	100	100.00	75.00	37.50	Rutger B. Jewett.
Saimagundi	1871	14 W. 12th St.	550	None.	513	161	50	25.00	35.00	12.50	Dr. Leigh Hunt.
Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht	1871	Oyster Bay, L. I.	500	None.	500	....	50	....	50.00	....	P. S. Weeks.
Three Arts Club	1903	536 West End Ave.	54	None.	54	375	1	1	1.00	1.00	Jane H. Hall.
Transportation	1895	Madison Ave & 42d St	500	500	340	376	25	25.00	50.00	25.00	D. W. Pardee.
Turf and Field	1895	571 Fifth Ave. (m)	500	None.	380	....	100	....	25.00	....	E. C. La Montagne.
Underwriters	1898	16 Liberty St.	700	None.	706	50	....	....	25.00	10.00	G. H. Brewer.
Union	1836	Fifth Ave. & 51st St.	1,600	None.	1,600	None.	300	....	100.00	....	Howard Townsend.
Union League	1863	1 E. 39th St.	1,800	....	1,800	....	300	....	100.00	....	Chas. Whitman.
University	1865	Fifth Ave. cor. 54th St.	2,000	1,500	1,997	1,493	200	100.00	75.00	35.00	William Manice.
Wool	1904	W. B'way & Beach St.	400	200	394	91	....	....	50.00	20.00	John N. Stearns.
Yale	1897	30 W. 44th St.	None.	None.	1,600	1,450	20	20.00	20.00	10.00	J. McL. Walton.

(a) Rendezvous at Bay Ridge, L. I. (b) Total membership. (c) Professional. (d) Non-professional. (e) No club house. Meetings held at 39 W. 29th St. (f) Professional and non-professional. (g) Country House, Travers Island, Pelham Manor, N.Y. (h) Associate members. (k) Resident and non-resident. (l) Dues social $15, choral members $10. (m) and Belmont Park, Queens.

* Treasurer.

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Reserve for All Liabilities	13,171,224
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Total Assets of	$20,232,816

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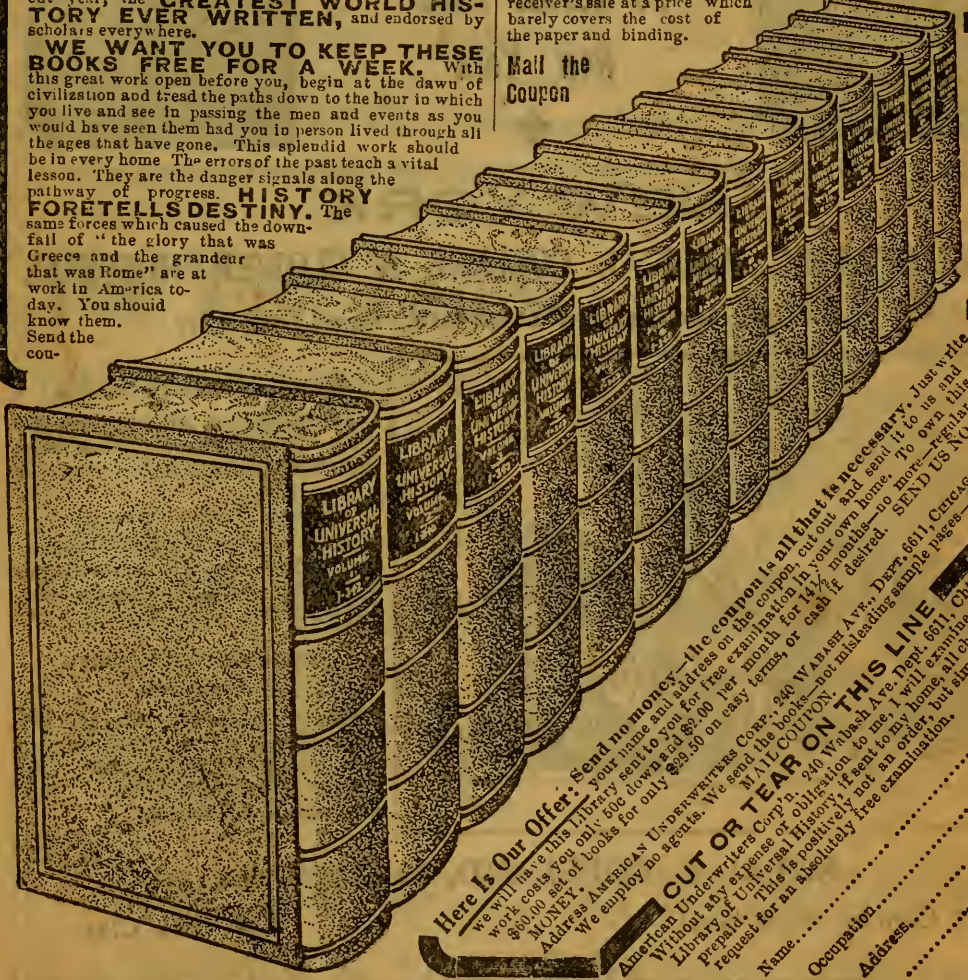

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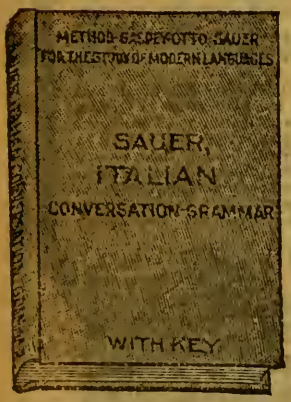

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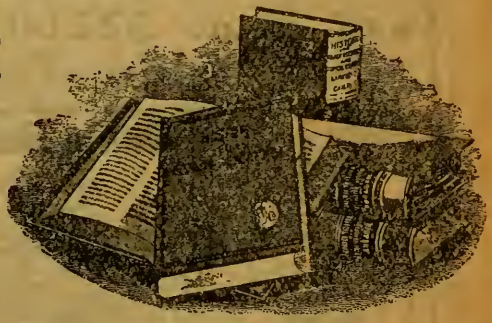

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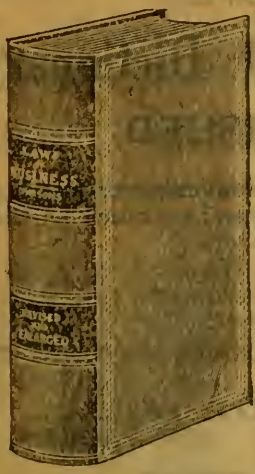

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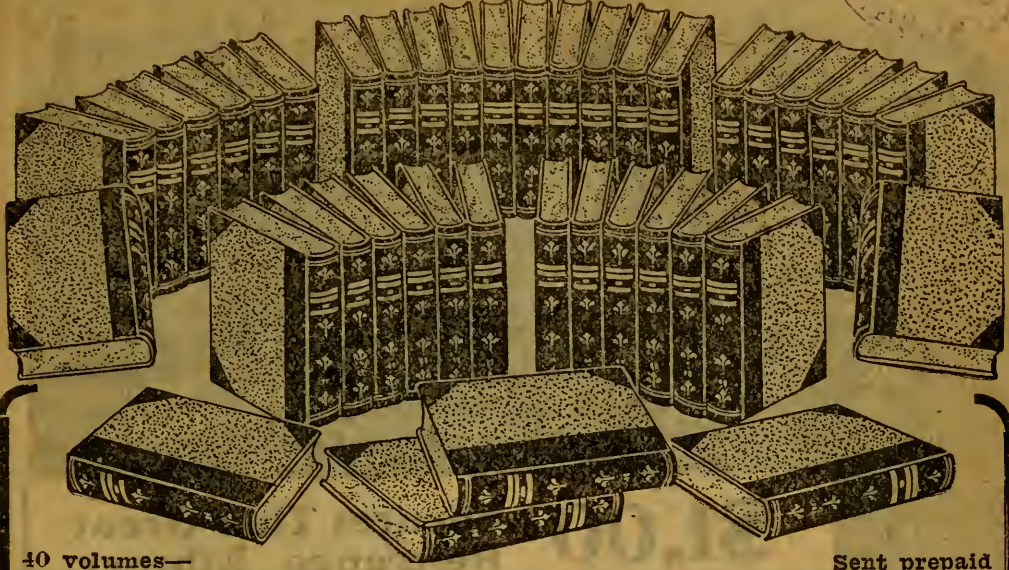

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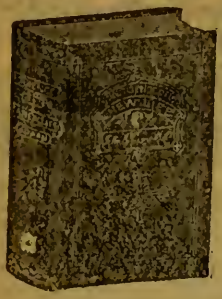

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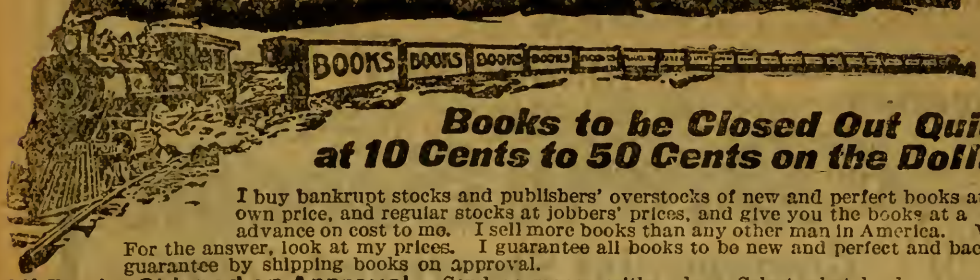

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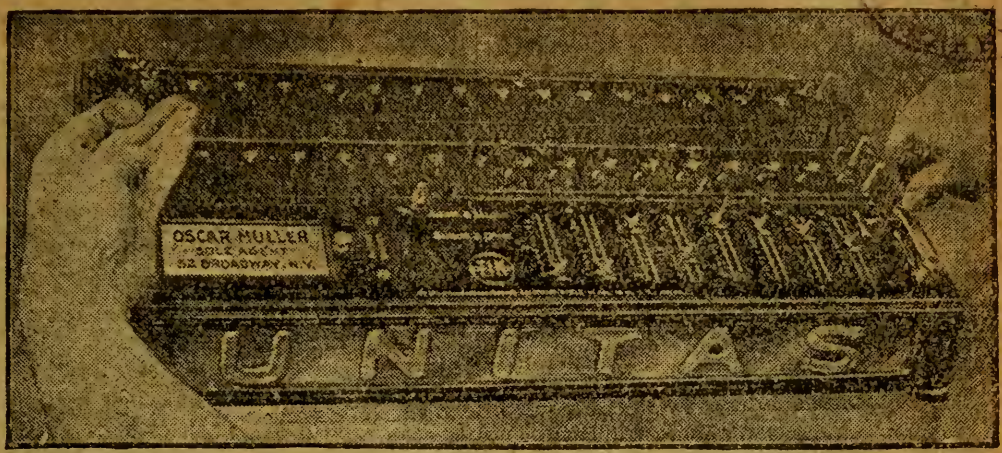

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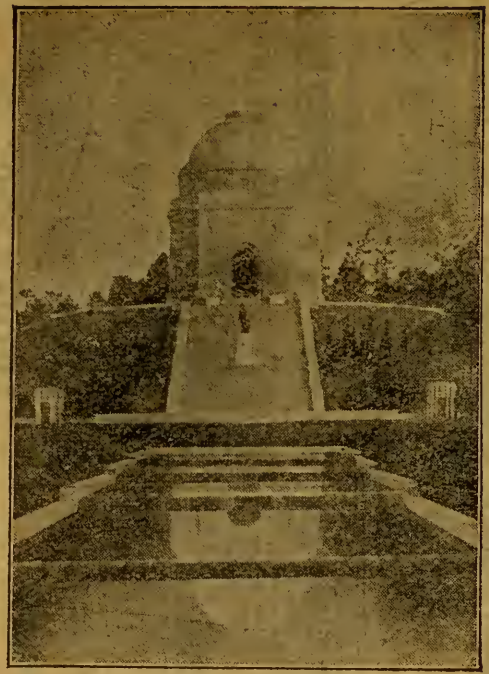
Cemeteries in and About the City of New York.

Name.	Location.	Office.	Railroad or Ferry.
Arlington	Arlington, N. J., 4 1-2 miles from J. C.	At Cemetery	Greenwood Lake Div. Erie R. R.
Bay Side and Acacia	Old South Road, Woodhaven, L. I.	At Cemetery	Kings County Elevated or trolley.
Bay View	Greenville, N. J., 2 1-2 miles from J. C.	At Cemetery	Cent. R.R. of N. J. or trolley from J. C.
Bergen	Bergen, N. J., 1 1-2 miles from J. C.	98 Slip Ave., J. C.	Cortlandt, Desbrosses, W. 23d St. Ferries.
Calvary	Newtown, L. I.	24 E. 52d St., N. Y.	Long Island City or Williamsburg Ferries.
Cedar Grove	Near Corona, L. I., 5 1-2 miles from N. Y.	1 Madison Ave., N. Y.	Long Island R.R. or Bkn. Rapid Transit.
Constable Hook	Bayonne, N. J., 7 miles from J. C.	801 B'way, Bayonne	Cent. R.R. of N. J. or trolley from J. C.
Cypress Hills	Myrtle Ave. and Jamaica Plank Road, Brooklyn Borough.	1 Madison Ave., N. Y.	Grand, Roosevelt, and Fulton Ferries, and also by cars from Brooklyn Bridge.
Evergreens	Bushwick Ave. & Conway St., Brooklyn	At Cemetery	Trolley from Bklyn Ferries, or El. R R's.
Fair View	Staten Island, near Castleton Corners	W. New Brighton, N. Y.	Trolley from St. George, Staten Island.
Friends'	Prospect Park, Brooklyn Borough	725 E. 31st St., B'k'n	Fulton, Catharine, and Hamilton Ferries.
Greenwood	Brooklyn Boro', N. Y. Main entrances at 5th Ave. and 25th St.	170 Broadway, N. Y.	Cars from Bridge Depot, Fulton, Wall, South, Catharine, and Hamilton Ferries.
Hoboken	New Durham, N.J., 4m. from Hoboken fer.	225 W'sh'gton St., Hob.	Nor. R.R. of N.J.; West Shore, trolley.
Holy Cross (R. C.)	Flatbush, L. I., Brooklyn Borough	Jay & Chapel Sts., B'k'n	Fulton, Grand, and Roosevelt Ferries.
Holy Trinity (R. C.)	Central Ave., East New York	At Cemetery	Trolley from Brooklyn Ferries
Jersey City	Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.	At Cemetery	Cortlandt, Desbrosses, W. 23d St. Ferries.
Kensico	Harlem R. R., 25 miles from N. Y.	16 E. 42d St., N. Y.	Harlem R. R.
Linden Hill (M. E.)	East Williamsburg, L. I.	48 St. Mark's Pl., N. Y.	Williamsburg Ferries.
Lutheran	Jamaica Turnpike, near Middle Village	68 William St., N. Y.	Trolley from W'msburg and Fulton Fer.
Machpelah	New Durham, Hudson County, N. J.	102 W. 25th St., N. Y.	Nor. R.R. of N.J.; N. Y., S. & W., W. S. R.R.
Machpelah (Heb.)	Adjoining Cypress Hills Cemetery	At Cemetery	Same route as for "Cypress Hills," above.
Maple Grove	Hoffman Boul., 6 miles from L. I. City.	At Cemetery	East 34th St. Ferry.
Moravian	New Dorp, Staten Island	Located about six miles	from St. George Landing, Staten Island.
Mount Hope	Mount Hope, Westchester County	503 Fifth Ave., N. Y.	Putnam Div., N. Y. Central R. R
Mount Hope	Jamaica Ave., Brooklyn Borough	2 E. 107th St., N. Y.	Trolley from B'way Ferry, Bkln Borough.
Mount Neboh	Adjoining Cypress Hills Cemetery	110 W. 137th St., N.Y.	Same route as for "Cypress Hills," above
Mount Olivet	Maspeth, L. I.	82 Wall St., N. Y.	Trolley from foot of Broadway, Brooklyn Borongh, or E. 34th St. Ferry Depot
Mount Zion	Maspeth, L. I.	41 Park Row, N. Y.	Trolley from E. 34th St. Ferry Depot
New York Bay	Ocean Ave., Greenville, N. J.	At Cemetery	Cent. R. R. of N. J., or trolley from J. C.
Nyack Rural	Nyack, N. Y.	Nyack, N. Y.	Nor. R. R. of N. J. or West Shore R. R.
Oakland	Yonkers, N. Y.	51 Warburton Ave.	Trolley from Yonkers.
Pelham	Lafayette Ave., City Island, N. Y.	286 Minnieford Av., C.I.	Horse-car from Bartow, or N. Hav. R.R.
Pine Lawn	Pine Lawn, L. I.	1271 B'way, N. Y.	Long Island R. R.
Potter's Field	Flatbush, L. I., Brooklyn Borough	Alms house, Flatbush	Cars from W'msburg and Fulton Ferries.
Potter's Field	Hart's Island, N. Y.	148 E. 20th St., N. Y.	Boat foot of E. 26th St.
Rockland	Sparkill, Rockland Co., N.Y.	At Cemetery	Northern R. R. of N. J. & West Sh. R. R.
Rosedale and Linden	Linden, N. J., 14 miles from N. Y.	1135 Broadway	Cortlandt, Desbrosses W. 23d St. Ferries
Rosehill and Crematory	Linden, N. J.	1101 Flatiron Bdg., N. Y.	Vte. Penna. R.R.
St. John's	Yonkers, N. Y.	At Cemetery	N. Y. Central or Putnam Div.
St. John's (R. C.)	Middle Village, L. I.	Jay & Chapel Sts., B'k'n	Trolley from Brooklyn.
St. Michael's	Flushing Ave., Newtown, L. I.	225 W. 99th St., N. Y.	East 34th and 92d St. Ferries.
St. Peter's (R. C.)	Tonnele Ave., Jersey City Heights		Cortlandt, Desbrosses, W. 23d St. Ferries.
Sleepy Hollow	Tarrytown, N. Y.	130 Main St., Tarryt'n.	N. Y. Central & Hudson R. R.
Staten Island	Richmond Terrace, near W. N. Brighton	17 Water St., West N.B.	Whitehall St. Ferry.
Trinity Church	Amsterdam Ave. and W. 153d St.	187 Fulton St., N. Y.	Sixth or Ninth Ave. Elevated R.R.
Washington	Near Parkville, L. I.	Gravesend	Trolley from Bridge and Ferries.
Weehawken & Palisade	Hoboken, N. J., 2 miles from ferries	At Cemetery	Hoboken and Weehawken Ferries.
Woodlawn	On Jerome Ave. and 233d St.	20 E. 23d St., N. Y.	Harlem Div., N. Y. Central R. R.



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Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 12 Park Square, Sedalia, Missouri.

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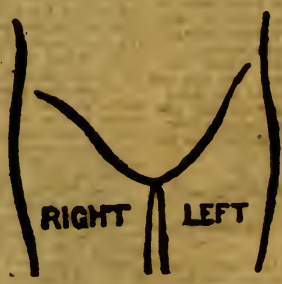

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Age.....

Time Ruptured .....

Cause of Rupture .....

Name .....

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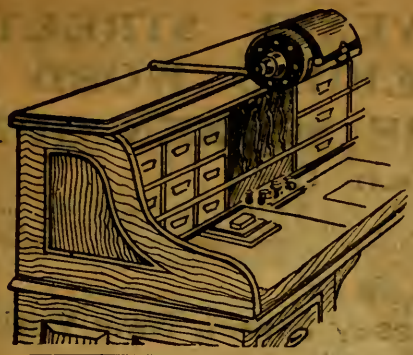

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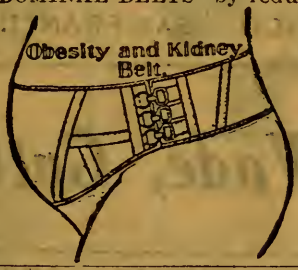

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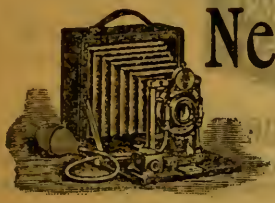

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need no keys. Just a few little clicks and your door is open. Yet the 1,200 different combinations of the Dayton Keyless Lock make them safe and impossible of being picked by outsiders. Combinations can easily be changed in ten minutes. Can be attached to any door.

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Fill in your name and address on the blank lines below, cut out the coupon and mail to J. F. Stokes, Mgr., 9205 Foso Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Enclose ten cents in stamps or silver as an evidence of good faith and to help cover packing, postage, etc., and a full $1.00 package will be sent you at once by mail prepaid free of charge.

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Home Treatment Which Works Wonders in Making Scrawny, Undeveloped Men and Women Plump and Attractive.

50c Box Free to Any Reader

Thin persons, particularly those from ten to thirty pounds under weight, will be interested to learn of a marvellous discovery which puts on flesh at the rate of a pound a day in many instances, rounds out the figure and makes thin folks fat up even if they have been scrawny for years.

Don't shut your eyes and say, "Impossible!" Put this new treatment to the test. The test is free, and surely the test will tell.

The Happy, Successful World Turns Its Back on Thin Folks.

It is no sign that you must remain skinny and under weight the rest of your life even if you have vainly tried every "fattener" you ever heard of.

This new discovery calls for no diet "stunts," no detention from business. You go about as usual, eat what you like. It is harmless to the most delicate system and contains no oils, emulsions, nor alcohol. Just a concentrated tabloid which can be taken privately. Your nearest friends need not know what you are doing until you astonish them with a visible and pleasing increase in weight.

Excessive thinness is very mortifying. Thin men never look like "real money." They are pushed aside in the race for success. Bony women are seldom very popular. Dress will not hide skin and bones. All men admire fine figures. Take Sargol and get out of the featherweight class.

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MEDICINE ON TRIAL

To prove the value of our treatment we will for the asking send you on sixteen days approval a **special course** of several **different** medicines prescribed to meet the requirements and complications of your **individual** case.

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FREE OUR FAMOUS $7.00 STEAM VAPORIZER AND INHALER, AND

without charge send you a valuable 92-Page illustrated book—tells how to get well and keep well—together with a volume of Home Treatment Formulas such as most specialists would charge $2 to $5 each for.

Loss of Sight, Deafness and Many Other Afflictions find their origin in Catarrh and cannot be cured until this primary cause is removed.

Read Carefully the Following Symptoms:

EYE Do your eyes water; do they itch or burn; does matter accumulate in the corners of eyes during sleep; is vision impaired; are the eyelids inflamed or granulated! If so, you need our treatment,

EAR Catarrh extends from the throat along the Eustachian Tubes into the ears, frequently causing partial or complete deafness. Is your hearing failing; do your ears discharge; do you hear better some days than others; do you have roaring or cracking or other noises in your head! You need prompt treatment.

NOSE AND THROAT This form of Catarrh is most common, resulting from neglected cold. Is your nose tender or stopped up; does your nose dischare; is there pain in the front of head; do you k'hawk to clear your throat; is your throat dry in the morning; do you sleep with your mouth open! You will make a mistake if you neglect these symtoms.

BRONCHIAL TUBES When Catarrh of the head or throat is neglected or improperly treated, it extends down the wind-pipe into the bronchial tubes. Have you a cough; do you take cold easily; have you a pain in the side; do you raise frothy matter or spit up little cheesy lumps; are you growing weaker! It is dangerous to neglect these warnings. Stop the disease before it reaches the lungs.

STOMACH Catarrh of the stomach is due to swallowing mucus which drops from the head and throat during sleep. Do you suffer from nausea; or belch up gas; is your tongue coated; do you bloat after eating; is there a constant bad taste in your mouth; have you a foul, disagreeable breath; do you vomit or spit up your food! If you neglect these symtoms you will surely regret it.

LIVER DISEASES The liver is frequently affected by Catarrhal poisons carried from the stomach through the ducts into the liver. Do you get dizzy; see specks before the eyes; have you cold feet; feel generally miserable; get tired easy; have hot flashes; easily discouraged; rumbling in the bowels; constipated; sallow skin! If you have any of these symptoms, prompt treatment is necessary.

KIDNEY DISEASES Do your hands and feet swell; do you notice it more at night; is there a pain in small of back or has the perspiration a bad odor; is there a puffiness under the eyes; do you have to get up during the night! Watch out for Bright's Disease or Diabetis.

NERVOUS DISEASES Is your mind dull; are you easily excited; does your heart flutter; do your muscles twitch; are you irritable; suffer from sleeplessness; do you get up as tired as when you went to bed; do you suffer from Neuralgia; do you have bad dreams; have you gloomy forebodings and always a feeling that something is going to happen! To delay treatment is dangerous.

TO SECURE this splendid course of remedies without deley state symptoms and send your name and address.

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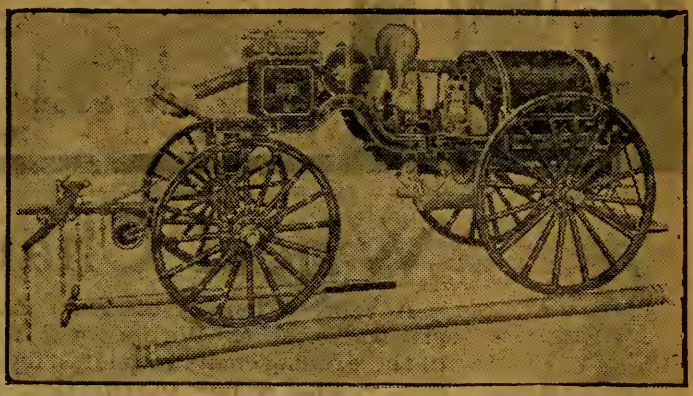
Time Tried and Fire Tested.

The world standard gasoline fire engine. Manufactured with single or multiple motor as desired and built in sizes suitable for small Villages or Metropolitan Cities. Hand draft, horse draft, also self propelled.

Positively the best built, most powerful, efficient fire engine of its type manufactured. Hundreds in service.



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Let me send you a trial treatment FREE OF CHARGE. You can get rid of your fat safely, surely and quickly.

What my treatment has accomplished in hundreds of cases. It will help you! Try it!

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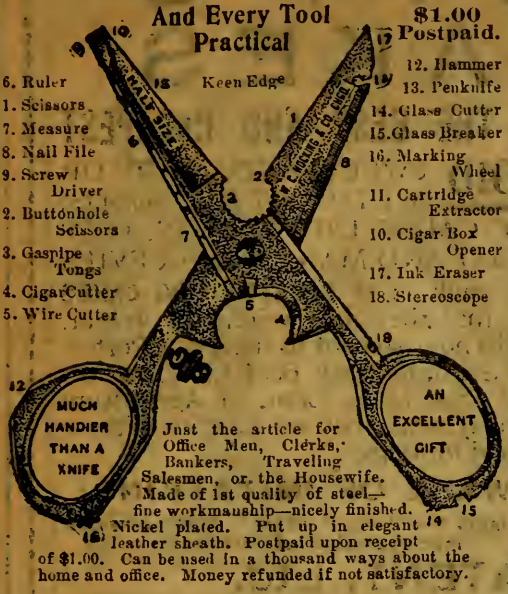

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will prevent all this. Give size shoe.

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My new Obesity Reducer, taken at meal-time, compels perfect assimilation of the food and sends the food nutriment where it belongs. It requires no starvation process. You can eat all you want. It makes muscle, bone, sinew, nerve and brain tissue, and quickly reduces your weight to normal. It takes off the big stomach and relieves the compressed condition and enables the heart to act freely and the lungs to expand naturally and the kidneys and liver to perform their functions in a natural manner. You will feel better the first day you try this wonderful home reducer. Fill out coupon herewith and mail to-day.

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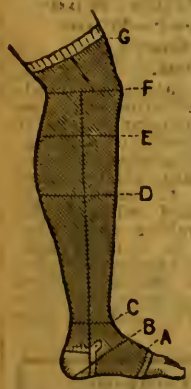

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FROM $9 UP - - - Office Furniture of All Kinds

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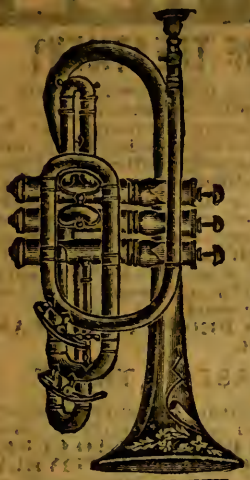

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Fig. 469.

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Fig. 435.

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Cut or tear off this coupon along this line, draw a line under the diseases you have, fill in the coupon and mail to

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NOTE—If you prefer, describe your condition in your own words in a letter to me.

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9. **Barrel and cap made of finest quality polished black Vulcanite.**
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12. **Sold on an UNCONDITIONAL Guarantee of "absolute satisfaction, new pen —OR MONEY BACK."**

Yet the Onoto COSTS YOU NO MORE than the old-fashioned finger-besmearing leaky Dropper-Fillers or the new-fangled impractical Rubber-Sack and Pump-filling kinds!

Get pen-wise and get your Money's Worth.

Sold everywhere by leading Stationery, Department and Drug Stores. Four Sizes—$2.50, $3, $4 and $5. 15 different style points in each size. If no nearby local dealer is willing to supply you write for Catalogue WA, a free ONOTO Score Book and the name of the nearest ONOTO dealer—or order direct.

ONOTO PEN COMPANY
261 Broadway New York

ONOTO

Three Grades. Straight or Curved Stems.

WIZARD INVERTED PIPE

A REVELATION TO SMOKERS

Best Pipe on Earth, For **B. P. O. E.** the Best People on Earth

Severest tests Prove new principle correct. DRAFT AND FIRE BELOW, TOBACCO ABOVE, KEPT DRY AND SWEET BY THE RISING HEAT. Perfect combustion uninterrupted by saliva consumes Nicotine Tar. Antiseptic Wick in Cartridge shell absorbs all saliva and moisture. See sectional cut. SMOKE CLEAN AND SWEET ENOUGH TO INHALE. **CIGARETTE SMOKERS** by the hundred are being converted to this Pipe's use. A neat, complete Pocket Companion where it can be placed (**LIGHTED**) with absolute safety without the spilling of Fire or Ashes. Par Excellence for House, Office or Street, short or long smokes. For anyone wishing

THE VERY BEST THAT MONEY WILL BUY

Style X, $1.00. Style O, $1.50. Style XX, Sterling Silver mounted, $2.00. Genuine French Briar Bowls, Best Vulcanized Rubber Stems. Mailed postpaid with 1 dz. antiseptic cartridges upon receipt of price.

DEALERS: This pipe is having a phenomenal sale everywhere. Write for terms and booklet.

Wizard Pat. Developing Co., Inc., 122 W. 31st St., N. Y.

EMPIRE GRAIN DRILLS

Do good work in any soil. Sow all kinds of seed and fertilizer. **Strong, Durable, Light Draft, Simple, Easy to Operate.** Broad and Liberal Guarantee. Insist on seeing the **EMPIRE** before purchasing any other make. SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE TO-DAY. Special information given on request.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Incorporated,

RICHMOND, INDIANA.

PERSONAL:

If you are afflicted with acquired or hereditary BLOOD POISON in any stage, LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM in any form or any of the worst forms of blood disease, write for a 108-page book which will be mailed FREE of all cost. Address

SALVAR MEDICINE CO.

Salvar Building, St. Louis, Mo.

FITS

I wish every person in the U. S. suffering with ***Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness*** to send for one of my large-sized 16-ounce bottles **Free.** My remedy has cured when all others failed.

Dr. F. E. Grant
Dept. 17,
Kansas City, Mo.

NO MORE BALD HEADS?

Baltimore Specialist Says Baldness Is Unnecessary and Proves It.

The intense interest in the wonderful work that has been accomplished in Baltimore and other cities by William Charles Keene, president of the Lorrimer Institute, is rapidly spreading. Many cases of baldness and faded hair of years' standing have been remedied by the remarkable preparation being distributed from Mr. Keene's laboratory, and its fame is spreading far and wide.

What makes this treatment extremely popular is the fact that trial outfits are sent free by prepaid mail. Those who wish to try it are strongly advised to write to Mr. Keene at the Lorrimer Institute, Branch 368, Baltimore, Md. They will receive the full trial outfit free of charge and much useful information about the hair which will put them on the road to a rapid and certain improvement.

FREE! LET ME CURE YOUR CATARRH

Trial Package of my Combined Treatment Mailed Free. Stops K'hawking and Spitting and Cures Foul, Sickening Breath. Send Your Name To-Day.

Catarrh is not only dangerous, but it causes bad breath, ulceration, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and consumption. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poisonous germs that cause catarrh.

Let Me Send You a Free Package For Trial.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address to-day and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it! It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. C. E. GAUSS, Marshall, Mich. Fill out coupon below.

FREE

This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

C. E. GAUSS, 4757 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

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.....

.....

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM?

A 50 CENT BOX FREE!

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pain in the Back have been cured, in the real meaning of the word, by a little Stillingia, Iodide of Potassium, Poke Root, Guaiac Resin and Sarsaparilla. Any one, even a young child, can take these remedies in any reasonable amount with perfect safety, and the results have been found to be astonishing. It has been proven that this combination makes up the best rheumatism remedy in existence, having actually cured many stubborn cases of over 30 and 40 years' standing—even in persons of old age.

The five ingredients mentioned above prepared with great accuracy and skill not only in regard to proportion but also in selecting the best material, have been put up in compressed tablet form, and are called

"GLORIA TONIC," and

fifty thousand 50 cent boxes are offered free to introduce it.

If you suffer from any form of uric acid in the blood, and have Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, this is the way to drive it out of your system in quick time. Simply send your name and address **enclosing this advertisement**, to JOHN A. SMITH, 5625 Smith Building, Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail you will receive the box absolutely free. It is only in "Gloria Tonic" that you can get the above combination ready for use.

FREE

This $3.50 Pail

Wilbur's Stock Tonic

TO EVERY PERSON, WHERE WE HAVE NO AGENT, WHO FILLS OUT AND MAILS US THE COUPON BELOW.

WILBUR'S TONIC

ncreases the milk flows of cows; keeps horses in prime condition for work; helps hogs and cattle to make the most of their feed in the production of fat. All this because it keeps the bowels perfectly regulated and to the animals furnishes nature's tonic, of which they are deprived by being confined in barn and feed lot.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Wilbur Stock Food Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—The Stock Tonic that you sent me several weeks ago works to perfection, as my stock is in much better condition with less grain than when I commenced to feed it. Yours respectfully. FRANK RAND. South Royalton.

Wilbur Stock Food Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—I have been feeding your Tonic to my horses, cows and pigs with the best of results. I have one old horse that was very thin and did not think that he would pull through this winter, but now I am sure he will, for he feels like a colt and is looking fine. He is worth $25 more today than he was six weeks ago when I commenced to give him the Tonic. I can recommend it to any one to be the tonic to have. Yours respectfully, ALBERT CORBETT. Colebrook, N. H.

To Prove

o every intelligent Stock Raiser hat Wilbur's Stock Tonic is the World's Greatest Conditioner, Feed Saver and Disease Preventive we will actually send this 25 b. pail ABSOLUTELY FREE, where we have no agent, to every person who will fill out the coupon and mail it to us at once.

SEND THIS COUPON

What It Does for Poultry

Wilbur's Stock Tonic is an egg maker and a fat maker which will not only force more profit from the poultry yard, but will also prevent disease and save birds. It is a sure preventive for cholera, gapes, pip, roup, indigestion, diarrhoea, apoplexy and all other poultry diseases. For little chicks it has no equal; it keeps them growing and produces early broilers and laying pullets.

TEAR OFF HERE ---- TEAR OFF HERE

FREE PAIL COUPON - VALUE $3.50

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO.,
500 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Please send me the 25 lb. pail Wilbur's Stock Tonic **FREE**

I own.....Horses.....Cattle.....Hogs.....Poultry.

My Name is.....P. O.....

Freight Sta.....State.....

GET FREE PAIL - SEND THIS COUPON

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TEAR OFF HERE

THE "BEST" LIGHT

BRIGHTER THAN

Electricity, Acetylene or Gas and cheaper than Kerosene

100 to 2,000 Candle Power

Agents Wanted

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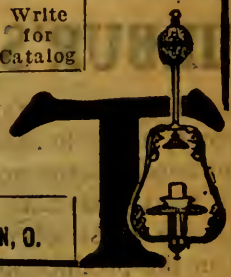
All Kinds of PORTABLE LAMPS AND LIGHTING SYSTEMS FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR USE



The Best Light Co. : 357 East 5th St., CANTON, O.

Death to Heaves Guaranteed

Or Money Refunded

NEWTON'S

Heave, Cough and Distemper Cure

$1.00 per can at dealers, or express charges paid. 19 years' sale. Send for booklet Horse Troubles.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., W. A. Dept., Toledo, Ohio

Easy to load-Close to Ground

Your wagon is always in use. It is loaded day after day, week in and week out. It's no small job to put an average load of anything on the ordinary wagon. The **EMPIRE FARMERS' HANDY WAGON** has wide-tired low wheels and saves a lot of tugging, lifting and back-ache. It is so close to the ground that it is 50 per cent easier to load and unload. Wide tires make lighter draft—twice the load can be hauled. Built for strength and the hardest and longest wear. "Good-Roads" Steel Wheels are the strongest and most perfect made. Spokes rigid with hub, can never get loose or pull out. Put a set of these wheels on your wagon and let it down for easier work. All sizes, all widths of tire, plain or grooved; fit any hub. Send for Free Wheel and Wagon Book—"'Good-Roads' Steel Wheels Make All Roads Good." Address

EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 747, Quincy, Ill.

FARMERS' FAVORITE GRAIN DRILLS

Sow every known seed—none too large, none too small. Handles all brands of commercial fertilizers, no matter how hard to sow. Accurate, durable, simple, works in any kind of soil. Large variety of styles and sizes. Most Liberal Guarantee. Insist on seeing the **Farmers' Favorite.**

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Incorporated,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

J. C. SCHNOTER'S
SHOULDER BRACE

For Round Shoulders.

Makes the form erect, expands the chest, strengthens the lungs, and is comfortable to wear.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, AND ANKLETS.

Also **Trusses**, Abdominal Supporters, Crutches, Rubber Tips, Braces, etc.

Competent lady attendants. Separate parlors. See page 794

"Hernia Trusses"

Scientifically fitted to suit each particular case.

SCHNOTER'S ATHLETIC SUPPORTERS or JOCK-STRAPS are universally used by Professional and Athletic people in general. For Horsemen, Racquet and Tennis Players, Golfers, etc. Ask your dealer for the genuine "SCHNOTER'S" and only those bearing our trade-mark—J.C.S.—or we will send direct on receipt of price. Cotton Mesh, 50c.; Linen Mesh, 75c.; Silk, 90c.

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523 Sixth Avenue,
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COMFORTABLE—LIGHT WEIGHT—DURABLE

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

CRUTCHES

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Elastic Hosiery

Abdominal Belts

Trusses, Surgical Appliances

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APPLIANCES TO CORRECT DEFORMITIES AND FOR DEAFNESS

We maintain an advisory and Surgical Fitting Department, conducted by Specialists, for the benefit of physicians and surgeons and for the general public. The services of this thoroughly practical and experienced department are absolutely **FREE OF CHARGE.** Correspondence with those who cannot visit our establishment is given the same careful attention.

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"Easy Walker" Rubber Heel

WALK EASY. Stop that jar on your spine. Prolong your life by wearing "EASY WALKER" rubber heels. Attached permanently to shoes in five minutes. Made of long-wearing resilient rubber. Get the genuine. Name "EASY WALKER" moulded on the face of every heel. Look for the steel holding plate. See how the gum is anchored on the hollow side of the heel. Sold by findings dealers and shoemakers everywhere. If unable to get them from your shoe dealer, send us size of shoe you wear and thirty-five cents in coin or postage, and tell us whether you want full or half heels. We will send you a pair postpaid. Mention WORLD ALMANAC.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Springfield Elastic Tread Company

14-18 N. Lowry Avenue - - - - Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

AGGRAVATED HERNIA—"RUPTURE"

So-called RUPTURE CURES and ill-fitting Trusses cause aggravated Hernia. After your experiments, without any good results, then come and try my method of HONEST TRUSS-FITTING. My long experience in this line enables me to adjust the proper Truss to retain the Hernia in most cases, thereby giving those so afflicted positive relief.

VARICOCELE is the forerunner of RUPTURE. If most men, in time, would wear a well-fitting SUSPENSORY there would be less use for Trusses. I am a SPECIALIST in TRUSSES, SUSPENSORIES, etc. Those that so desire can see their physician before coming to me. The same careful attention given to either ADULT or CHILD. Trusses from $3. Suspensories from 50c. Mail orders executed. Competent female attendant in Ladies' Department. Hours—9 to 5.

A. PARKS BLACK, G. M.

(Expert in Trusses, Suspensories, Etc.)

523 Sixth Avenue, at 31st St., N. Y., U. S. A.

Dept. T. S.
See pages 771-780

RUNNING WATER IN YOUR COUNTRY HOME. No Attention. No Expense.

RIFE AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC RAM

Large Plants for Towns, Institutions, Railroad Tanks. Water Pumped by Water Power for IRRIGATION. No Wearing Parts. Runs Continuously. Automatic.

Operates with 18 inches fall. Elevates water 30 feet for each foot fall. 80 per cent. efficiency developed.

OVER 7,000 IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Our specialty is equipping country places with complete system water work, extending to Stable, Greenhouses, Lawns, Fountains and Formal Gardens.

Catalogue and Estimates Free.

RIFE AUTOMATIC RAM CO., 2183 Trinity Bldg., New York

2 Gallons $5.00

Straight Kentucky Whiskey

EXPRESS PREPAID IN PLAIN BOX

SAMPLE
4 Quarts $3.00

or

3 Gallons $7.00

One Trial Gallon for $3.00
Your Credit Is Good For 30 Days

Just enclose with your order reference from your banker or any responsible firm you do business with and goods will be shipped promptly—*express prepaid.*

Red Clover Blossom Whiskey

is guaranteed by us to comply with the **National Pure Food Law.**

Write to-day for our bulletin quoting unusual prices on very best liquors of all kinds.

D. H. RUSSELL DISTILLING CO.

745-747-749 West Main St. - Louisville, Ky.

In the Heart of the Whiskey Belt

NOTE—Orders from Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Oreg., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be on the basis of 4 quarts for $4.00, express paid, or 24 quarts for $14.00 by freight, prepaid.

FITS

Right Remedy Is Found at Last

LET US PROVE IT.

2.50 WORTH FREE

If you suffer from Fits or Falling and Nervous Spells of any kind let us send you a good LIBERAL trial treatment of our wonderful Brain and Nerve Restoratives.

Hundreds received marked permanent relief from this FREE TRIAL TREATMENT alone, and we want to prove its wonderful efficiency to every sufferer. No matter how serious your case, or who has failed to cure you, there is hope for you in this treatment. Write to-day for the FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and let the Remedies speak for themselves. Address Dr. Peebles Institute, Battle Creek, Mich., 300 Madison St.

New Remedy for GOITRE

At Last a Reliable Treatment Is Found for These Unsightly Tumors.

You May Test It Free.

Don't be disfigured by an ugly Goitre on the neck. It can be cured. Let me send you a good liberal sample of my great remedy for a test. The sample will quickly relieve the choking and other distressing symptoms, and it often reduces the goitre from one to two inches. Do not hesitate because of former disappointments, for this test treatment alone will convince you that a true remedy has been found.

Read what John Holmes of McBrayer, Ky., says. This is only one of the scores of such letters received every month.

He writes: "I was for nine years troubled with goitre. During that time I was under the care of several good physicians, and received no help. I was unable to lie down at night or rest comfortably through the day. I was advised by one of your cured patients to use your treatment and after using your remedies five months my goitre was completely cured. This was eleven months ago, and I have not had a sign or symptom of it since. I would advise all who suffer from goitre to use this remedy without fail."

The treatment is curing hundreds after every other known remedy had failed, and no one should despair of a cure until it has been tried. Write for the free test treatment, and let it speak for itself.

Address Dr. W. T. Bobo, 300 Minty Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

How He Got Rid of Consumption

Remarkable Rescue of Prominent Indiana Man a Matter of Life-and-Death Interest to All Throat and Lung Sufferers.

For Benefit of World Almanac Readers, He Tells How He Cured Himself at Home—Costs Nothing to Try.

"I think I owe it to all sufferers of lung and throat trouble and consumption to tell them some mighty good news, a sure way to cure themselves right at home with little trouble," said E. S. Stroh, of Angola, Ind., yesterday, as he passed through.

"Coming from me, probably, some people might doubt this, but let me tell you," he said, as his 66-year-old face flushed with a resurrected, youthful smile, "over two years ago I was a weazened-up wreck, a consumptive at 63. Three lung specialists passed me up. Every day I would cough up about a pint. I had chills and fever every afternoon. I could hardly eat, even the plainest food, coughed nearly all night, and was down to 137 pounds when I hit on the cure. Well, you see me now. I weigh 166 pounds, frisky as a boy at 66, can do a big day's work, and eat like a prince.

"Now I am not trying to boost anybody, but I must give credit where credit is due. Dr. J. Lawrence Hill, 592 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich., the well known lung specialist of America and probably so far the only successful one, cured me. That was two years ago. I have just had my lungs examined again and there is no trace of consumption nor danger of its returning. Dr. Hill makes a specialty of treating throat and lung sufferers at a distance who have not the means of visiting his office personally. That's the way he cured me, and I know of many others who had one foot in the grave almost, brought back to life by what he calls his Rational Treatment. It certainly is a wonder.

"I wish every reader of your book who has weak lungs, catarrh of the bronchial tubes or catarrh in any form, chronic bronchitis, asthma, chronic hacking cough, loss of flesh, night sweats, hemorrhages, soreness or pain in the chest or under the shoulder blades or any other deadly symptom of consumption, to send to Dr. Hill for his trial package. This treatment checks at once further progress of the disease, develops atrophied cell tissues and brings on new resisting power, appetite, flesh and good health." Fill out the coupon below and mail to-day.

Trial Treatment Package Coupon

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill,
592 Hill Bldg. Jackson, Mich.

I am suffering from throat and lung trouble, so please send me your large trial package in plain, sealed wrapper, that I may try it and see for myself if it will do what you claim it will. I enclose 20c. to help pay for packing, etc., and as an evidence that I am not sending for the trial package out of idle curiosity.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips—Costs Less than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women and Children.

I Send It On Approval—You Wear It—If You Are Not Satisfied I Refund Your Money.

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary

C. E. BROOKS, the Inventor.

trusses. I have put the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it. I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money. That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success.

Write me to-day and I will send you my book on Rupture and Its Cures, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and have been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 315 Brooks Bldg. Marshall, Michigan.

Crooked Spines Made Straight

You Can Cure Yourself Right at Home Without Pain or Inconvenience of Any Spinal Deformity With the Wonderful Sheldon Appliance

No matter how old you are, or how long you have suffered, or what kind of Spinal deformity you have, there is a cure for you by means of the wonderful Sheldon Appliance. This appliance was invented by the very man who cured himself with it of Spinal deformity he had for many years, and had been given up by doctors and surgeons.

THE SHELDON APPLIANCE

is as firm as steel and yet elastic at the right places. It gives an even, perfect support to the weakened or deformed spine. It is as easy to take off and put on as a coat and you can adjust it in a moment. You can go around and work with it without the least inconvenience, without chafing, irritation, or sweating. No one can notice you have it on. The Sheldon Appliance is made to order to fit each individual perfectly. It weighs ounces, where other supports weigh pounds. The price is within the reach of all. Hundreds of doctors recommend it, and have used it with wonderful results. After ordering an appliance

WE LET YOU USE IT 30 DAYS

and guarantee satisfaction. If you or your child are suffering from any form of spinal trouble, stooped shoulders, hunchback or crooked spine, write us at once. Send for new book of proofs of cures, with full information and references.

PHILO-BURT MFG. CO., 227 Eighth Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

COMFORT TO MANKIND.

And since 1870 adding years to a man's life—SCHNOTER'S ARMY AND NAVY SUSPENSORY BANDAGE is the only permanent relief for VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, and RUPTURE.

Before taking notice of STARTLING ADVERTISEMENTS of so-called VARICOCELE CURES see your family physician. Incidentally ask him about the CELEBRATED SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORIES. Don't be surprised if he tells you he wears them himself. Any better indorsement wanted?

A SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORY is the only safeguard against VARICOCELE, RUPTURE, etc. In use by all prominent ATHLETES, PROFESSIONAL MEN, BUSINESS MEN, POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, LETTER-CARRIERS, and WHEELMEN should not be without one. TRADE J.C.S. MARK used in the UNITED STATES ARMY and NAVY. Indorsed by prominent physicians and surgeons since 1870. Also by Authorities on Hygiene and Physical Culture. REGISTERED.

We are specialists in SUSPENSORY making and we will cheerfully give you any information regarding VARICOCELE and RUPTURE.

Ask your druggist for the "GENUINE SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES." (Look for the above trade mark.) If he has not our make in stock, and refuses to get it for you, send direct to us and we will mail to you in plain wrapper, on receipt of price. Plain style, COTTON, 30c. and 40c.; LINEN, 50c.; SILK, 50c., 60c., and 75c.; A. and N. STYLE, no elastic, 30c.; ARMY and NAVY style, with liale elastic belt and straps, COTTON, 65c.; LINEN, 75c.; BEST SILK, $1.

Guaranteed and manufactured solely by the **J. C. SCHNOTER CO.**

See page 789 **(Headquarters) 523 6th Ave., near 31st St., New York, U. S. A.**

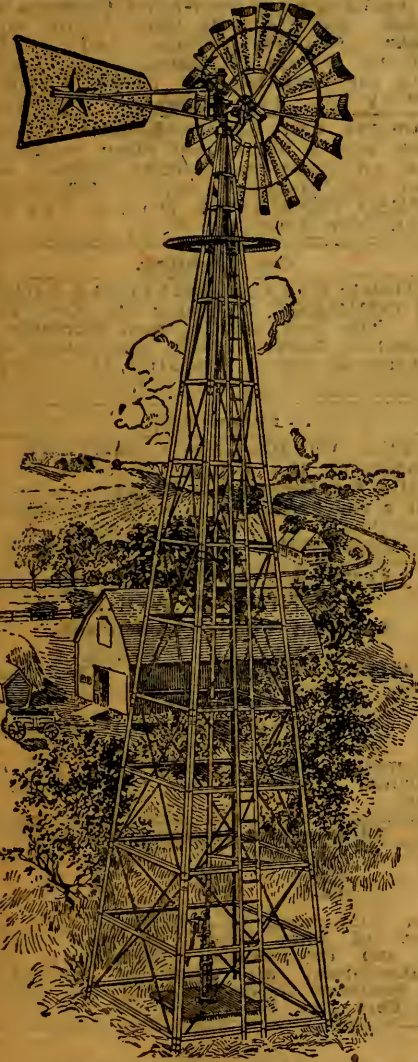
SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS

"The Name Tells a True Story." Made in all styles and sizes. No matter where you live you can get a **SUPERIOR DRILL,** with an iron-clad guarantee to do your work in the best possible manner. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Go to your implement dealer and insist upon seeing the **SUPERIOR** before you buy any other make. Also send for a copy of the **Superior 1910 Almanac.**

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Incorporated,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

STAR WINDMILLS



have been a phenomenal success for over a third of a century for farms, suburban homes, plantations, and various other uses, because of their superior quality, great efficiency and dependability. They develop practical and economical power.

Other goods we make are—

STEEL TOWERS for supporting tanks,

WOOD and GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS—many sizes and shapes,

HOOSIER and FAST MAIL PUMPS—in various designs for many uses,

CYLINDERS, WORKING BARRELS, and HOOSIER GASOLINE ENGINES.

The enormous output of our extensive and modern plant goes to all markets of the world.

Our catalogue will interest you. Inquiries solicited.

FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.

628 Oak Street, Kendallville, Indiana, U. S. A.

New York Office: 96 Wall Street.

THE CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

THE WORLD ALMANAC ADDENDA

A list of reliable and enterprising individuals and firms who guarantee to give you the best of anything in each special line

Abdominal Supporters.

S. A. BRESLIN, formerly with Hegeman, 439 Westchester ave. Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Supporters, Orthopaedic Appliances. Ladies and gentlemen attendants. Bet. Bergen and Brook Aves. Tel. Melrose 2869. Bronx, New York.

J. C. SCHNOTER CO.,
Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, etc., Trusses, Suspensories, and effective Shoulder Braces. See pages 789 and 794. Estab. 1870. 523 Sixth Ave., New York.

Addressing.

RAPID ADDRESSING MACHINE CO.
Dun Building,
290 Broadway,
New York.

Artificial Eyes.

Artificial eyes made to order. Large stock on hand. Supply all eye infirmaries of Greater New York and vicinity. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. Established 1853. MAGER & GOUGELMANN, 104 E. 12th St., New York.

Ash Cans.

ENGINEERS

N. Y. Standard Ash Can M'f'g Co., Inc.
Angle Ring, Stamped Bottom Engineer, Ash and Garbage Cans, Stable Cans and Ice Cans, Stair Plates, Noslugs and Improved Metal Wash Tub Covers. Steamboat Cans made of heavy boiler iron. All kinds of Sheet and Galvanized Iron Receptacles made to order. All Cans kept in repair for one year. Stationers' Tin Goods, Japanning, etc. Fishing Tackle, Make-Up and other Boxes to order. Send for Catalogue. Dept. 14, 436 E. 10th St., N. Y. Tel. 1137 Orchard.

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RICKETTS & BANKS,
Assayers and Chemists,
104 John St., N. Y. City.
Tests of Ores, Metals, Minerals, Waters and other Materials. Examination of Mines.

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CESARE CONTI.
Letters of Credit. Appointed and authorized correspondent of the Bank of Naples. Est. 1884. 37 Broadway, New York.
Importer of Chianti Wines and Olive Oil.

Bowling Alley Supplies.

JOHN G. KLUMPP'S SONS. H. F. Klumpp, John Ebinger, Established 1878. Up-to-date turners in foreign and domestic woods. Cocoa mat makers. Bowling alley builders and alley supply manufacturers. Alley oil. 11-13 Baxter Street, New York. Telephone, 2481 Worth.

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We are headquarters in buying, selling and exchanging second-hand Cameras and Lenses. Have a full line of the latest Kodaks, Century, Premo and Graflex Cameras always on hand; also supplies. Write for bargain list. GLOECKNER & NEWBY CO., 171 Broadway, New York.

Cameras and Lenses—Kodaks, Premos, Pocos and a number of other makes always on hand at lowest prices. Send stamp for "Bargain List." NEW YORK CAMERA EXCHANGE, Dept. A, 114 Fulton St., New York City, N. Y.

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